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QUEENSLAND  
YEAR BOOK  
1941

No. 5



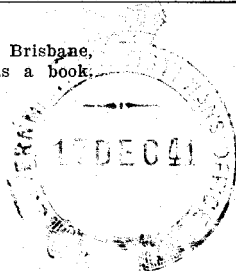
GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN

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# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1941

No. 5.



*Issued by*  
THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN  
BRISBANE

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

## Preface.

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The Queensland Year Book for 1941 is published in an abbreviated form with the object of saving paper and labour. The lateness of its appearance, which is regretted, is also due to war-time shortage of staff.

The principal table which has had to be omitted is the Summary of Statistics, which gives continuous annual figures for all the more important statistics from the foundation of the State up to the present day. Readers can, however, consult this Summary in the 1938-40 issues of the *Year Book*. A number of other tables, diagrams, and parts of the text have been removed, containing in most cases information which was of secondary importance or was becoming out of date.

In order to prevent disclosure during war-time of information which might be of value to the enemy, no oversea trade figures are published later than those of 1938-39, and no mineral production figures later than 1938.

The following new information serves to keep the *Year Book* fully up to date:—

### **Chapter 1. General Information—**

Isochronic map showing duration of wet season in different parts of the State.

Table of times of planting and harvesting of main crops.

### **Chapter 3. Population and Health—**

Population increase, 1921-1939, all States.

Comparative mortality in all Australian States.

Gross and net reproduction rates since 1911, Australia.

Expectation of life tables for various countries.

Cases of notifiable diseases since 1901.

### **Chapter 4. Public Justice—**

Crime by districts.

Divorces for ten-year periods and divorce rates.

### **Chapter 5. Social Services—**

Child endowment.

Housing conditions in all States.



**Chapter 7. Production—**

Building operations in shires (incomplete).

Net value of primary and secondary production in all States, 1928-39.

Electricity generating stations, all States.

Electricity undertakings, Queensland—classified by size, showing cost, &c., per unit sold.

**Chapter 10. Marketing—**

Chapter rewritten, and information given for war-time marketing, &c.

Tables of principal vegetables and fruits sent interstate by Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing for each month of 1940.

**Chapter 13. Public Finance—**

Actual incomes of all persons earning over £150 per annum in 1938-39, as shown by income tax returns.

Income distribution for employees, farmers, other business men.

Incomes and numbers of dependents by districts.

Rates of tax payable during 1941-42.

**Chapter 14. Private Finance—**

Bond yields in Australia, United Kingdom, other Dominions, and U.S.A.

I should like to express gratitude to all those who have contributed to this work by filling in statistical forms of various kinds throughout the year, and trust that the final results will be found to be of value to the State. I thank the Commonwealth Statistician, the Commonwealth Bank, and other public authorities for much essential information supplied by them; also the Royal Society of South Australia for permission to publish an interesting map prepared for their Journal by Dr. Davidson. This map shows the duration of the wet season in each part of Queensland, and should be a most important guide to the agricultural possibilities of each region of the State.

I am glad also to express appreciation to Mr. A. F. Trueman, Editor of this *Year Book*, to Mr. M. Hertzberg, Assistant Editor, and to the economic and statistical staff of the Bureau of Industry for the effective completion of this work under difficult circumstances.

COLIN CLARK,

Government Statistician.

The Bureau of Industry,  
12th November, 1941.

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# CALENDAR, 1941.

XI.

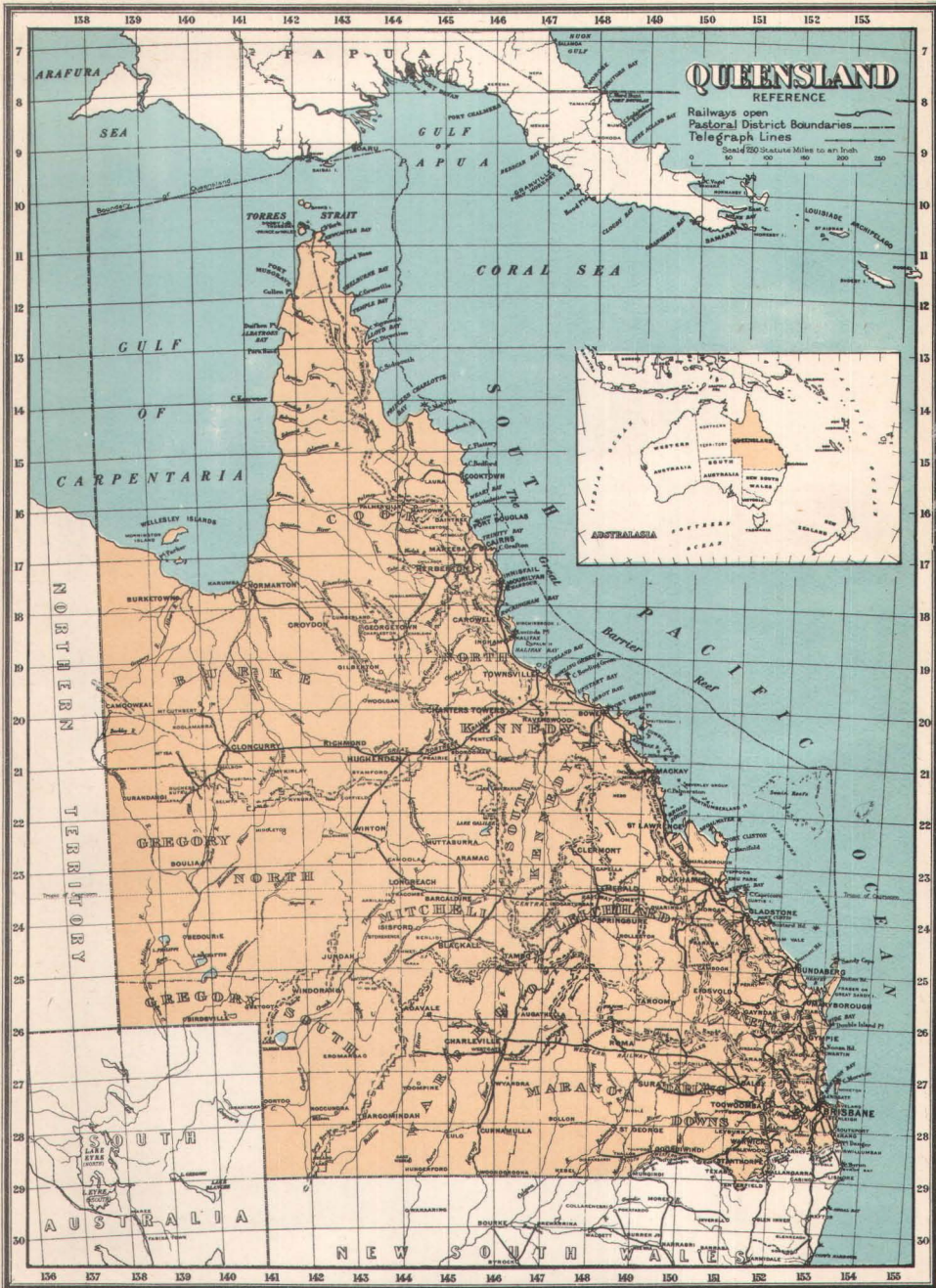
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# CALENDAR, 1942.

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\* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the Metropolitan area for the Royal National Show; the date for 1941 being 13th August.

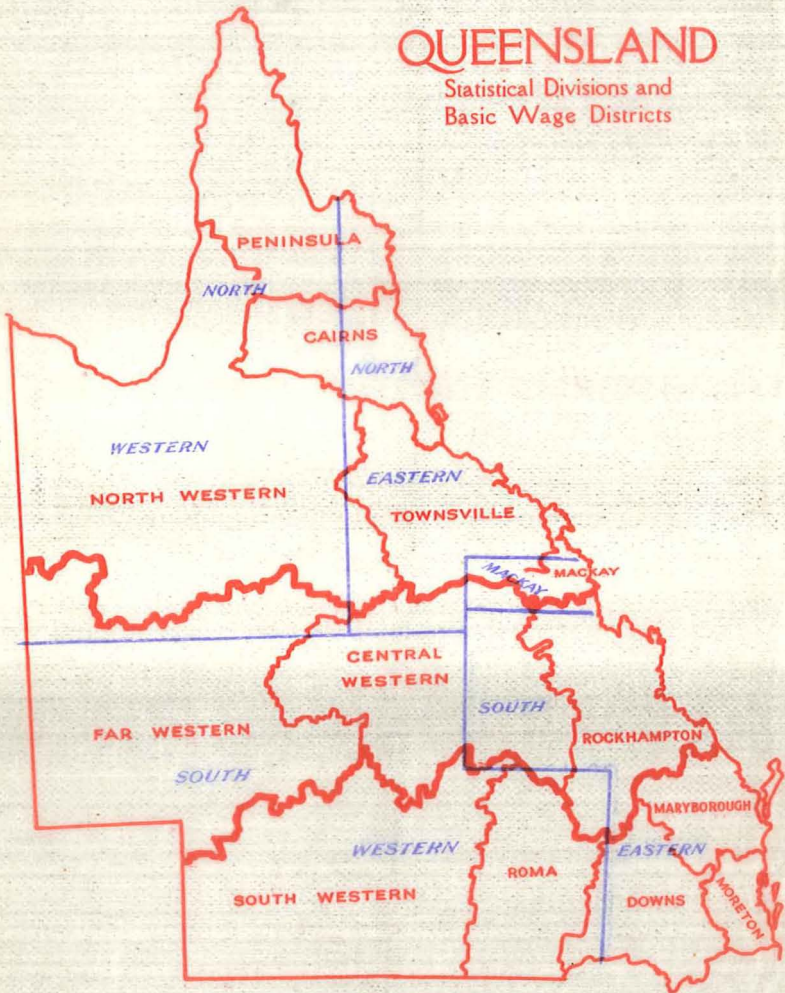




Drawn at the Survey Office, Dept. of Public Lands, & Printed at the Govt. Printing Office, Brisbane 1927

# QUEENSLAND

Statistical Divisions and  
Basic Wage Districts



For explanation of Statistical Divisions and Basic Wage Districts, see page 19.



# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No 5.—1941

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## Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

### 1. GEOGRAPHY.

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

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

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

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

The vast western plains extend with an elevation of 500 feet or more for about two-thirds of the distance from the coast, except in the south-west where the elevation falls towards the lowlands of the interior, and in the central-west, where the elevation continues until it rises again to over 1,000 feet south and west of Cloncurry. The country north of this westward extension and around the Gulf is low-lying. Most of the coastal areas are well below 500 feet in elevation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Natural Resources.*—While the extent of territory is itself no guide to actual resources, the huge area under effective occupation in Queensland demonstrates its remarkable suitability for productive purposes. The best evidences of natural resources are in the production of an intelligent and energetic people, after generations of enterprise and initiative, and in their brief history. In that history minerals and timber have been determining elements; minerals are still widespread along and around the dividing highlands, and on the highlands extending westwards. Native pine timbers are still prevalent in the southern highlands, and in the north there are also large forests of tropical hardwoods. The Barrier Reef and its fisheries are important productive assets. Land suitable for agriculture and dairying is not a large proportion of the whole, being limited by rainfall and its seasonal distribution, but its aggregate area is large, and has a great variety of production. There are rich soils together with adequate rainfall on the Darling Downs, the Atherton Tableland, and in many of the river valleys along the eastern coast. The pastoral country is as large as Western Europe.

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

## 2. METEOROLOGY.

The principal meteorological data (temperature, rainfall, and humidity) for six typical stations in Queensland are given in the graphs on the following page.

The conventional type of rainfall map gives a very misleading impression of the climate of Queensland. Particularly, it makes the climate of large areas in North Queensland appear more favourable than it actually is, for the reasons that the rainfall in the North—

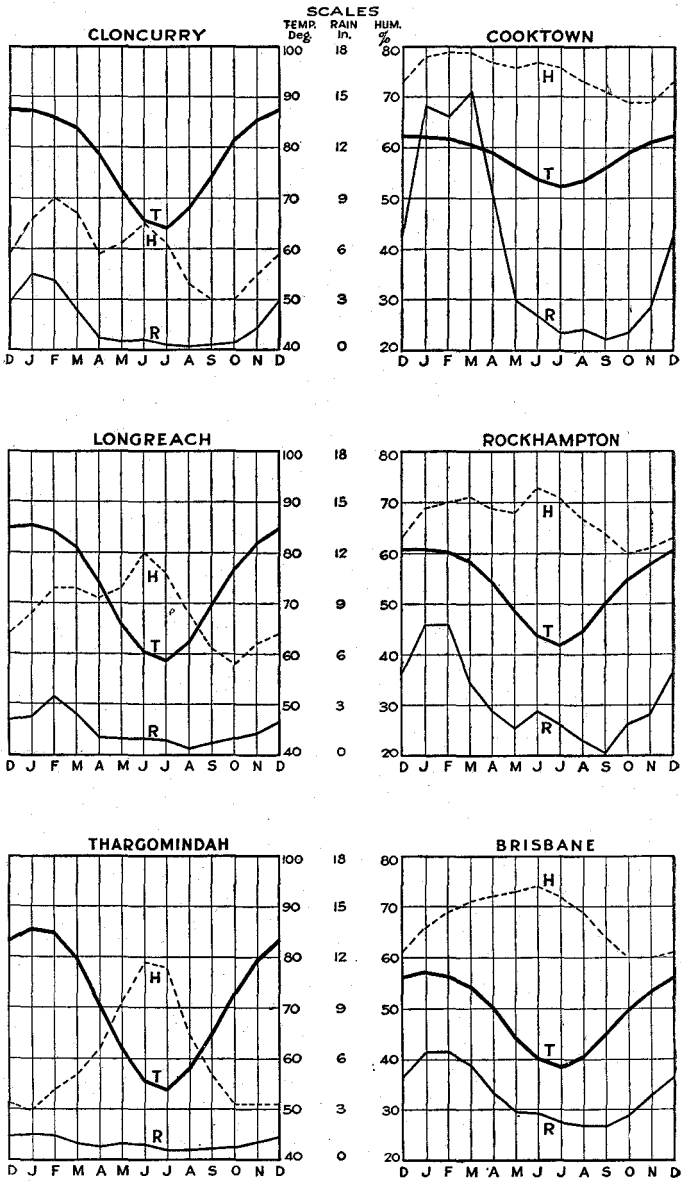
- (a) Is concentrated in a few months of the year;
- (b) Is accompanied by a very high rate of evaporation.

A more satisfactory method of mapping the climate of Queensland is one which shows by contours or isochronic lines the average number of wet months during the year in each district of the State. A "wet month" for this purpose is defined as one in which the rainfall is at least half the evaporation. There is a rough consensus of opinion among botanists that this is the minimum amount of rainfall necessary for the active growth of plants.

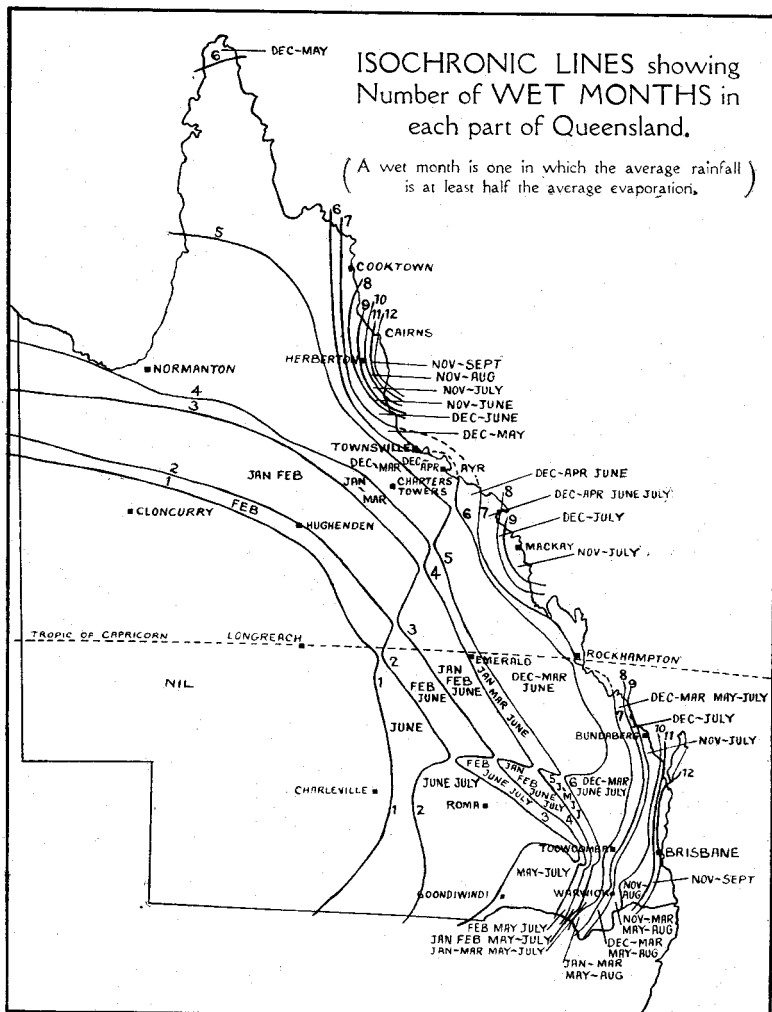
The map on page 5 is based on one prepared by Dr. Davidson of the Waite Research Institute.\* The amount of evaporation is only known directly for a limited number of observation posts. For other points it is computed by a formula connecting the rate of evaporation with the observed data for temperature and humidity, which gives a result sufficiently accurate for this purpose.

\* Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia, Volume 60, December, 1936. Thanks are due to the Society for permission to reprint part of the map.

# Meteorology for Typical Stations



The above graphs show, for six typical stations, average monthly mean temperature (T) average monthly rainfall (R); and average monthly mean 9 a.m. humidity (H).



The remarkable configuration of these lines has clearly been influential in determining the best regions for settlement. Eight or more wet months are shown only by:

- (a) The South-Eastern and Wide Bay Districts.
- (b) The country round Mackay.
- (c) The Cairns-Innisfail District and the Atherton Tableland.

These are the districts which have been most developed for settlement.

The remarkable kinks in some of the lines near the Tropic of Capricorn will be noticed. It will be seen that these are due to the northward extension of June and July rains. The Queensland climate represents a fusion of summer rain and winter rain systems. The North has a true summer rain system, the length of the season steadily diminishing as one goes inland, but lengthening to the whole year in the Cairns neighbourhood. June and July rains, either from the winter rainfall system of the Southern States, or from local causes, extend northwards and complement the summer rainfall. The South-East of Queensland, like the northern coastline of New South Wales, has a true "mixed" system with rainfall nearly all the year round.

Sugar cane requires practically all-the-year-round rainfall. Thus in the Ayr district, with only five wet months, cane generally requires irrigation. The best dairy lands are also those with eleven or twelve wet months. Dairying is possible on land with as few as seven wet months, but yields are not very high and fodder storage is necessary. Wheat can be grown in a climate with as few as four, or possibly three, wet months, provided the temperatures are high. Maize can be grown with as few as four wet months if they occur in the summer.

The map, therefore, gives some indication of the directions in which expansion of Queensland agriculture is still possible. It must be remembered, however, that the map only shows the average number of wet months to be expected and in some years the wet season may be above or below the average. As one goes further west, the wet season not only becomes shorter, but also becomes more erratic. The whole western district would indeed be of no value as pasture land if its rainfall were evenly distributed. Its rain does in fact fall in occasional heavy storms. If two or three of these occur at fairly short intervals, a growth of vegetation ensues which may provide fodder for sheep for the following twelve months.

The following table shows the dates of planting and harvesting and the length of the active growing season of the principal Queensland crops. Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its irregular rainfall and great climate differences, times of planting and harvesting vary according to local conditions.

Sheep are shorn all the year round in Queensland, with the greatest activity during the Spring and Autumn.



## TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

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

## 3. ECONOMIC HISTORY.

Reference should be made to previous issues of the *Year Book* for a brief survey of the State's Economic History.

## 4. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication oversea and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each,

are:—Brisbane (wool, butter, cheese, meat), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (sugar, wool, meat), Rockhampton (gold, hides, wool, meat), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (coal, salt, meat), Townsville (sugar, silver-lead, meat), Cairns (sugar, timber, copper), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, bêche-de-mer). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane; but large shipments of exports are made overseas from Townsville, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, and smaller amounts from Cairns, Mackay and Bowen.

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

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

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

## Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

### 1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

Local and Special authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

For particulars of the departments of the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, with address of the Head Office, *see* previous issue of the *Year Book*.

### GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

The Executive Government of the State is as follows:—

THE GOVERNOR.

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

or

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable Sir James William Blair, K.C.M.G.

and

THE STATE MINISTRY.

*Premier and Chief Secretary.*  
Hon. William Forgan Smith, LL.D.

*Treasurer.*

Hon. Frank Arthur Cooper.

*Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.*

Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

*Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.*

Hon. Frank William Bulcock.

*Secretary for Public Works and Public Instruction.*

Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

*Secretary for Labour and Industry.*

Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

*Minister for Transport.*

Hon. James Larcombe.

*Secretary for Mines.*

Hon. David Alexander Gledson.

*Secretary for Public Lands.*

Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh.

*Attorney-General.*

Hon. John O'Keefe.

Since separation, Queensland has had the following Premiers:—

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

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

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

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona ..	Petrie Terrace ..	*Power, W. ..	2.1	10,162
Brisbane ..	Brisbane ..	*Mann, J. H. ..	1.5	9,766
Bulimba ..	Bulimba ..	*Marriott, G. H. ..	12.4	11,236
Buranda ..	Buranda ..	*Hanson, Hon. E. J. ..	2.1	11,262
Enoggera ..	Alderley ..	*Taylor, G. C. ..	12.5	12,088
Fortitude Valley ..	Fortitude Valley ..	*Brassington, S. J. ..	2.2	9,995
Hamilton ..	Hamilton ..	Pie, B. ..	2.7	10,882
Ithaca ..	Rosalie ..	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M. ..	3.3	11,785
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove ..	*Turner, J. A. ..	3.2	11,801
Kurilpa ..	West End ..	*Copley, P. K. ..	1.7	11,187
Logan ..	Coorparoo ..	*Brown, J. I. ..	8.7	13,824
Maree ..	East Brisbane ..	Luckins, L. W. ..	2.2	10,574
Merthyr ..	New Farm ..	*Moore, W. M. ..	1.6	9,866
Nundah ..	Nundah ..	*Hayes, J. V. ..	33.9	11,566
Oxley ..	Graceville ..	Nimmo, T. ..	76	11,740
Sandgate ..	Sandgate ..	Decker, E. P. ..	38.7	11,276
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	*Gair, V. C. ..	2.5	11,777
Toowong ..	Toowong ..	Massey, H. ..	95	10,954
Windsor ..	Wooloowin ..	Moorhouse, H. R. ..	2.2	11,004
Wynnum ..	Wynnum ..	Dart, W. L. ..	155	12,411
<i>Southern.</i>				
Albert ..	Southport ..	Plunkett, T. F. ..	677	10,489
Aubigny ..	Oakey ..	Sparkes, J. B. G. ..	2,464	9,315
Bremer ..	Ipswich ..	*Cooper, Hon. F. A. ..	233	9,366
Bundaberg ..	Bundaberg ..	Barnes, J. F. ..	370	11,736
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	*Hilton, P. J. R. ..	7,864	9,010
Cooroora ..	Cooroy ..	Walker, H. F. ..	1,313	10,162
Cunningham ..	Clifton ..	Deacon, W. A. ..	3,122	9,384
Dalby ..	Dalby ..	*Slessar, A. R. ..	14,567	11,215
East Toowoomba ..	East Toowoomba ..	Yeates, H. ..	197	9,298
Fassifern ..	Beaudesert ..	Muller, A. G. ..	1,890	10,171
Gympie ..	Gympie ..	*Dunstan, T. ..	476	7,683
Ipswich ..	Ipswich ..	*Gledson, Hon. D. A. ..	6.1	10,615
Isis ..	Childers ..	Brand, W. A. ..	7,074	9,017
Maranoa ..	Roma ..	*Conroy, C. W. ..	26,620	9,053
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	*Farrell, D. ..	440	10,515
Murrumba ..	Caboolture ..	Nicklin, G. F. R. ..	966	10,879
Nanango ..	Kingaroy ..	Edwards, J. B. ..	3,149	9,942
Stanley ..	Esk ..	MacDonald, D. ..	2,424	9,602
Toowoomba ..	Toowoomba ..	*Duggan, J. E. ..	5.7	10,483
Warrego ..	Charleville ..	*O'Shea, H. b ..	92,090	8,358
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	*Healy, J. J. O'C. ..	1,697	9,580
West Moreton ..	Laidley ..	Maher, E. B. ..	1,361	9,078
Wide Bay ..	Goomeri ..	Clayton, E. H. C. ..	4,457	9,779

\* Members of the Government Party.

a Not contested.

b Elected 30.8.41 vice R. Bedford, deceased.

PARLIAMENT.

Voting at General Election, 29th March, 1941.

Votes Cast.	Votes as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Primary Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Contingent Votes	
		Labour.	Country.	U.A.P.	Independent.	Independent Socialist.	Other.	Allotted to Leading Candidate.	Allotted to Second Candidate.
<i>(20 Electorates).</i>									
9,100	89.55	5,317	..	3,564	..	..	..	..	..
8,474	86.77	4,749	..	2,856	..	..	670c	..	..
10,523	93.65	7,181	..	3,067	..	..	..	..	..
10,306	91.51	5,745	..	4,345	..	..	..	..	..
11,284	93.35	5,597	..	4,786	708	..	..	..	..
9,036	90.41	5,005	..	3,851	..	..	..	..	..
9,953	91.46	..	..	3,538	6,221	..	..	..	..
10,982	93.23	6,155	..	..	4,174	495	..	..	..
10,891	92.29	5,449	..	..	2,646	..	2,654d	..	..
9,560	85.46	4,556	..	4,374	..	477	..	73	95
12,690	91.80	6,848	..	5,602	..	..	..	..	..
9,702	91.75	4,662	..	4,702	..	..	..	..	..
9,240	93.66	5,302	..	3,780	..	..	..	..	..
10,819	93.54	5,672	..	4,972	..	..	..	..	..
10,809	92.07	4,079	..	6,524	..	..	..	..	..
10,493	93.06	3,969	3,836	2,457	..	..	..	136	1,079
10,389	88.21	5,740	..	4,393	..	..	..	..	..
10,193	93.06	3,632	..	6,403	..	..	..	..	..
10,215	92.83	4,491	..	1,401	4,185	..	..	99	462
11,356	91.50	4,506	..	5,698	..	930	..	..	..
<i>(23 Electorates).</i>									
9,159	87.32	3,386	5,617	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,664	93.01	3,163	5,451	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,801	93.97	7,141	..	..	..	1,411	..	..	..
10,961	93.40	5,239	..	..	5,476	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,638	92.05	2,806	1,704	..	..	..	4,062e	1,430	54
9,770	87.12	5,434	4,262	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,696	93.53	3,906	4,623	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,458	92.99	3,265	5,981	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,170	93.32	3,738	1,251	2,142	..	..	..	..	..
10,091	95.06	6,630	2,534	..	..	756	..	..	..
8,608	95.46	3,439	4,979	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,398	81.72	4,301	2,961	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,767	92.89	5,717	..	..	..	..	3,959f	..	..
9,820	90.27	2,810	6,841	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,046	90.99	3,668	4,052	..	1,271	..	..	517	452
8,860	92.27	3,539	5,239	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,925	94.68	6,604	3,146	..	..	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,746	91.29	4,766	3,899	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,505	93.69	2,923	5,525	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,032	92.36	3,844	5,057	..	..	..	..	..	..

c Socialist d Independent United Australia Party. e Independent Country Party. f Protestant Labour Party.

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Central</i>				
Barcoo .. ..	Blackall .. ..	*Bulcock, Hon. F. W. ..	47,573	7,754
Fitzroy .. ..	Allenstown .. ..	*Clark, J. .. ..	265	10,845
Gregory .. ..	Winton .. ..	*Devries, G. H. .. ..	129,640	7,077
Keppel .. ..	Lake's Creek .. ..	Daniel, D. J. M. .. ..	7,214	9,361
Mackay .. ..	Mackay .. ..	*Smith, Hon. W. F., LL.D.	97	10,945
Mirani .. ..	Mirani .. ..	*Walsh, Hon. E. J. .. ..	7,970	10,229
Normanby .. ..	Emerald .. ..	*Foley, Hon. T. A. .. ..	37,518	9,213
Port Curtis .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	*Williams, T. L. .. ..	7,569	11,563
Rockhampton .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	*Larcombe, Hon. J. .. ..	6.6	11,194
<i>Northern</i>				
Bowen .. ..	Bowen .. ..	*Riordan, E. J. .. ..	9,752	8,966
Cairns .. ..	Cairns .. ..	*O'Keefe, Hon. J. .. ..	230	10,535
Carpentaria .. ..	Cloncurry .. ..	*Smith, A. J. .. ..	156,535	8,219
Charters Towers .. ..	Charters Towers .. ..	*Jones, A. .. ..	22,905	7,792
Cook .. ..	Atherton .. ..	*Collins, H. H. .. ..	48,334	9,067
Herbert .. ..	Innisfail .. ..	*Theodore, S. .. ..	1,740	10,231
Kennedy .. ..	Townsville .. ..	*Jesson, C. G. .. ..	8,230	10,394
Mundingburra .. ..	Mundingburra .. ..	*Dash, Hon. J. .. ..	930	11,248
The Tableland .. ..	Herberton .. ..	*Bruce, Hon. H. A. .. ..	10,064	10,003
Townsville .. ..	Townsville .. ..	*Keyatta, G. .. ..	5.1	10,394
TOTAL FOR STATE ..				634,916

\* Members of the Government Party.

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*—Hon. E. J. Hanson.

*Chairman of Committees*—V. C. Gair.

*Temporary Chairmen of Committees*—

S. J. Brassington

W. L. Dart

E. P. Decker

T. Dunstan

E. J. Riordan

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

Thirty-seven Labour, thirteen Country, four United Australia, and three Independent members were elected, while four Labour, and one Country Party were returned unopposed.



## PARLIAMENT—continued.

Voting at General Election, 29th March, 1941.

Votes Cast.	Votes as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Primary Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Contingent Votes	
		Labour.	Country.	U.A.P.	Independent.	Independent Socialist.	Other.	Allotted to Leading Candidate.	Allotted to Second Candidate.
<i>(9 Electorates).</i>									
6,219	80.20	4,809	1,229	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,136	72.57	2,709	..	..	2,291	..	..	..	..
8,427	90.02	3,206	4,417	..	714	..	..	..	..
9,709	88.71	6,436	..	..	3,103	..	..	..	..
9,005	88.03	5,254	3,665	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,877	85.50	4,544	..	..	3,264	..	..	..	..
10,500	90.80	6,677	3,709	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,896	88.40	6,920	..	..	..	2,575	..	..	..
<i>(10 Electorates).</i>									
8,160	91.01	4,152	..	..	..	3,733	..	..	..
9,166	87.01	5,003	3,193	..	835	..	..	..	..
5,975	72.70	3,054	..	..	2,838	..	..	..	..
6,456	82.85	4,023	..	..	..	..	2,344 <sup>f</sup>	..	..
8,071	89.02	4,388	3,315	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,382	91.70	5,182	2,417	..	..	1,617	..	..	..
9,184	88.36	5,210	2,833	..	..	980	..	..	..
10,225	90.90	5,623	..	..	..	1,624	2,735 <sup>f</sup>	..	..
8,729	87.26	5,042	2,806	..	..	776	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
529,247	90.29	267,206	104,542	78,455	37,726	15,374	16,424	2,255	2,142

*a* Not contested.*f* Protestant Labour Party.

## 3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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

## THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

*Prime Minister & Defence Co-ordination*, Hon. J. Curtin (*W.A.*).  
*Army*, Hon. F. M. Forde (*Q.*).  
*Treasurer*, Hon. J. B. Chifley (*N.S.W.*).  
*Attorney-General & External Affairs*, Hon. H. V. Evatt, K.C. (*N.S.W.*).  
*Supply and Development*, Hon. J. A. Beasley (*N.S.W.*).  
*Interior*, Senator Hon. J. S. Collings (*Q.*).  
*Navy and Munitions*, Hon. N. J. O. Makin (*S.A.*).  
*Social Services and Health*, Hon. E. J. Holloway (*V.*).  
*Trade and Customs & Vice-Pres. of Executive Council*, Senator Hon. R. V.  
 Keane (*V.*).  
*Air and Civil Aviation*, Hon. A. S. Drakeford (*V.*).  
*Commerce*, Hon. W. J. Scully (*N.S.W.*).  
*Postmaster-General & Information*, Senator Hon. W. P. Ashley (*N.S.W.*).  
*Labour and National Service*, Hon. E. J. Ward (*N.S.W.*).  
*Repatriation*, Hon. C. W. Frost (*Tas.*).  
*War Organisation of Industry*, Hon. J. J. Dedman (*V.*).  
*Home Security & Assistant Minister*, Hon. H. P. Lazzarini (*N.S.W.*).  
*External Territories & Assistant Minister*, Senator Hon. J. M. Fraser  
 (*W.A.*).  
*Aircraft Production & Assistant Minister*, Senator Hon. D. Cameron (*V.*).  
*Transport & Assistant Minister*, Hon. G. Lawson (*Q.*).

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

## SENATE.

Elected—21st September, 1940— Term—1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1947—	Elected—23rd October, 1937— Term—1st July, 1938, to 30th June, 1944—
Cooper, W. J., M.B.E. ( <i>C.P.</i> )	Brown, G. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Crawford, Hon. T. W. ( <i>U.A.P.</i> )	Collings, Hon. J. S. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Foll, Hon. H. S. ( <i>U.A.P.</i> )	Courtice, B. ( <i>Labour</i> ).

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Last General Election—21st September, 1940.)

*Metropolitan.*

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

*Southern.*

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

*Central and Northern.*

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

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

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 21ST SEPT., 1940.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Brisbane ..	60,348	Lawson, G. .. Fletcher, J. W. ..	Labour .. United Aus... ..	27,474 27,055
Capricornia .. ( <i>Rockhampton</i> )	60,508	Forde, F. M. .. Hiskins, E. A. ..	Labour .. Country ..	33,211 23,330
Darling Downs ( <i>Toowoomba</i> )	52,961	Fadden, A. W. .. Bailey, L. W. ..	Country .. Labour ..	29,365 21,316
Griffith .. ( <i>South Brisbane</i> )	64,039	Conelan, W. P. .. McGowan, P. ..	Labour .. United Aus... ..	30,529 29,879
Herbert .. ( <i>Townsville</i> )	68,348	Martens, G. W. .. Haydon, L. H. .. Mann, T. G. .. Paterson, F. W. ..	Labour .. Ind. R. S. Lab. Country .. Independent	24,712 3,346 21,545 11,104
Kennedy .. ( <i>Charters Towers</i> )	54,010	Riordan, W. J. F. Simmonds, W. M.	Labour .. Country ..	29,988 16,706
Lilley .. ( <i>Brisbane</i> )	64,386	Jolly, W. A. .. Lovell, G. A. W... Mitchell, C. V. L.	United Aus... .. Labour .. Independent	35,047 23,485 1,800
Maranoa .. ( <i>Dalby</i> )	56,788	Baker, F. P. .. McGeoch, R. S. .. Madden, H. I. ..	Labour .. Country .. Independent	24,105 22,452 3,808
Moreton .. ( <i>Ipswich</i> )	65,213	Francis, J. .. Herbert, H. W. ..	United Aus... .. Labour ..	36,265 24,938
Wide Bay .. ( <i>Maryborough</i> )	56,083	Corser, B. H. .. Rex, J. W. .. Round, S. ..	Country .. Prot. Labour Labour ..	28,693 8,300 15,305

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

Party.	Representatives.	Senate.
Labour .. .. .	255,063	236,218
Country .. .. .	142,091	} 288,495
United Australia .. .. .	128,246	
Independent Returned Soldier Labour .. .. .	3,346	..
Independent .. .. .	16,712	11,318
Protestant Labour .. .. .	8,300	..

## 4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. W. J. McKell ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	May, 1941
Victoria ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan ( <i>Country</i> ) ..	March, 1940
Queensland ..	Hon. W. Forgan Smith, LL.D. ( <i>Labour</i> )	March, 1941
S.A. .. ..	Hon. T. Playford ( <i>Liberal Country</i> ) ..	March, 1941
W.A. .. ..	Hon. J. C. Willcock ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	March, 1939
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. Cosgrove ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	February, 1937

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

## 5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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

## PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

Particulars	Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members <i>a</i> —								
Upper House .. No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	18	198
Lower House .. No.	75	90	65	<b>62</b>	39	50	30	411
Annual Salary <i>a</i> —								
Upper House .. £	1,000	..	200	..	400	600	435 <i>b</i>	..
Lower House .. £	1,000	875	500	<b>650</b>	400	600	450 <i>b</i>	..
Total Cost—								
Executive .. £1,000	103	38	24	<b>20</b>	16	17	16	234
Parliament .. £1,000	436	197	120	<b>84</b>	80	92	33	1,042
Total .. .. £1,000	539	235	144	<b>104</b>	96	109	49	1,276
Cost per Head—								
Executive .. <i>s. d.</i>	0 4	0 3	0 3	<b>0 5</b>	0 6	0 9	1 4	0 8
Parliament .. <i>s. d.</i>	1 3	1 5	1 3	<b>1 8</b>	2 8	3 11	2 9	3 0
Total .. .. <i>s. d.</i>	1 7	1 8	1 6	<b>2 1</b>	3 2	4 8	4 1	3 8

*a* At 30th June, 1940.

*b* Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

## 6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: A brief description of the history of Local Government in this State was given in previous issues of the *Year Book*. Local Authorities now function under the Local Government Act of 1936, and are classified into (a) cities, (b) towns, and (c) shires. There are at present 12 cities, 11 towns, and 121 shires. The City of Brisbane is governed by its own Acts, in conjunction with the general Act of 1936.

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

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

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

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

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

(f) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Petty Sessions Districts, or Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map marks in red the areas covered by these divisions, and the maps on pages 254 and 255 show the Local Authorities in each Division. The names of some of these divisions were altered in 1939-40. Maranoa became Roma; Wide Bay, Maryborough; Port Curtis, Rockhampton; Rockingham, Cairns; and Edgecombe was divided into the Mackay and Townsville Divisions.

(g) *Basic Wage Districts*: Under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1919, the State was divided into five districts for Basic Wage purposes at the time of the declaration of the first State Basic Wage in November, 1921. These districts are South-Eastern, South-Western, Mackay, North-Eastern, and North-Western; they have not been altered since 1921. These districts are also used for the application of the State Development Tax. On the frontispiece map the boundaries of these districts are shown in blue.

## Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

### 1. POPULATION.

At the 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. The growth of the population was at first rapid, reaching 400,395 in December, 1891. The figure was 493,847 in 1900 and at the 31st December, 1940, 1,029,613. The first census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government. During the intercensal period, 1921-1933, the population of Queensland increased by 25.3 per cent., which was more than in any other State except Western Australia. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 31.9 per cent.; New South Wales, 23.8; Victoria, 18.9; South Australia, 17.3; and Tasmania, 6.5. This increase comprises a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population has fallen, and a net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions. In common with the other States, the fluctuations in numbers of immigrants from overseas have been largely dependent upon fluctuations of Commonwealth and State Government assistance and oversea borrowing.

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>393,718</b>	<b>498,129</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>
N. S. Wales ..	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Victoria ..	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,316,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
South Australia ..	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
W. Australia ..	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
N. Territory ..	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
A. C. Territory	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>3,174,392</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>

*a* Included with New South Wales.

*n* Not available.

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

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

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

## POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND—GROWTH SINCE 1931.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year ended 30th June.	Mean for Year ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1931 ..	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825
1932 ..	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575
1933 ..	497,468	451,563	949,031	940,628	945,454
1934 ..	502,505	456,992	959,497	950,351	955,584
1935 ..	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198
1936 ..	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589
1937 ..	519,689	473,772	993,461	984,117	989,668
1938 ..	525,271	478,879	1,004,150	995,333	1,000,749
1939 ..	532,062	486,415	1,018,477	1,006,831	1,013,327
1940 ..	536,775	492,838	1,029,613	1,018,009	1,019,667

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

## POPULATION ESTIMATES OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity <sup>a</sup> at 31st Dec., 1940.
	30th June, 1940.	31st Dec., 1940.	Year ended 30th June, 1940.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1940.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,775,205	2,789,123	2,763,027	2,773,341	101
Victoria ..	1,903,632	1,918,774	1,889,575	1,896,248	98
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,026,221</b>	<b>1,029,613</b>	<b>1,018,009</b>	<b>1,019,667</b>	<b>109</b>
South Australia ..	598,320	598,091	597,053	596,215	99
W. Australia ..	467,855	468,311	466,244	465,314	109
Tasmania ..	239,299	243,057	238,626	238,975	103
N. Territory ..	7,905	8,852	7,030	8,608	248
A. C. Territory ..	12,722	12,868	12,456	12,673	121
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>7,031,159</b>	<b>7,068,689</b>	<b>6,922,020</b>	<b>7,011,041</b>	<b>102</b>

<sup>a</sup> Males per 100 females.

**Masculinity**—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since, until at the 31st December, 1940, it was 109. Queensland and Western Australia have the same masculinity in their population for 1940, their rate being higher than the other States. In the four other States, the sexes are fairly evenly divided, with Victoria and South Australia having a slight excess of females. The two territories (Northern and Australian Capital) have high masculinity. Details are shown in the table on the previous page.

**Increase of population.**—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from July, 1921, to June, 1939. The years have been combined to give details for three periods of six years:—

## POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.		Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
		Interstate.	Oversea.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	
					Interstate.	Oversea.
1st July, 1921—30th June, 1927.						
New South Wales	200,235	-734	94,699	14.88	-0.05	7.04
Victoria.. ..	117,500	-2,544	72,733	11.94	-0.26	7.39
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>73,852</b>	<b>19,002</b>	<b>18,196</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.72</b>
South Australia	40,730	11,111	17,183	12.91	3.52	5.45
West. Australia	29,551	-14,216	43,392	13.53	-6.51	19.87
Tasmania ..	20,080	-16,450	-979	15.58	-12.77	-0.76
Australia a ..	482,148	..	245,077	13.83	..	7.03
1st July, 1927—30th June, 1933.						
New South Wales	168,655	7,202	22,657	11.11	0.48	1.49
Victoria.. ..	89,941	-6,478	9,080	8.40	-0.60	0.85
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>64,053</b>	<b>8,536</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>0.45</b>
South Australia	30,281	-17,890	3,643	8.81	-5.20	1.06
West. Australia	29,549	7,516	8,896	11.48	2.92	3.45
Tasmania ..	15,824	-1,682	-1,096	11.99	-1.27	-0.82
Australia a ..	398,930	..	46,151	10.29	..	1.19
1st July, 1933—30th June, 1939.						
New South Wales	126,047	12,346	11,238	7.88	0.77	0.70
Victoria.. ..	61,952	-7,680	7,425	5.59	-0.69	0.67
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>57,958</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.23</b>
South Australia	20,920	-6,699	635	5.94	-1.90	0.18
West. Australia	25,706	-4,625	4,703	9.51	-1.71	1.74
Tasmania ..	14,146	-3,521	-471	10.26	-2.55	-0.34
Australia a ..	307,703	..	24,880	7.57	..	0.61

a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.



This table brings out some very interesting features.

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

2. *Oversea Migration.*—The rate of oversea migration has fallen off very heavily but its distribution between States has not changed very much. In proportion to its population Western Australia has always attracted the largest number of oversea migrants and Queensland and Tasmania the fewest. A substantial proportion of all the oversea migrants come to New South Wales.

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

During these eighteen years, Queensland obtained 78 per cent. of her population increase from children born in the State, 8 per cent. by oversea migration, and 14 per cent. by migration from other Australian States.

*Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population for all States is available at each Census; but in the following table details are shown for Queensland and Australia as at the 30th June, 1938.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Age Group.	QUEENSLAND.			AUSTRALIA.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 ..	44,489	42,687	87,176	278,291	267,694	545,985
5-9 ..	43,361	41,617	84,978	285,851	274,768	560,619
10-14 ..	46,944	45,605	92,549	318,198	307,933	626,131
15-19 ..	47,440	45,215	92,655	317,190	306,852	624,042
20-29 ..	92,565	84,580	117,145	605,485	585,559	1,191,044
30-39 ..	81,606	68,644	150,250	521,370	487,920	1,009,290
40-49 ..	68,221	62,117	130,338	445,503	453,485	898,988
50-59 ..	51,393	43,716	95,109	358,810	347,294	706,104
60-69 ..	29,660	26,517	56,177	214,870	221,336	436,206
70-79 ..	15,973	13,968	29,941	116,077	122,117	238,194
80 & over	3,465	3,389	6,854	25,761	30,719	56,480
Total ..	525,117	478,055	1,003,172	3,487,406	3,405,677	6,893,083

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

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

POPULATION—BIRTHPLACES AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Race.*—At the 1933 Census persons not of European race were required to state their race. The results of the tabulation of this information are shown hereunder. Fullblood aboriginals, numbering 12,532, are not included in this, or any other, Census tabulation. (See page 52 for aboriginals.)

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

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

*a* Native of India (including Cingalese).

*b* Including Papuan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

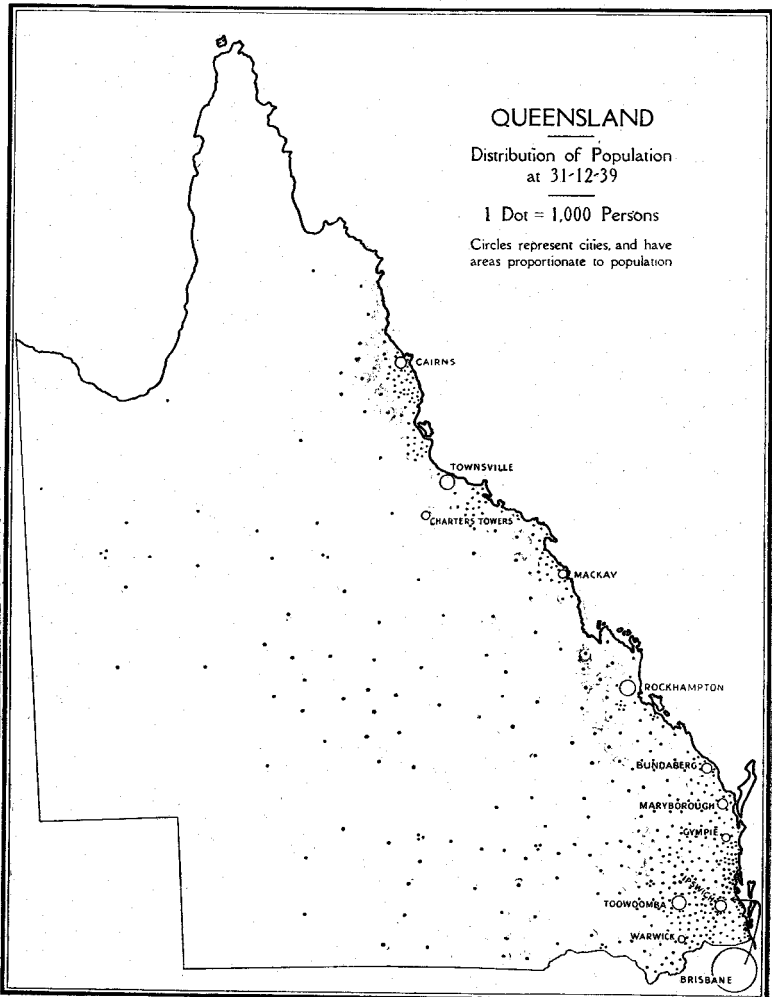
*Religions.*—The following table shows the religions of the population of Queensland as stated at the census. It should be noted that the information is not strictly comparable with that for previous censuses (which is not given here), as, for the first time, the religion question was made a voluntary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

POPULATION—RELIGION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

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

## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the East Coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the East Coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on the next page shows the distribution of the population as at 31st December, 1939. In Brisbane itself nearly one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The mean populations for 1940 for each of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) were Southern, 715,158; Central, 106,245; Northern, 198,264. The following statement shows the mean population of the Statistical Divisions:—



## MEAN POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1940.

Moreton .. .. .	463,002
Maryborough .. .. .	113,566
Downs .. .. .	109,704
Roma .. .. .	17,061
South Western .. .. .	11,825
<i>Total South Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>715,158</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	78,157
Central Western .. .. .	22,864
Far Western .. .. .	5,224
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>106,245</i>
Mackay .. .. .	35,608
Townsville .. .. .	65,461
Cairns .. .. .	78,363
Peninsula .. .. .	3,218
North Western .. .. .	15,614
<i>Total North Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>198,264</i>
Total Queensland .. .. .	1,019,667

The statistical divisions for vital statistical purposes from 1938 onwards are composed of groups of local authority areas. Previously they were made up of registry districts and portions of registry districts. Therefore the figures in the above table are not directly comparable with those shown in the 1937 and 1938 issues of the *Year Book*. The local authorities in each division are shown in the next section.

*Local Authorities.*—The area and population of each local authority area at 31st December, 1940, are shown in the following Table. Populations are based on estimates from shire clerks and other sources, and the total does not agree exactly with the estimated population of the whole State.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Moreton Division.</i>					
BRISBANE .. .. .	385	335,520	Gatton .. .. .	618	6,450
IPSWICH .. .. .	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	23,463	Kilcoy .. .. .	528	2,400
COOLANGATTA .. .. .	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,500	Laidley .. .. .	257	6,520
REDCLIFFE .. .. .	12	6,000	Landsborough .. .. .	444	5,000
SOUTHPORT .. .. .	45	7,250	Maroochy .. .. .	455	13,500
Beaudesert .. .. .	789	4,997	Moreton .. .. .	297	8,600
Beenleigh .. .. .	98	2,322	Nerang .. .. .	248	3,850
Boonah .. .. .	550	7,364	Normanby .. .. .	236	2,550
Caboolture .. .. .	497	5,980	Pine .. .. .	279	4,900
Cleveland .. .. .	28	2,730	Rosewood .. .. .	245	4,430
Coomera .. .. .	125	1,190	Tamborine .. .. .	285	2,730
Crow's Nest .. .. .	430	3,100	Tingalpa .. .. .	100	1,812
Esk .. .. .	1,537	7,439	Waterford .. .. .	136	1,245

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.—*cont'd.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND (continued).</i>					
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>					
BUNDABERG ..	13½	15,000	Kolan ..	1,117	3,025
GYMPIE ..	6	8,500	Mundubbera ..	1,839	2,440
MARYBOROUGH	7½	14,630	Murgon ..	271	4,000
Burrum ..	1,444	7,000	Nanango ..	731	4,300
Degilbo ..	604	2,700	Noosa ..	333	6,220
Eidsvold ..	1,985	1,750	Perry ..	821	750
Gayndah ..	1,052	4,150	Tiaro ..	1,002	5,672
Gooburrum ..	520	5,090	Widgee ..	1,093	9,050
Isis ..	723	4,200	Wondai ..	1,307	4,900
Kilkivan ..	1,285	4,600	Woocoo ..	590	800
Kingaroy ..	899	8,200	Woongarra ..	251	3,900
<i>Downs Division.</i>					
TOOWOOMBA ..	18½	30,047	Inglewood ..	2,060	4,480
WARWICK ..	7	7,000	Jondaryan ..	780	5,352
DALBY ..	5½	3,600	Millmerran ..	1,800	2,953
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	2,800	Murilla ..	2,274	3,000
Allora ..	260	2,655	Pittsworth ..	434	3,874
Cambooya ..	215	2,130	Rosalie ..	874	8,230
Chinchilla ..	3,394	4,825	Rosenthal ..	774	2,600
Clifton ..	232	3,240	Stanthorpe ..	1,000	7,500
Drayton ..	53	1,925	Tara ..	4,350	2,080
Glengallan ..	769	6,600	Waggamba ..	5,321	2,850
Highfields ..	219	2,320	Wambo ..	2,337	6,000
<i>Roma Division.</i>					
ROMA ..	30	3,369	Booringa ..	10,559	3,786
Balonne ..	13,542	4,800	Bungil ..	4,908	2,657
Bendemere ..	1,561	1,705	Warroo ..	4,417	1,660
<i>South Western Division.</i>					
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	3,426	Paroo ..	18,017	3,500
Bulloo ..	27,479	540	Quilpie ..	26,714	2,000
Murweh ..	17,967	2,937			
<i>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>					
ROCKHAMPTON	59	35,540	Fitzroy ..	1,999	5,000
GLADSTONE ..	12½	4,973	Livingstone ..	5,279	6,750
Banana ..	6,292	8,400	Miriam Vale ..	1,494	2,365
Broadsound ..	7,091	1,590	Monto ..	1,687	4,500
Calliope ..	2,648	4,866	Mount Morgan ..	193	5,500
Duaringa ..	5,678	1,680	Taroom ..	7,886	1,900
<i>Central Western Division.</i>					
Aramac ..	8,814	1,580	Ifracombe ..	2,490	642
Barcaldine ..	3,220	3,300	Jericho ..	8,479	1,718
Baehinia ..	9,550	1,769	Longreach ..	8,633	4,750
Belyando ..	11,381	3,000	Peak Downs ..	3,125	910
Blackall ..	6,059	2,850	Tambo ..	4,953	880
Emerald ..	4,362	2,800			
<i>Far Western Division.</i>					
Barcoo ..	22,662	1,100	Isisford ..	3,897	785
Boulia ..	24,994	614	Winton ..	20,528	2,750
Diamantina ..	36,362	190			



LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.—*cont'd.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
<i>NORTH QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Mackay Division.</i>					
MACKAY .. .. .	7	12,400	Pioneer .. .. .	831	12,000
Mirani .. .. .	806	4,530	Proserpine .. .. .	830	5,000
Nebo .. .. .	3,956	600	Sarina .. .. .	541	3,260
<i>Townsville Division.</i>					
CH. TOWERS .. .. .	23	8,150	Dalrymple .. .. .	27,856	3,260
TOWNSVILLE .. .. .	69	31,440	Thuringowa .. .. .	1,550	2,320
BOWEN .. .. .	4½	3,250	Wangaratta .. .. .	9,260	4,750
Ayr .. .. .	1,815	15,750			
<i>Cairns Division.</i>					
CAIRNS .. .. .	14½	15,700	Herberton .. .. .	1,794	3,000
Atherton .. .. .	239	4,650	Hinchinbrook .. .. .	1,152	12,900
Cardwell .. .. .	910	5,400	Johnstone .. .. .	815	13,900
Douglas .. .. .	759	2,900	Mulgrave .. .. .	715	11,520
Eacham .. .. .	460	4,600	Woothakata .. .. .	20,236	8,550
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>					
THURSDAY IS. .. .. .	1½	1,600	Cook .. .. .	48,999	1,800
<i>North Western Division.</i>					
HUGHENDEN .. .. .	26	1,850	Croydon .. .. .	11,140	256
Barkly Tableland .. .. .	16,580	700	Etheridge .. .. .	16,025	970
Burke .. .. .	17,780	232	Flinders .. .. .	15,721	1,630
Carpentaria .. .. .	25,488	625	McKinlay .. .. .	15,647	1,750
Cloncurry .. .. .	19,038	6,300	Wyangarie .. .. .	9,975	1,750

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

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

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

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

Brisbane had 20.1 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1861, and this percentage has increased, though irregularly, to 31.6 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and to 32.6 at the end of 1940. The proportion of the population living in the Metropolitan Area is lower than for any other State except Tasmania.

## BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	% of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861 .. ..	6,051	20.1	1931 .. ..	283,435
1871 .. ..	15,029	12.5	1932 .. ..	298,142
1881 .. ..	22,842	10.7	1933 .. ..	301,252
1891 .. ..	101,554	25.8	1934 .. ..	304,930
1901 .. ..	119,428	24.0	1935 .. ..	306,154
1911 .. ..	139,480	23.0	1936 .. ..	313,430
1921 .. ..	209,946	27.8	1937 .. ..	318,430
1933 .. ..	299,748	31.6	1938 .. ..	325,890
			1939 .. ..	326,000
			1940 .. ..	335,520

## 3. MIGRATION.

Queensland's migration has been discussed generally when tracing the growth of population (see page 20). The following table shows migration during 1940. There is no record of the large amount of migration by road.

## MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND, 1940.

Method of Migration.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
By rail .. ..	..	33,581	33,581	..	34,062	34,062
By sea .. ..	1,932	5,313	7,245	1,353	5,532	6,885
By air .. ..	<i>a</i>	6,791	6,791	<i>a</i>	6,743	6,743
Total .. ..	1,932	45,685	47,617	1,353	46,337	47,690

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

Queensland had a net loss of 73 by migration in 1940; this was caused by interstate departures exceeding arrivals, the first time this has happened for some years.

*Naturalisation.*—Letters of naturalisation have been procured in Queensland by 3,869 foreigners during the last 10 years. The following table shows the birthplaces of applicants in each of these years.

## LETTERS OF NATURALISATION GRANTED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Birthplace of Applicant.									
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.
1931 .. ..	23	19	42	525	11	52	90	3	14	779
1932 .. ..	9	16	23	209	9	30	71	2	15	384
1933 .. ..	10	18	18	171	3	24	50	2	8	304
1934 .. ..	6	29	29	216	7	25	81	4	1	398
1935 .. ..	13	28	38	269	5	32	75	..	5	465
1936 .. ..	6	30	38	218	4	41	66	3	1	407
1937 .. ..	5	18	27	94	2	26	46	1	1	220
1938 .. ..	8	22	22	174	8	13	59	3	22	331
1939 .. ..	4	19	23	145	5	12	35	1	4	248
1940 .. ..	14	10	38	111	21	39	75	6	19	333

## 4. BIRTHS.

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

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

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

Births, net reproduction rates, and masculinity of births for separate divisions of Queensland are shown hereunder.

The net reproduction rate measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. The figures of birth-rate per thousand of population, which are sometimes quoted, are not satisfactory for this purpose because they do not take into account the age composition of the population. A net reproduction rate of 1.00 is just enough to replace the present population without providing for any increase. A net reproduction rate of, say, 1.40 means that the current births will provide for a generation of adults 40 per cent. larger than the present generation.

## BIRTHS IN QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Number in 1940.			Net Reproduction Rates.		Masculinity of Births. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Metropolitan ..	2,758	2,618	5,376	0.85	0.86	102	105
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	1,317	1,278	2,595	1.12	1.16	106	103
Maryborough ..	1,294	1,242	2,536	1.26	1.30	111	104
Downs ..	1,301	1,222	2,523	1.34	1.33	98	106
Roma ..	222	214	436	1.82	1.69	95	104
South Western ..	169	126	295	1.95	1.50	86	134
<i>Total South Q'land.</i>	<i>7,061</i>	<i>6,700</i>	<i>13,761</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>105</i>
Rockhampton ..	907	847	1,754	1.32	1.26	104	107
Central Western ..	257	224	481	1.48	1.29	98	115
Far Western ..	44	46	90	1.06	1.25	114	96
<i>Total Central Q'land</i>	<i>1,208</i>	<i>1,117</i>	<i>2,325</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>1.28</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>108</i>
Mackay ..	421	394	815	1.77	1.48	110	107
Townsville ..	580	574	1,154	1.07	1.01	101	101
Cairns ..	915	848	1,763	1.53	1.51	106	108
Peninsula ..	104	104	208	1.88	3.65	111	100
North Western ..	194	192	386	1.55	1.69	93	101
<i>Total North Q'land.</i>	<i>2,214</i>	<i>2,112</i>	<i>4,326</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>1.38</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>Total Q'land. ..</i>	<i>10,483</i>	<i>9,929</i>	<i>20,412</i>	<i>1.16</i>	<i>1.15</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>106</i>

*a* Male births per 100 female births.

*b* Excluding the Metropolitan area.

The rate of reproduction is seen to be highest in the tropical portion of the State, and this may be accounted for by the fact that a much greater proportion of the population in this section of the State lives in the rural areas, than lives in such areas in the sub-tropical part of Queensland.

*Reproduction Rates, Australia.*—The next table gives gross and net reproduction rates for Australia from 1911 to 1939. The gross rate represents the average number of female children born to each woman of child-bearing age; the net rate (see also above) is obtained from

the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who fail to reach child-bearing age.

The figures from 1911 to 1935 are as calculated by S. H. Wolstenholme (Economic Record, Dec., 1936) and from 1936 to 1939 by the Commonwealth Statistician.

## REPRODUCTION RATES—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Gross Reproduction Rate.	Net Reproduction Rate.	Year.	Gross Reproduction Rate.	Net Reproduction Rate.
1911 .. ..	1.70	1.54	1931 .. ..	1.15	1.04
1921 .. ..	1.51	1.37	1932 .. ..	1.06	0.97
1924 .. ..	1.46	1.33	1933 .. ..	1.05	0.96
1925 .. ..	1.44	1.31	1934 .. ..	1.03	0.94
1926 .. ..	1.38	1.26	1935 .. ..	1.03	0.94
1927 .. ..	1.36	1.24	1936 .. ..	1.06	0.97
1928 .. ..	1.34	1.22	1937 .. ..	1.08	0.98
1929 .. ..	1.27	1.16	1938 .. ..	1.07	0.98
1930 .. ..	1.26	1.14	1939 .. ..	1.08	0.99

Both rates show a decline up to 1935 and a slight recovery since that year.

The rate for Australia for the year 1939 was 0.99, which meant that the number of births in that year was 1 per cent. short of those required to replace the present population. The Queensland rate for 1940 was 1.15 (see page 40 for detailed information); and calculations for New South Wales and South Australia for the years 1932-34 gave the figures of 0.97 and 0.85 respectively. Rates are not available for the other States.

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

*Net Reproduction Rates.*

Japan (1937) .. ..	1.44	U.S.A. (1938 white pop.) ..	1.00
Canada (1938) .. ..	1.09	Germany (1939) .. ..	0.98
Italy (1935-37) .. ..	1.13	France (1937) .. ..	0.87
New Zealand (1939) .. ..	1.07	Great Britain (1937) .. ..	0.80

*Masculinity of Births.*—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between 106 and 104. In 1939 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104.74; Victoria, 106.52; Queensland, 103.32; South Australia, 107.69; Western Australia, 105.97; and Tasmania, 107.72. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportions of males and females in the population.

*Ex-Nuptial Births.*—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1940 was 955, the percentage of the total births being 4.68. The number and the rate have shown a decline for some years past. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1939 than did Queensland,

the rates being Queensland, 4.95; Tasmania, 4.58; New South Wales, 4.15; Victoria, 3.77; Western Australia, 3.69; and South Australia, 2.84. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any of the other States.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1940 there were 194 cases of twin births, 55 being twin males, 71 twin females, and 68 being one of each sex. There were also 2 cases of triplets, one set being males and the other two females (one stillborn) and one male.

*Infant Mortality Tables* will be found on pages 44 and 45.

## 5. MARRIAGES.

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

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

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Year.	Number of Marriages.
1861-1870 .. ..	834	1931 .. ..	5,951
1871-1880 .. ..	1,374	1932 .. ..	6,415
1881-1890 .. ..	2,690	1933 .. ..	6,471
1891-1900 .. ..	2,904	1934 .. ..	7,635
		1935 .. ..	8,280
1901-1910 .. ..	3,678		
1911-1920 .. ..	5,549	1936 .. ..	8,306
1921-1930 .. ..	6,176	1937 .. ..	8,353
1931-1940 .. ..	7,966	1938 .. ..	8,853
		1939 .. ..	9,108
		1940 .. ..	10,287

*Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—In Queensland in 1940 the average age of all bridegrooms was 28.7 years, and of all brides 24.9 years. Of persons married for the first time, the average age of males was 27.6 years, and of females 24.1 years. 9,652 bridegrooms and 9,782 brides were married for the first time, 455 bridegrooms and 357 brides were widowed persons, and 180 bridegrooms and 148 brides were divorced persons.

*Religious Denominations.*—The 10,287 marriages in 1940 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 3,170; Roman Catholic, 2,212; Methodist, 1,559; Presbyterian, 1,847; Lutheran, 202; Baptist, 269; Congregational, 142; other religious denominations, 440; civil officers, 446.

## 6. DEATHS.

Each death must be registered within thirty days by the tenant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the deaths of illegitimate children under 6 years of age, notification must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurred. In cases where the death occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

There were 9,203 deaths registered in Queensland during 1940. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, and infant mortality rates distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

DEATHS IN DIVISIONS, 1940a.

Statistical Division.	All Ages.			Infants under one Year.	Rate of Infant Mortality. b
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Metropolitan .. ..	1,966	1,601	3,567	201	37
Moreton c .. ..	579	411	990	70	27
Maryborough .. ..	511	399	910	82	32
Downs .. ..	480	342	822	77	31
Roma .. ..	84	44	128	19	44
South Western .. ..	51	30	81	14	47
<i>Total South Queensland ..</i>	<i>3,671</i>	<i>2,827</i>	<i>6,498</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>34</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	409	271	680	51	29
Central Western .. ..	142	64	206	13	27
Far Western .. ..	29	17	46	3	33
<i>Total Central Queensland ..</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>29</i>
Mackay .. ..	188	118	306	35	43
Townsville .. ..	413	260	673	51	44
Cairns .. ..	408	165	573	73	41
Peninsula .. ..	55	31	86	12	58
North Western .. ..	101	34	135	20	52
<i>Total North Queensland ..</i>	<i>1,165</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>1,773</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>44</i>
<b>Total Queensland ..</b>	<b>5,416</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>9,203</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>35</b>

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

b Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.

c Excluding the Metropolitan area.

*Death Rate.*—The number of deaths per 1,000 of population is an unsatisfactory basis for measuring the rate of mortality of a State for the same reason that crude birth rates are unsatisfactory for measuring reproduction, i.e., no account is taken of the age composition of the population. Applying age distributions as at the 1933 Census to the estimated populations for the last five years the Commonwealth Statistician has calculated an index of mortality for each State and Australia; the results are shown in the table which follows.

## INDEX OF MORTALITY, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1935 ..	9.18	9.08	<b>9.39</b>	7.97	9.47	9.54	9.10
1936 ..	9.12	9.23	<b>9.02</b>	8.36	9.62	9.60	9.12
1937 ..	9.30	9.02	<b>9.32</b>	8.02	9.25	8.77	9.09
1938 ..	9.52	9.07	<b>9.51</b>	8.34	9.47	8.90	9.28
1939 ..	9.68	9.55	<b>9.65</b>	8.63	9.71	9.28	9.54

The lowest rate is experienced in South Australia, followed by Tasmania and Victoria; the remaining States have rates at a slightly higher level.

*Infant Mortality.*—The 721 deaths of infants resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 35.32 for Queensland for 1940.

The number of infant deaths of males was 411, and of females 310, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 39.2 and 31.2 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 27.5 for males, 23.4 for females, or 25.5 for both sexes together.

A comparison of infant mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1940 was the lowest recorded to date, and the lowest for all States for that year. New South Wales and Tasmania also showed a decrease in their rates.

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

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>	New Zealand.
1901-05 <sup>c</sup>	97.36	95.83	<b>94.73</b>	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13	74.77
1906-10 <sup>c</sup>	77.35	79.96	<b>71.48</b>	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71	69.62
1911-15 <sup>c</sup>	71.04	72.15	<b>65.74</b>	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29	53.63
1916-20 <sup>c</sup>	64.87	66.96	<b>63.18</b>	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63	48.62
1921-25 <sup>c</sup>	58.14	61.98	<b>51.00</b>	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90	42.74
1926-30 <sup>c</sup>	54.72	52.24	<b>47.33</b>	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95	36.65
1931-35 <sup>c</sup>	41.92	42.74	<b>39.49</b>	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27	31.88
1936 ..	43.47	42.31	<b>36.20</b>	31.09	42.22	49.55	41.16	30.96
1937 ..	40.68	36.70	<b>35.64</b>	33.06	37.52	41.73	38.06	31.21
1938 ..	41.84	34.21	<b>41.28</b>	30.50	33.80	40.15	38.28	35.63
1939 ..	41.02	35.58	<b>35.48</b>	34.93	40.84	40.37	38.23	31.14
1940 ..	38.94	39.45	<b>35.32</b>	35.54	46.49	38.25	38.67	30.21

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

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

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



The rate for residents of the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-tropical portion; the rates for the last five years were as follow:—

## INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, QUEENSLAND.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Tropical Area .. ..	38.0	34.4	43.5	38.2	41.7
Sub-Tropical Area .. ..	34.4	36.1	40.4	34.5	33.0

In 1940, for Brisbane alone the rate was 37.4; for the other cities in the Sub-Tropical area, 38.6; and for Tropical cities, 51.6.

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

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

Age.	Male Lives.				Female Lives.			
	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0 ..	51.076	55.200	59.148	63.478	54.756	58.837	63.311	67.144
1 ..	56.881	59.962	62.673	65.493	59.888	62.886	66.030	68.674
2 ..	57.413	60.044	62.597	65.003	60.401	62.945	65.862	68.118
3 ..	56.975	59.449	61.988	64.247	59.981	62.341	65.206	67.342
4 ..	56.331	58.709	61.249	63.431	59.349	61.597	64.444	66.503
5 ..	55.609	57.913	60.432	62.566	58.637	60.796	63.635	65.641
10 ..	51.426	53.532	56.014	58.015	54.462	56.385	59.196	61.023
15 ..	46.984	49.026	51.439	53.364	49.966	51.861	54.546	56.292
20 ..	42.809	44.737	46.988	48.812	45.722	47.521	50.034	51.666
25 ..	38.898	40.599	42.697	44.366	41.692	43.360	45.712	47.185
30 ..	35.110	36.520	38.444	39.901	37.855	39.327	41.482	42.767
35 ..	31.344	32.486	34.201	35.458	34.140	35.371	37.283	38.372
40 ..	27.645	28.557	30.053	31.107	30.488	31.473	33.138	34.042
45 ..	23.994	24.778	26.028	26.872	26.691	27.589	28.990	29.742
50 ..	20.450	21.163	22.196	22.832	22.933	23.688	24.903	25.576
55 ..	17.077	17.670	18.514	19.034	19.285	19.847	20.952	21.581
60 ..	13.988	14.348	15.082	15.571	15.863	16.195	17.166	17.736
65 ..	11.252	11.306	12.014	12.402	12.749	12.879	13.597	14.150
70 ..	8.900	8.670	9.261	9.595	9.892	9.955	10.412	10.975
75 ..	6.698	6.580	6.870	7.192	7.367	7.586	7.733	8.228
80 ..	4.997	4.960	5.001	5.224	5.486	5.731	5.611	6.010
85 ..	3.785	3.654	3.622	3.903	4.121	4.188	4.056	4.304
90 ..	2.908	2.639	2.598	2.985	3.068	2.990	2.911	3.047
95 ..	2.159	1.883	1.864	2.108	2.177	2.095	2.072	1.996
100 ..	1.293	1.180	1.170	1.100	1.233	1.240	1.240	1.023

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—								
	0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.	70.
Australia..	65.3	67.1	59.5	50.2	41.3	32.6	24.2	16.7	10.3
England and Wales	62.3	65.1	57.9	48.8	40.0	31.2	22.8	15.4	9.3
France ..	56.7	60.6	54.0	45.4	37.5	29.5	21.0	14.9	8.9
Germany..	61.3	65.4	58.2	49.0	40.3	31.6	23.2	15.6	9.3
India ..	26.7	34.1	35.0	28.3	23.0	18.4	14.5	10.5	6.5
Italy ..	54.9	60.5	56.3	47.6	39.5	31.3	23.2	15.7	9.3
Japan ..	47.8	53.0	49.4	41.8	35.4	27.9	20.5	13.8	8.3
N. Zealand	66.5	67.6	59.7	50.5	41.6	32.9	24.5	16.8	10.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Russia in Europe	43.4	53.4	53.7	45.3	37.7	30.1	22.7	16.0	10.3
United States (whites)	64.2	66.1	58.3	49.0	40.0	31.2	23.0	15.6	9.6

## 7. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN DISTRICTS.

The compilation of Vital Statistics by Local Authority areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. The analysis of the various rates in the following paragraphs is based on the experience of the last 3 years, and some of the conclusions may not be substantiated by a few more years' experience.

*Comparative Fertility.*—The significance of Net Reproduction rates is explained on page 34. These rates for 1940 show that fertility is again much higher in rural than in urban areas. Even if allowance is made for the greater proportion of unmarried women in the cities, the disparity is marked. This higher fertility in rural areas is not peculiar to Queensland as investigations in other countries, including Great Britain, U.S.A., and Germany, have shown similar results. The high net reproduction rate for Queensland of 1.15 is due in part to a large proportion of the population (70 per cent.) living in rural areas.

The rural areas with the highest fertility are the Far North Coast, the Atherton Tableland, the Mackay District, and a belt of country stretching south-westward from Rockhampton to the New South Wales border, and including the Gladstone, Dawson Valley, Dalby, Goondiwindi, St. George, Charleville, and Cunnamulla districts. These districts had the highest fertility rates in 1939. The older farming areas of the south-east have lower fertility rates than these districts, which are still in process of development.

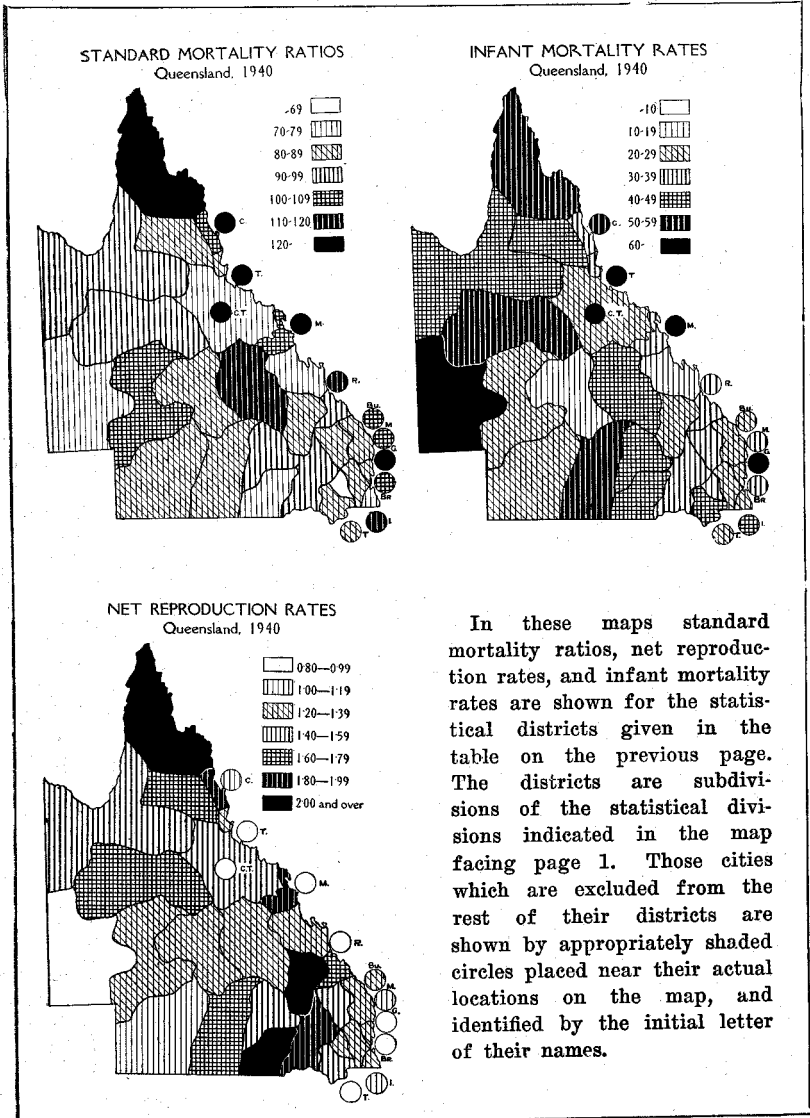
## COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, 1940.

District.	S. M. R. <i>a</i>			Infant Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Net Repro- duction Rate <i>a</i>
	Male.	Fe- male.	Persons.		
<i>Southern Urban c</i> .. ..	109	107	108	37	0.89
Brisbane .. ..	111	106	109	37	0.86
Ipswich .. ..	109	114	111	46	1.04
Gympie .. ..	131	133	132	66	0.98
Maryborough .. ..	99	122	109	36	1.08
Bundaberg .. ..	99	120	109	28	1.28
Toowoomba .. ..	87	87	87	29	0.96
<i>Central Urban c</i> .. ..	125	112	119	36	0.84
Rockhampton .. ..	125	112	119	36	0.84
<i>Northern Urban c</i> .. ..	152	120	138	60	0.91
Mackay .. ..	131	161	142	62	0.87
Charters Towers .. ..	220	127	178	72	0.79
Townsville .. ..	142	113	129	61	0.84
Cairns .. ..	141	98	124	53	1.12
<i>Southern Rural</i> .. ..	79	83	81	30	1.36
Moreton—S.E. .. ..	75	67	71	20	1.21
N.E. .. ..	80	81	80	25	1.21
W. .. ..	79	85	82	25	1.22
Maryborough—E. .. ..	75	94	82	28	1.33
W. .. ..	83	84	83	32	1.44
Downs—S.E. .. ..	91	83	88	43	1.40
N.E. .. ..	60	55	58	12	1.20
W. .. ..	89	111	97	32	1.93
Roma—S. .. ..	77	75	76	46	2.08
N. .. ..	97	91	95	42	1.50
South Western—E. .. ..	69	104	81	52	1.61
W. .. ..	88	70	83	23	1.12
<i>Central Rural</i> .. ..	93	91	93	26	1.55
Rockhampton—S.E. .. ..	99	89	95	31	1.61
N. .. ..	76	79	77	14	1.24
S.W. .. ..	85	98	89	24	2.51
Central Western—E. .. ..	123	97	114	40	1.39
W. .. ..	88	86	87	16	1.25
Far Western—E. .. ..	85	147	103	25	1.27
W. .. ..	95	51	77	91	0.80
<i>Northern Rural</i> .. ..	93	99	95	38	1.71
Mackay .. ..	98	102	100	36	1.89
Townsville .. ..	63	99	74	21	1.40
Cairns—S. .. ..	74	95	80	39	1.24
N.E. .. ..	106	102	105	33	1.94
N.W. .. ..	96	65	86	48	1.75
Peninsula .. ..	233	298	253	58	3.65
North Western—S. .. ..	95	105	97	53	1.73
N. .. ..	108	35	93	45	1.55
All Urban .. ..	115	108	112	40	0.89
All Rural .. ..	85	88	86	32	1.47
State .. ..	100	100	100	35	1.15

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

In four of the five most populous cities the net reproduction rate was below one; whereas three out of the six smaller cities had rates in excess of one.

*Comparative Mortality.*—Crude death rates do not permit a satisfactory measure of mortality by districts because liability to death varies with age and sex. The method of "Comparative Mortality" as briefly explained in the 1940 *Year Book* has been used in Queensland since 1938, separate



calculations being made for each sex and the results are presented as "standard mortality rates." (S.M.R.).

The urban districts again experienced higher mortality rates for both males and females than rural areas, with the exception of the Peninsula. The urban areas with very high rates include Gympie, Mackay, and Charters Towers. The exceptionally high rate for males in Charters Towers is probably due to the poor health of former metalliferous miners still resident in the district. The rural areas in the Far North, in the Central West, on the Western Downs, and in the St. George district again show high rates. Low rates were experienced in the area extending from Roma, through the Dawson Valley, and then along the coast as far as Townsville, except in the Mackay area. The Peninsula district, with its high proportion of half castes, inflates the figures for rural North Queensland; if the district is excluded the resultant rate, 89, shows that the tropical North does not experience high general mortality.

*Infant Mortality.*—The urban rate for 1940 is somewhat higher than that for rural areas, due to the high infant death rates of Maryborough, Mackay, Charters Towers, Townsville, and Cairns. In rural areas in 1940, infant mortality was high in the Peninsula, the South-West, the Southern Downs, and the Roma districts. These areas experienced high rates in previous years; whilst low rates again resulted along practically the whole of the East Coast.

The infant death rate for the rural areas of Tropical North Queensland (38) was higher than for rural areas in South Queensland (30).

## 8. DISEASES.

*Ages of Deaths.*—The ages at which persons died during 1940 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes:—

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1940.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total. a
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	3	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	8
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping cough .. .. .	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	21
Diphtheria .. .. .	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .. .. .	2	7	23	35	70	75	31	19	262
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	6	3	2	1	4	..	..	1	17
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Syphilis .. .. .	5	2	4	6	11	20	25	22	95
Influenza .. .. .	16	4	1	7	6	16	9	28	87
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	8	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	21
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	6
Other infectious and parasitic diseases .. .. .	24	8	8	13	15	7	8	9	92

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1940—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	Total a.
Cancer and other malignant tumours .. .. .	5	3	12	26	97	217	257	435	1,052
Tumours, non-malignant or nature not specified ..	5	6	8	11	19	8	4	11	72
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	12	21
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	2	1	2	6	5	31	43	64	154
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4	5	11	3	24
Vitamin-deficiency diseases, other general and blood diseases, chronic poisonings	26	16	25	17	20	25	26	27	182
Meningitis (simple) and diseases of spinal cord .. .. .	19	6	4	2	6	4	9	5	55
Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin .. .. .	4	2	11	19	51	99	134	325	646
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	22	6	8	25	15	15	27	23	141
Diseases of the heart .. .. .	5	10	27	34	113	338	478	1,204	2,209
Other diseases of the circulatory system .. .. .	1	..	6	3	7	19	35	93	164
Diseases of nasal passages and annexa .. .. .	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	7
Bronchitis .. .. .	8	..	3	1	..	9	17	50	88
Pneumonia .. .. .	84	13	13	19	35	41	79	176	460
Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	12	2	5	11	8	25	32	64	159
Diseases of buccal cavity, pharynx, tonsils .. .. .	5	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	16
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. .. .	73	3	2	2	6	4	7	17	114
Appendicitis .. .. .	7	15	10	3	11	10	10	8	74
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages .. .. .	4	2	5	5	20	25	25	32	118
Other diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	22	1	9	18	26	45	35	39	195
Nephritis .. .. .	6	13	78	66	84	106	99	158	610
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	6	2	5	9	8	16	45	110	201
Puerperal infection .. .. .	..	1	15	15	3	..	..	..	34
Other diseases of pregnancy .. .. .	..	2	25	29	5	..	..	..	61
Diseases of the skin and bones and organs of movement ..	8	9	5	2	3	5	4	17	53
Pre-natal and early infancy causes .. .. .	531	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	539
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	265	275
Suicide .. .. .	..	5	20	19	32	34	15	10	136
Homicide .. .. .	..	1	4	6	4	2	..	..	17
Automobile Accidents .. .. .	12	37	32	20	24	20	13	10	168
Other violent or accidental death .. .. .	54	59	40	52	49	42	55	150	501
Unspecified or ill-defined .. .. .	3	2	..	1	3	5	6	..	20
Total, all causes .. .. .	1,033	254	420	490	778	1,277	1,558	3,391	9,203

a Includes 2 deaths of age unspecified.

*Causes of Death.*—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table.

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

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Influenza .. ..	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.25	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.22	0.09
Tuberculosis, all kinds ..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.27
Cancer, all kinds .. ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.03
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.15
Cerebral hæmorrhage..	0.45	0.34	0.40	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.34	0.636
Arterio sclerosis .. ..	<i>n</i>	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.40	0.106
Heart disease, all kinds	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	1.84	1.64	1.92	2.06	2.27	2.17
Bronchitis, all kinds ..	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.10	0.09
Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	<i>n</i>	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.24
Pneumonia, other .. ..	0.68	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.43	0.36	0.39	0.32	0.26	0.21
Diarrhœa and enteritis	1.14	0.65	0.95	0.17	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.11
Nephritis, acute and chronic .. ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.63	0.60
Congenital mal-formations .. ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.11
Diseases of early infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.46	0.45	0.42
Senility .. ..	0.25	0.48	0.65	0.50	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.27	0.32	0.27
Suicide .. ..	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.13
Accidents .. ..	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.64	0.66
All other causes .. ..	4.52	2.79	2.61	1.87	1.93	1.90	1.98	1.97	1.72	1.75
Total, all causes .. ..	11.72	9.71	10.65	8.19	9.16	8.78	9.10	9.19	9.40	9.03

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

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

*n* Not available.

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

## INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1940.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature birth .. ..	173	84	257
Other pre-natal causes .. ..	174	82	256
Diarrhœa and enteritis .. ..	29	15	44
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	38	14	52
Whooping cough .. ..	10	3	13
Other .. ..	70	29	99
Total .. ..	494	227	721

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

The incidence of malaria, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, Weil's disease, and venereal disease is being lessened, and, though in some cases the work of the Department of Health and Medical Services is hampered by incomplete returns and inadequate facilities, the health of Queensland shows steady improvement. There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised.

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

*Diseases Treated in Hospitals.*—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. During 1940 there were 103,559 cases treated in the public hospitals. The following table shows the rates for each disease in the four geographical divisions according to where the hospital was situated; the table on pages 48 and 49 gives rates per 1,000 of population of cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 50 gives the results of the principal diseases treated.

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

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

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the Hospital Authorities, they entered the Hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 47, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 43 and 44). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics, no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.



PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1940<sup>a</sup>.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International list of Causes.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.
Typhoid, paratyphoid fever	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.21	0.01	..	..	0.04
Scarlet fever .. ..	0.28	0.10	0.05	0.11	b	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	0.24	0.17	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Diphtheria .. ..	0.86	0.36	0.43	0.32	0.01	0.02	0.01	..
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ..	0.67	0.48	0.86	0.56	0.12	0.07	0.19	0.07
Other tuberculosis .. ..	0.18	0.13	0.17	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02	..
Malaria .. ..	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.31	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. ..	0.23	0.02	0.22	0.11	0.04	..	0.01	0.07
Influenza .. ..	2.19	3.25	4.08	5.61	0.03	0.03	0.01	..
Measles .. ..	1.76	2.07	2.79	3.12	0.01	0.01	..	..
Typhus fever .. ..	0.05	0.02	0.28	0.11	..	..	0.02	..
Other infectious & parasitic	2.75	1.22	2.96	3.58	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.14
Cancer .. ..	2.32	1.00	1.72	1.33	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.56
Tumours, non-malignant ..	1.03	0.58	0.67	0.88	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04
Chronic rheumatism and gout	0.89	0.62	1.09	1.12	0.03	0.01	0.01	..
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	0.67	0.50	0.58	0.60	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.14
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	1.19	1.00	1.53	2.83	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07
Vitamin deficiencies, general and blood diseases, chronic poisoning .. ..	1.43	1.36	1.56	2.98	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.18
Meningitis (simple), diseases of spinal cord .. ..	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.10
Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin .. ..	0.57	0.54	0.53	0.46	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.07
Other nervous system and sense organs .. ..	5.96	4.61	5.93	10.32	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.10
Diseases of the heart .. ..	1.90	2.70	2.47	3.33	0.55	0.57	0.70	0.88
Other circulatory system ..	2.51	2.39	2.80	3.89	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.18
Nasal passages and annexa	1.82	0.71	0.68	1.99	0.01	..	b	..
Bronchitis .. ..	2.27	2.95	4.72	8.21	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.10
Pneumonia .. ..	2.29	2.58	3.00	6.52	0.33	0.25	0.34	0.67
Other respiratory system ..	1.96	2.99	2.64	3.51	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.07
Buccal cavity, pharynx and tonsils .. ..	11.94	10.62	10.31	15.53	0.01	0.02	0.02	..
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. ..	1.67	3.06	2.79	8.06	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.25
Appendicitis .. ..	3.81	4.99	6.01	9.50	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.04
Liver and biliary passages	1.19	1.57	1.63	1.40	0.08	0.04	0.08	..
Other digestive system .. ..	5.43	4.86	6.40	8.94	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.21
Nephritis .. ..	0.82	1.00	1.00	0.77	0.24	0.16	0.28	0.25
Other genito-urinary system	6.67	6.52	8.34	12.34	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.18
Puerperal infection .. ..	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.21	0.02	..	0.02	..
Other diseases of pregnancy	3.74	3.96	3.41	8.28	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Skin, bones, organs of move- ment .. ..	5.93	5.20	7.64	12.73	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.07
Prenatal and early infancy causes .. ..	0.66	0.30	0.30	0.88	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.39
Senility .. ..	0.47	0.65	0.80	1.89	0.10	0.16	0.19	0.49
Attempted suicide .. ..	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.07
Attempted homicide .. ..	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.01	..	..	..
Automobile accidents .. ..	1.65	1.80	1.57	1.96	0.06	0.07	0.05	..
Other violent and accidental	11.84	16.81	20.96	33.17	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.42
Cause not determined .. ..	1.34	1.36	3.30	4.56	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.10
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>93.63</b>	<b>95.34</b>	<b>116.73</b>	<b>182.78</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>5.96</b>

<sup>a</sup> Rate per 1,000 of mean population.<sup>b</sup> Rate less than .01.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1940.—AGES OF

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	MALES.					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Typhoid, paratyphoid fever .. ..	0.10	0.04	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.02
Scarlet fever .. .. .	0.54	0.12	0.17	0.10	0.02	..
Whooping cough .. .. .	1.10	0.03	0.01	0.02	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	2.47	0.41	0.26	0.10	0.10	0.04
Tuberculosis (respiratory) .. ..	0.03	0.11	0.58	0.79	2.16	2.06
Other tuberculosis .. .. .	0.14	0.20	0.21	0.11	0.16	0.26
Malaria .. .. .	..	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.04
Syphilis .. .. .	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.20	0.44	0.61
Influenza .. .. .	1.86	2.80	6.46	4.59	3.37	2.86
Measles .. .. .	3.41	2.27	5.42	1.29	0.47	0.31
Typhus fever .. .. .	0.03	0.16	0.25	0.26	0.34	0.15
Other infectious and parasitic .. ..	2.13	2.27	6.97	2.28	1.94	1.51
Cancer .. .. .	..	0.16	0.23	0.47	2.11	4.57
Tumours, non-malignant .. .. .	0.19	0.34	0.37	0.48	0.92	1.18
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. ..	0.13	0.46	0.87	1.03	1.68	1.67
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	0.14	0.24	0.31	0.29	0.37	0.57
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. ..	..	0.11	1.03	2.48	5.50	5.45
Vitamin deficiency, other general, and blood diseases, chronic poisonings	1.23	1.22	1.19	1.00	1.21	1.21
Meningitis (simple), diseases of spinal cord .. .. .	0.29	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.18
Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin	0.04	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.55	1.18
Other nervous system and sense organs	6.17	4.07	6.25	5.40	6.93	5.97
Diseases of the heart .. .. .	0.10	0.33	0.49	0.75	1.87	5.36
Other circulatory system .. .. .	1.46	1.59	2.42	2.34	2.71	3.36
Nasal passages and annexa .. .. .	1.15	1.88	3.26	1.95	1.32	0.79
Bronchitis .. .. .	5.48	1.88	2.60	2.35	2.79	3.55
Pneumonia .. .. .	6.28	2.42	2.15	1.78	2.24	2.35
Other respiratory system .. .. .	2.14	1.09	2.15	2.42	3.97	4.28
Buccal cavity, pharynx, and tonsils ..	23.46	14.47	12.83	6.92	4.70	2.68
Diarrhoea and enteritis .. .. .	6.24	1.39	1.93	1.53	1.86	1.62
Appendicitis .. .. .	1.87	8.42	7.73	4.09	3.31	2.24
Liver and biliary passages .. .. .	0.14	0.28	0.40	0.65	1.24	1.43
Other digestive system .. .. .	4.24	3.40	8.34	7.88	11.48	10.17
Nephritis .. .. .	0.43	0.82	1.11	0.71	0.71	1.19
Other genito-urinary system .. .. .	3.01	2.00	4.29	4.64	5.78	7.16
Puerperal infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases resulting from pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, bones, organs of movement .. ..	6.09	8.03	9.28	8.06	8.67	7.47
Prenatal and early infancy causes ..	2.86	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0.04
Attempted suicide .. .. .	..	0.02	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.22
Attempted homicide .. .. .	..	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	..
Automobile accidents .. .. .	0.75	2.94	4.58	2.42	2.74	2.33
Other violent and accidental causes ..	15.05	28.59	30.95	22.97	21.42	19.39
Cause not determined .. .. .	2.08	1.22	2.35	1.86	2.40	2.33
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>102.90</b>	<b>96.17</b>	<b>128.20</b>	<b>94.80</b>	<b>107.96</b>	<b>107.84</b>

a Per 1,000 males or females in each age group.

## ALL PATIENTS TREATED. a

		FEMALES.									TOTAL b		
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	
..	..	0-04	0-04	0-01	0-03	0-04	..	0-04	..	0-07	0-03	0-05	
..	..	0-70	0-18	0-18	0-22	..	0-02	..	..	0-17	0-23	0-20	
..	..	0-75	0-12	..	0-01	..	..	..	..	0-21	0-17	0-19	
..	..	2-42	0-82	0-40	0-27	0-11	0-04	0-04	..	0-60	0-74	0-67	
1-51	1-08	0-02	0-23	0-80	0-91	0-63	0-60	0-36	0-54	0-84	0-49	0-67	
0-23	0-10	0-10	0-10	0-15	0-19	0-18	0-17	0-18	0-32	0-18	0-15	0-16	
0-13	..	0-01	0-01	0-02	0-03	..	0-04	..	..	0-08	0-02	0-05	
0-80	0-44	0-06	0-15	0-13	0-07	0-21	0-15	0-11	0-43	0-25	0-14	0-19	
2-80	2-70	1-90	1-88	3-13	1-86	1-75	1-42	1-35	1-68	3-61	2-02	2-85	
0-16	0-15	3-19	2-27	3-05	0-85	0-42	0-23	0-14	..	2-26	1-85	2-06	
0-10	0-05	..	0-01	0-04	0-01	0-01	..	..	..	0-18	0-01	0-10	
1-67	2-45	2-13	2-42	3-59	1-44	1-37	1-55	1-35	1-68	2-93	2-18	2-57	
10-58	20-23	0-04	0-06	0-18	0-73	2-68	4-15	7-02	9-30	2-24	1-62	1-94	
1-38	1-52	0-28	0-38	0-68	2-06	3-26	1-81	1-07	0-65	0-60	1-17	0-87	
2-77	2-99	0-12	0-31	0-52	0-56	1-18	1-54	1-57	2-22	1-06	0-71	0-89	
1-41	1-47	0-25	0-29	0-12	0-27	0-86	2-21	3-89	3-95	0-41	0-84	0-62	
4-60	3-73	..	..	0-07	0-39	0-81	0-55	0-53	0-60	2-20	0-27	1-27	
2-48	2-55	0-94	1-37	1-85	2-02	2-28	1-59	1-93	2-43	1-31	1-67	1-48	
0-19	0-20	0-08	0-08	0-06	0-09	0-11	0-09	0-07	0-11	0-14	0-08	0-11	
2-18	5-30	0-04	0-04	0-11	0-30	0-61	1-15	1-85	3-90	0-58	0-51	0-55	
7-94	10-75	5-44	3-95	5-47	6-12	6-01	5-89	7-38	7-19	6-06	5-59	5-83	
10-64	22-24	0-11	0-23	0-67	0-72	1-98	3-68	7-31	13-58	2-51	1-81	2-17	
6-62	9-87	0-93	0-82	1-15	1-47	3-66	4-76	7-49	8-93	2-75	2-39	2-58	
0-51	0-44	1-30	1-40	1-40	1-24	0-72	0-30	0-28	0-22	1-69	1-07	1-39	
5-24	11-24	4-68	1-63	1-70	1-65	1-98	2-15	2-42	5-19	3-57	2-52	3-07	
2-64	5-60	4-53	1-53	1-08	1-02	1-40	1-15	1-78	4-87	3-09	2-05	2-59	
5-37	5-35	1-27	1-54	2-05	1-89	2-17	1-93	2-10	1-95	2-75	1-80	2-29	
2-38	1-18	22-05	18-03	12-96	6-77	4-49	2-34	1-21	0-81	11-16	11-68	11-42	
1-99	2-95	4-93	1-48	1-65	0-98	1-10	0-89	1-11	1-52	2-57	1-99	2-29	
0-68	0-64	1-93	12-39	7-23	3-28	1-63	1-21	0-68	0-43	4-47	4-76	4-61	
2-48	3-24	0-13	0-31	1-23	2-25	3-96	4-49	4-99	3-63	0-80	1-94	1-34	
11-96	11-05	3-11	2-20	3-38	3-36	4-23	4-59	5-67	5-25	7-53	3-54	5-62	
1-19	2-80	0-44	0-81	1-36	0-95	0-93	0-59	0-75	1-08	0-91	0-86	0-88	
11-41	19-93	1-44	5-02	17-01	14-29	14-64	8-21	5-63	5-68	5-21	9-24	7-13	
..	..	..	0-13	0-89	0-52	0-14	0-02	..	..	..	0-27	0-27	
..	..	..	3-03	24-98	17-62	4-66	0-11	..	..	..	7-96	7-96	
7-91	8-84	4-26	5-79	4-06	3-39	4-93	4-59	4-71	5-46	7-96	4-59	6-35	
0-03	..	2-06	0-23	0-06	0-06	0-05	..	0-04	..	0-57	0-47	0-52	
0-84	18-46	..	..	..	..	0-01	0-02	0-68	10-55	0-76	0-44	0-60	
0-23	0-15	..	0-05	0-15	0-14	0-19	0-02	0-04	0-05	0-10	0-08	0-09	
0-03	..	..	..	0-01	0-01	0-04	..	..	..	0-02	0-01	0-02	
1-80	1-62	0-48	0-87	0-72	0-61	0-70	0-74	0-57	0-70	2-55	0-68	1-65	
15-63	15-81	8-52	8-39	5-01	4-24	5-61	5-68	6-92	14-39	22-73	6-84	15-14	
3-47	1-96	1-79	1-09	1-87	1-54	1-72	1-94	1-68	0-60	2-09	1-61	1-86	
134-00	199-08	82-50	81-70	111-16	86-48	83-47	72-62	84-94	119-91	111-73	89-09	100-90	

b Includes 434 whose ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1940<sup>a</sup>.

Disease for which Treated.	Died.		Cured.		Temporarily Relieved.		Other <i>b</i> .	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Diphtheria ..	1.9	1.6	84.5	86.6	9.6	8.5	4.0	3.3
Tuberculosis ..	17.4	14.4	6.4	10.9	56.0	59.1	20.2	15.6
Influenza ..	0.9	0.9	92.5	92.4	6.2	6.4	0.4	0.3
Measles ..	0.4	0.2	90.6	88.4	6.2	8.7	2.8	2.7
Other infectious and parasitic ..	3.3	2.9	69.1	73.4	21.5	18.7	6.1	5.0
Cancer ..	25.0	24.5	12.0	11.3	48.4	45.0	14.6	19.2
Tumours, non-malignant ..	6.5	1.4	55.8	67.7	26.5	21.7	11.2	9.2
Chronic rheumatism and gout ..	2.1	2.3	33.3	30.5	60.9	60.9	3.7	6.3
Diabetes Mellitus	6.9	7.5	6.4	6.5	83.0	82.1	3.7	3.9
Alcoholism (chronic and acute) ..	0.8	0.8	36.2	26.7	60.1	71.0	2.9	1.5
Vitamin-deficiency, other general, and blood diseases, chronic poisoning ..	7.7	7.2	42.3	42.1	45.4	45.7	4.6	5.0
Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin ..	51.6	49.0	7.4	10.7	31.7	31.2	9.3	9.1
Other nervous system and sense organs ..	1.7	1.7	47.1	42.2	39.6	43.4	11.6	12.7
Diseases of heart	28.3	25.7	8.7	8.6	58.8	62.6	4.2	3.1
Other circulatory system ..	5.7	4.8	49.2	34.7	39.5	55.2	5.6	5.3
Nasal passages and annexa ..	0.3	0.2	73.6	65.3	23.3	33.0	2.8	1.5
Bronchitis ..	1.9	1.3	66.2	69.3	30.7	28.3	1.2	1.1
Pneumonia ..	12.4	13.2	79.8	77.3	7.0	8.6	0.8	0.9
Other respiratory system ..	5.3	4.4	43.9	38.5	48.4	55.3	2.4	1.8
Buccal cavity, pharynx, tonsils	0.2	0.1	90.7	91.9	7.9	6.9	1.2	1.1
Diarrhoea and enteritis ..	2.0	2.4	79.5	80.4	17.0	16.2	1.5	1.0
Appendicitis ..	1.3	0.3	83.8	86.5	14.0	12.8	0.9	0.4
Other digestive system ..	3.1	2.9	58.5	53.1	34.6	40.1	3.8	3.9
Nephritis ..	29.9	22.8	22.7	19.8	41.2	51.7	6.2	5.7
Other genito-urinary system	4.0	0.7	52.1	64.1	40.0	31.6	3.9	3.6
Diseases resulting from pregnancy	..	0.8	..	83.4	..	13.6	..	2.2
Skin, bones, organs of movement ..	0.5	0.6	63.7	67.5	32.4	29.6	3.4	2.3
Automobile accidents ..	3.4	4.3	62.1	61.6	31.9	31.4	2.6	2.7
Other violent and accidental causes	1.2	1.7	71.5	69.0	25.1	27.4	2.2	1.9
All other causes ..	9.7	7.7	39.9	36.7	34.7	35.9	15.7	19.7
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>

<sup>a</sup> Per 100 male or female cases treated.<sup>b</sup> Persons discharged unrelieved or transferred to another institution.

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

## PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Diphtheria ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	1,341	908	992	1,013	598
Hookworm ..	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	7	14	10	16	18
Leptospirosis <i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	54	21	8	17	55
Leprosy ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	6	6	5	4	30
Malaria ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	9	2	2	5	10
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal ..	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	3	4	2	6	5
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	13	18	162	24	44
Puerperal Fever	10	11	26	40	22	9	23	17	33
Puerperal pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>		14	19	14	36	119
Scarlet fever and Scarletina ..	115	33	340	617	795	618	455	372	248
Tuberculosis ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	242	280	311	479	525
Typhoid Fever	793	760	731	130	77	72	101	52	53
Typhus Fever	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	70	72	51	54	33
Venereal diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 <sup>c</sup>	1,125 <sup>c</sup>	1,211 <sup>c</sup>	1,017 <sup>c</sup>	1,147 <sup>c</sup>	1,258
Total, all notifiable diseases	—	—	—	4,573	3,787	3,258	3,169	3,259 <sup>d</sup>	3,083

*a* Including Weil's Disease, Paraweil Disease, and Seven-day fever.

*b* Not notifiable.

*c* Figure for the financial year ended 30th June.

*n* Not available.

The numbers treated in Public Hospitals for some of these diseases are higher than the figures shown in the above table. It is apparent that a number of cases are not reported to the Health Department.

## 9. MENTAL SICKNESS.

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

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1940, there were 3,605 persons in the three mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its highest point in 1909 when it was 3.95 per 1,000, declining since then to 3.51 at 30th June, 1940.

Comparing Queensland's rate with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales and Victoria show higher rates. The 1938 rates were:—New South Wales, 4.25; Victoria, 3.91; Queensland, 3.59; South Australia, 2.94; Western Australia, 3.19; Tasmania, 2.67.

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

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

Since the first year when information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1940, being 2,069 males and 1,536 females. Of the three Hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 1,918 being on its books at 30th June, 1940. Toowoomba had 1,179 and Ipswich 508 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1940, contained 87 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 15 years, the number being sometimes higher, and sometimes lower. Whilst male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1940, being 40 males and 47 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

There are two detention wards at Dunwich Benevolent Institution, in which 92 patients—86 males and 6 females—were placed in 1939-40. These cases consist of inmates of the institution who wandered away and became lost, those who will not conform to the rules of the institution, and those who require special care. In the event of their being certified mentally sick, they are removed to a Mental Hospital, usually Goodna.

For statistics of Mental Hospitals, see Chapter 5.

#### 10. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population, and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aboriginals, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, but this

legislation was repealed by the Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act and the Torres Strait Islanders Act passed in 1939. The first of these Acts covers aborigines resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also the proclaiming of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, and those desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under the Workers' Compensation Act. These employed aborigines are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At the 31st December, 1940, there were 4,270 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £235,004, 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 to be elected by ballot triennially; each islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which will be paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The Council is to make by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court will deal with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 31st December, 1940, the credit balance of 1,476 accounts of Islanders was £19,000.

Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

At the 30th June, 1940, there were four settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), Fantome Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 13 reserves managed either by Religious Bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands.

A census of the Aboriginal and Islands population is taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, the result of the 1940 Census being shown in the next table. In classing the aborigines as Adults and Children, it has been the practice to show only those under the age of 12 years as children. A half-blood is defined as a person of not more than 50 per cent. or less than 25 per cent. aboriginal. Any person with a preponderance of aboriginal blood is deemed to be an aboriginal.

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

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Class.	ADULTS. <i>a</i>		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FULL-BLOODS.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,340	363	..	..	1,340	363
Other .. .. .	797	1,227	627	679	1,424	1,906
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,046	312	..	..	1,046	312
Nomadic .. .. .	699	589	91	107	790	696
Other .. .. .	174	265	232	218	406	483
Total Full-bloods .. ..	4,056	2,756	950	1,004	5,006	3,760
HALF-BLOODS.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	517	214	..	..	517	214
Other .. .. .	151	520	626	653	777	1,173
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	682	292	..	..	682	292
Nomadic .. .. .	17	24	27	32	44	56
Other .. .. .	343	545	778	743	1,121	1,288
Total Half-bloods .. ..	1,710	1,595	1,431	1,428	3,141	3,023
TOTAL.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,857	577	..	..	1,857	577
Other .. .. .	948	1,747	1,253	1,332	2,201	3,079
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,728	604	..	..	1,728	604
Nomadic .. .. .	716	613	118	139	834	752
Other .. .. .	517	810	1,010	961	1,527	1,771
Total .. .. .	5,766	4,351	2,381	2,432	8,147	6,783

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

As Torres Strait Islanders are not now classed as aboriginals, they have been excluded from the above table; this accounts for the large decrease in the figures when compared with previous years. There were 3,727 Torres Strait Islanders at 30th June, 1940, most of whom were in supervised camps. Males numbered 1,903 and females 1,824.

The table on page 55 shows the tendency for the number of full-bloods in Australia to remain fairly constant up to 1933, with a decrease of approximately 5,000 during 1933-34. Queensland contains the third highest



number of full-bloods, the percentage of the total for the States being: New South Wales, 1.4; Victoria, 0.2; Queensland, 18.3; South Australia, 5.6; Western Australia, 45.5; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 29.0. As opposed to the slight decrease in the full-bloods over the past few years, the number of half-castes shows generally a slight annual increase in each State.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <sup>a</sup>
<b>FULL BLOODS.</b>							
1921 ..	1,501	111	<b>12,614</b>	1,609	25,587	17,349	58,771
1931 ..	864	49	<b>13,654</b>	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1936 ..	869	55	<b>12,337</b>	1,543	22,047	16,846	53,698
1937 ..	849	53	<b>12,112</b>	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1938 ..	809	92	<b>12,160</b>	2,081	21,882	14,354	51,379
1939 ..	794	81	<b>12,030</b>	2,684	21,878	14,089	51,557
1940 ..	690	77	<b>8,766<sup>b</sup></b>	2,704	21,821	13,901	47,960
<b>HALF CASTES.</b>							
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
1936 ..	9,777	586	<b>5,785</b>	1,814	4,266	884	23,461
1937 ..	9,754	646	<b>5,912</b>	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1938 ..	9,611	647	<b>6,461</b>	2,148	4,602	907	24,718
1939 ..	10,069	719	<b>6,778</b>	2,197	4,688	913	25,712
1940 ..	10,171	673	<b>6,164<sup>b</sup></b>	2,250	4,781	902	25,311

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

<sup>b</sup> Excludes Torres Strait Islanders.

## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

#### *The Supreme Court.*

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

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

#### *The Inferior Courts.*

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

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

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

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

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. This right of appeal applies both to the Crown and accused.

## 2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner in Brisbane, and at 30th June, 1940, there were 342 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

Men are recruited to the Police Force by annual examination, the standard being equivalent to the Seventh Grade of the State Primary Schools. The subjects of the examination are English, Mathematics, and Geography (principally Queensland). Candidates are selected in order of merit, due care being taken that the requisite numbers of horsemen and bushmen are obtained. At the examination in 1939, 66 passed out of 158. The recruits are given three months' schooling and specialised training at the Police Dépôt, Brisbane, and before being sworn in as Police Constables, must be competent motor car and motor cycle drivers.

There is also a Cadet System in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. On attaining the age of 21 years, they are sent to the Police Dépôt to receive the usual training, before being appointed constables. At the 30th June, 1940, there were 37 cadets enrolled. During 1938-39 a school of instruction in criminal investigation was established, at which selected policemen receive a course covering all branches of crime detection. In this year also a law and procedure branch was set up to provide practical instruction and advice to all members of the Police Force.

The number of police officers is shown in the accompanying table, the figure for 1940 including 53 Detectives, 33 Trackers, and 2 women Police. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination, which is held annually, the subjects being law and police duties.

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

## QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>Police Officers at end of year :—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	523	557	573	557	595
Country .. No.	842	844	856	876	898
<b>Total No.</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,493</b>
<i>Expenditure during year</i>					
Maintenance <i>a</i> £	523,871	535,488	559,621	586,564	616,639
Buildings .. £	59,245	67,915	62,015	36,416	47,725
Superannuation Fund .. £	62,000	64,000	66,220	66,400	64,300
<b>Total .. £</b>	<b>645,116</b>	<b>667,403</b>	<b>687,856</b>	<b>689,480</b>	<b>728,664</b>

*a* Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with the Consolidated Revenue Fund making an annual grant. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see page 266). During 1939-40 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £90,059, and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1940, was 1,410.

### 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The Prisons in Queensland are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at the 31st December, 1940, there were 7 prisons in the State, situated at Brisbane, Townsville (Stuart), Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Normanston, Palen Creek near Beaudesert, and Numinbah, via Nerang. The Brisbane Prison was opened in June, 1883. Since that date the other Prisons named above have been established, and some others have been abolished.

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

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prisoners Received During Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
		Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 mean population
				Males.	Females.	
1930 .. ..	7	1,319	70	349	10	39
1931 .. ..	7	1,566	76	335	6	37
1932 .. ..	7	1,705	76	364	9	40
1933 .. ..	6	1,674	72	356	7	38
1934 .. ..	6	1,511	66	350	6	37
1935 .. ..	7	1,395	50	328	6	35
1936 .. ..	6	1,209	48	291	5	30
1937 .. ..	6	925	43	296	5	30
1938 .. ..	6	995	54	266	5	27
1939 .. ..	6	1,164	33	273	5	27

The number of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1939, were:—New South Wales, 49; Victoria, 61; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 33; Western Australia, 50; Tasmania, 45.

Prison conditions have been improved of recent years, provision now being made for the teaching of trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures and concerts; and radio sets provide additional programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept separate from the short-term, and they are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c., the goods made being used in various Government Institutions. The value of the work done in 1939 amounted to £24,011.

Children under 17 years of age are dealt with in Children's Courts and those convicted are usually sent to the Reformatory School at Westbrook, Toowoomba.

In 1934 a State Farm conducted on the Honour System was established at Palen Creek. There are only a small number of men there, the daily average for 1939 being 22.5. They have erected their own buildings, and prepared market gardens, the surplus products of which are sold. The farm is controlled by an Officer-in-charge, assisted by a Farm Overseer and Warder, and the prisoners are there on parole. Another State Farm was established at Numinbah, via Nerang, during 1940.

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

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

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

SUPREME COURTS—CRIMINAL CASES, 1939-40.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Bound or Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other a.
Murder .. .. .	11	..	7	..	1	3
Attempted Murder .. .. .	2	2	2	..	2	..
Manslaughter .. .. .	14	..	4	..	7	3
Offences against Females .. .. .	25	..	21	..	2	2
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	44	3	34	..	4	9
Offences against Property .. .. .	165	7	132	..	17	23
Offences against Currency .. .. .	4	..	4	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	51	..	10	..	38	3
Total .. .. .	316	12	214	..	71	43

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

Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. There are 14 Police Districts altogether, but the metropolitan area comprises 3 of them. The table on the next page shows, for the last 5 years, the number of criminal cases dealt with by Magistrates, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates. The numbers are given for the principal offences, and the percentage convicted is also shown. In calculating these percentages, convictions have been taken to include those summarily convicted, bail estreated cases, and those who were committed to higher courts.

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Transport.		Total, all Offences.
			Drunkenness.	Other.	Motor.	Railway.	
1935-36—							
No. of Cases ..	332	1,600	8,383	2,075	6,820	6,306	31,909
% Convicted ..	75.6	97.2	99.8	97.5	89.4	99.5	93.2
1936-37—							
No. of Cases ..	336	1,756	10,436	2,179	8,899	4,092	34,359
% Convicted ..	77.4	97.2	99.7	98.1	91.0	99.6	92.6
1937-38—							
No. of Cases ..	363	1,575	10,450	1,875	8,426	3,507	33,467
% Convicted ..	72.2	93.2	97.4	96.5	89.6	99.7	90.1
1938-39—							
No. of Cases ..	364	1,859	11,416	2,019	9,373	3,327	35,434
% Convicted ..	76.4	92.7	98.0	97.8	90.2	99.6	91.2
1939-40—							
No. of Cases ..	338	1,937	11,202	2,272	7,183	2,736	32,501
% Convicted ..	77.2	92.8	99.3	97.4	85.9	99.3	90.1

The number of cases and rates for the two offences which make up almost 57 per cent. of all cases, as well as for "other" offences and total offences, are shown in the next table for each Police District. The high metropolitan rate is accounted for by the high rate for traffic and transport law breaches, the occasion for such charges being greatest in the metropolis. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates are recorded in the Cloncurry, Longreach, and Charleville districts.

## INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, 1939-40.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Traffic and Transport Law Breaches.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate <i>a</i>
Metropolitan ..	5,296	14.1	4,649	14.8	6,071	15.2	16,016	44.1
Cairns ..	638	10.2	371	5.8	1,230	19.2	2,239	35.2
Charleville ..	278	22.4	30	2.2	234	20.5	542	45.1
Cloncurry ..	103	13.2	26	1.9	210	25.8	339	40.9
Ipswich ..	366	5.4	166	2.6	276	4.6	808	12.6
Longreach ..	280	14.4	21	1.3	383	20.8	684	36.5
Mackay ..	650	15.4	200	5.5	631	14.5	1,481	35.4
Maryborough ..	659	5.5	299	2.5	1,103	9.3	2,061	17.3
Rockhampton ..	936	12.5	262	3.5	1,252	17.3	2,450	33.3
Roma ..	214	8.5	84	2.4	241	11.2	539	22.1
Toowoomba ..	982	9.1	539	4.1	1,108	10.8	2,629	24.0
Townsville ..	800	9.0	536	7.1	1,377	19.1	2,713	35.2
Total ..	11,202	11.2	7,183	8.2	14,116	14.2	32,501	33.6

*a* Rate per 1,000 of population, calculated on figures for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40.

## 5. CIVIL COURTS.

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

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

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	781	849	776	878	821
Amount Claimed .. £	207,420	234,303	216,196	238,083	200,987
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	45	54	63	58	31
Without Jury .. No.	202	183	260	281	229
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV. and XVIII. a No.	111	133	114	112	120
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	332	342	410	414	347
For Defendant .. No.	26	28	27	37	33
Total Amount Awarded £	46,857	59,502	67,606	83,338	70,864

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

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

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Cases heard .. No.	20,053	17,555	16,047	15,515	17,248
Amount claimed £	314,111	279,004	259,235	252,696	288,493
Amount awarded £	193,128	179,714	179,437	166,660	184,780

*Matrimonial Cases.*—Divorces are obtainable in Queensland on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes, and nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, and various other causes. In Queensland during 1939-40, there were 291 petitions for divorce, on which 207 decrees nisi were granted, and 222 decrees were made absolute during the year. Two petitions for nullity of marriage were granted. There were five petitions for judicial separation, which were not granted.

The following table shows for each State the average number of divorces, &c., each year in each of the last 4 decades, together with the divorce rate. These rates have been calculated by dividing the divorces of each 10 year period by the marriages in the previous 10 years, as the average duration of marriage of petitioners ranges from 10 to 15 years. The figures since 1914 comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted; prior to that year they comprise decrees nisi and judicial separations granted.

## DIVORCES, ETC., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901-1910.		1911-1920.		1921-1930.		1931-1939.	
	Average No. of Divorces per Annum.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Average No. of Divorces per Annum.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Average No. of Divorces per Annum.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Average No. of Divorces per Annum.	Rate. <i>a</i>
N. S. Wales ..	232	27.2	374	32.3	908	55.9	1,188	63.3
Victoria ..	126	16.4	254	28.5	444	38.5	637	48.0
Queensland ..	13	4.4	28	7.6	87	15.6	157	25.5
S. Australia ..	7	3.1	19	6.8	96	24.5	195	46.2
W. Australia ..	14	13.8	43	20.8	124	52.9	178	63.0
Tasmania ..	6	6.0	8	5.4	39	26.1	61	39.0
Australia <i>b</i>	398	17.1	725	23.8	1,697	41.3	2,422	51.7

*a* Rate per 1,000 marriages of preceding 10 years.

*b* Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

## LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>Under Real Property Acts.</i>					
Transfers .. ..	17,014	16,946	18,105	18,250	17,646
Mortgages .. ..	11,496	11,382	12,323	12,172	11,614
Releases from mortgage ..	8,671	8,082	8,905	9,206	9,365
Other dealings .. ..	9,659	9,727	10,210	10,080	10,065
<i>Under Registration of Deeds Act (Old System).</i>					
Conveyances .. ..	25	13	9	17	6
Mortgages .. ..	15	4	6	10	6
Releases from mortgage ..	7	3	3	..	..
Other dealings .. ..	11	10	8	4	11



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

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

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

During 1939-40 surrenders of Licensed Victuallers' licenses numbered 7, forfeitures 1, and cancellations 3; and 2 licenses were removed to new sites.

The Commission is also responsible for the collection of Liquor License fees fixed at 2½ per cent. of the purchase price of liquor (with a maximum fee of £300), instead of being based on the specially assessed annual value of premises as formerly. During 1939-40 the fees amounted to £71,084 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' licenses, and £12,402 from Spirit Merchants. Spirit Merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of spirits to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Clubs and Packet licenses amounted to £2,806.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last 10 years. These figures exclude Railway Refreshment Rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1940, 49 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931 ..	1,389	34	146	29	n	n
1932 ..	1,369	38	144	31	n	n
1933 ..	1,362	34	138	32	n	n
1934 ..	1,346	32	137	30	n	n
1935 ..	1,347	32	136	32	n	n
1936 ..	1,339	32	138	32	110	9
1937 ..	1,335	31	138	32	122	12
1938 ..	1,318	31	135	33	127	14
1939 ..	1,307	30	134	33	134	14
1940 ..	1,298	29	134	33	144	14

n Not available.

## Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

### 1. SCHOOLS.

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

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming of increasing importance. During 1940 there were 195 State and 58 Private schools with radio sets, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 324 broadcasts for schools. In the State schools were 141 motion and still picture projectors, and the Education Department had 260 motion picture films available; whilst 13 private schools had projectors, with 42 motion films at their disposal.

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

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

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

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships providing free education at secondary schools (State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

*Grammar Schools.*—These are established under *The Grammar School Acts 1860-1900*, and there are now eight—five for boys and three for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request.

*Private Schools.*—These schools are not subject to State control. Of the total at the end of 1940, 210 were conducted by religious denominations.

*Business Colleges.*—There are 12 of these colleges; and in 1940 the aggregate enrolments were 611 males and 1,811 females.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—There are 31 of these under the control of the Director of Native Affairs. (See page 52.)

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £1,614,466 on State schools during 1939-40. This amounted to £1 11s. 9d. per head of the population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If Government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, University, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £2,153,442 in 1939-40, or £2 2s. 4d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1940, 168. The decline since 1900 is due to the falling birth rate.

*State and Private Schools.*—Particulars of State and Private schools for the year 1940 are given in the following table:—

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1940.

Type.	Number at end of Year.	Teachers.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			No.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
<b>State Schools—</b>						
<b>Primary—</b>						
State .. .. .	1,561	3,696	59,678	55,037	48,955	45,029
Provisional ..	68	72	684	647	553	501
Correspondence	1	102	3,231	3,511	1,982	2,220
Special .. ..	10	31	259	200	177	149
Rural .. .. .	28	311	3,841	3,441	3,218	2,765
Intermediate	13a	132	1,588	1,469	1,314	1,233
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>69,281</b>	<b>64,305</b>	<b>56,199</b>	<b>51,897</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>						
High .. .. .	17	265	2,557	2,585	2,164	1,899
High "Top" ..	14b	34	386	395	304	353
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,252</b>
<b>Grammar Schools—</b>						
Primary .. .. .	} 8	91 {	71	26	69	25
Secondary .. ..			1,124	629	1,089	599
<b>Other Private Schools—</b>						
Primary .. .. .	} 219	1,512 {	12,221	13,300	11,344	12,207
Secondary .. ..			2,047	2,464	1,900	2,262

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

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

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 45 vocational centres, and by four travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood-, leather-, and sheet metal work at the end of 1940 was 5,767, in domestic science, 6,378, and in commercial subjects, 215.

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

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools c
	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	State.	Other. b	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000
1936	1,693	221	4,337a	1,501	148,786	33,582	182,368	1,464
1937	1,687	224	4,359a	1,523	146,558	33,867	180,425	1,530
1938	1,696	231	4,620	1,591	143,231	34,392	177,623	1,607
1939	1,692	228	4,562	1,600	141,354	32,160	173,514	1,614
1940	1,687	227	4,643	1,603	139,509	31,882	171,391	n

a Excluding the number of teachers of vocational subjects.

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

c For year ending 30th June following.

n Not available.

*Ages of Scholars.*—This information was collected for the first time from all schools in 1939, and details are given in the next table, together with the percentage of children of each age in the State who were attending school at the end of 1940. The total scholars in this table is not the same as in the table on page 66, as the scholars in that table represent net enrolments during the year.

## AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1940.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.			Percentage of age group attending school.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 6	4,700	4,709	9,409	..	..	..	56.1
6 ..	7,864	7,579	15,443	..	..	..	96.6
7 ..	7,963	7,736	15,699	..	..	..	99.6
8 ..	8,209	7,864	16,073	..	..	..	99.7
9 ..	8,836	8,431	17,267	..	..	..	99.9
10 ..	9,053	8,617	17,670	..	..	..	99.9
11 ..	9,112	8,852	17,964	7	8	15	99.7
12 ..	9,179	8,856	18,035	26	25	51	99.6
13 ..	8,371	8,198	16,569	371	276	647	93.9
14 ..	3,392	3,362	6,754	1,617	1,520	3,137	53.4
15 ..	566	610	1,176	1,893	2,127	4,020	27.8
16 ..	37	45	82	1,020	1,137	2,157	11.9
17 ..	14	13	27	376	412	788	4.3
18 & over	16	17	33	120	94	214	1.3

*Queensland Agricultural High School and College.*—There were 243 students enrolled at this institution during 1940; of these, 145 were taking Diploma Courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Stock, and Horticulture; and 65 were completing instruction under a Commonwealth Youth Training Scheme, which has now been abolished.

*School Examinations.*—Scholars from State and Private schools may enter for the scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University examinations. The Scholarship entitles holders to free secondary education for two years; the Junior University examination is generally regarded by employers as satisfactory qualification for apprenticeship and clerical work; and the Senior University examination qualifies for matriculation to the University. The next table gives the number of passes in each of the examinations for the last five years, and the percentage number of passes.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.
1932 ..	2,667	51	1,914	80	379	70
1936 ..	4,012	56	2,332	75	363	57
1937 ..	4,292	54	2,636	72	324	61
1938 ..	4,412	56	2,664	77	465	64
1939 ..	4,740	56	3,050	80	487	61
1940 ..	5,307	61	3,192	82	524	71

*Technical Colleges.*—There were 13 of these colleges in 1940, with 216 teachers. Full-time scholars numbered 519, and part-time, 8,628. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 475, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 3,301. The principal Diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, industrial chemistry, and domestic science. Correspondence courses, mainly for apprentices, are also given by these colleges, and in 1940 there were 714 taking these courses, which were given by six instructors.

*Teachers' Training College.*—There were 546 students being trained as teachers in this college in 1940. Evening and correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1940 there were 438 evening and 313 correspondence students.

## 2. UNIVERSITY.

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

The University is at present housed in temporary premises which were once Government House. New buildings have been commenced at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River, and it is hoped that a section will be ready for occupation in March, 1943. A scheme of building which will provide for the University's natural growth has been adopted. In August, 1939, a Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital was opened, and a Dental College in July, 1941. The progress of the University during the last 5 years is shown in the following table:—

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <sup>a</sup>		Students. <sup>b</sup>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Eve-ning.	Exter-nal.	Govern-ment Aid.	Fees, &c.	From Private Founda-tions. <sup>d</sup>	From all Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1936	17	90	356	389	403	30,210	26,010	18,544	77,086
1937	21	102	404	426	396	36,473c	29,647	23,687	92,204
1938	21	103	471	503	430	37,352c	33,994	24,803	103,156
1939	23	166	616	564	475	38,700c	39,590	16,569	102,302
1940	24	218	658	556	496	38,445c	42,237	25,542	114,239

<sup>a</sup> Includes part-time staff.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

<sup>c</sup> Includes grant from Commonwealth Government for research. In 1940, the amount was £4,755.

<sup>d</sup> Excludes Capital of new foundations. In 1940, these amounted to £627.

During the year 1940, degrees were conferred on 155 students, as follows:—Arts, 40 males, 28 females; law, 6 males; pure science, 25 males, 10 females; applied science, 1 male; engineering, 13 males; commerce, 10 males, 1 female; agriculture, 6 males; medicine, 2 males; dentistry, 12 males, 1 female. Diplomas in education, 2 males, 4 females; diploma in journalism, 1 female; certificates in education, 13 males, 1 female; and certificates in accountancy, 19 males, were also granted.

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—The only public library in the State maintained by the Government is located in Brisbane. This is purely a reference library which contains over 40,000 books. It is intended at an early date to erect more commodious premises, and to considerably enlarge the activities of the library. Besides numerous private lending libraries, there are in Brisbane 28 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 155,000 books.

Outside of Brisbane there are 165 libraries containing 400,000 books, which are operated in conjunction with Schools of Arts and other organisations. In some towns, however, they have been taken over by the Local Authority and controlled as Municipal Libraries. Until 1932, these libraries received an annual Government grant, but this has been discontinued.

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

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

The National Art Gallery was opened on 29th March, 1895, and before moving to its present building was located in the Executive Buildings, Brisbane. There are 639 pictures, 389 of these have been presented, 37 are on loan, and 213 have been purchased.

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

#### 4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

"*The Health Acts, 1937 to 1939*," are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, State Health Officer, with twenty-one food and sanitary inspectors. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a Medical Officer, a Bacteriologist and four Assistants. A Medical Officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of a female medical officer, while an inspector and a Microscopist have charge of the Hookworm Campaign.

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

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

#### 5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition, the Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State, there are 112 public hospitals, 76 being administered by the 49 hospitals boards, and the rest in other ways. In addition, 3 other hospitals receive aid from the Government. There are also 102 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

Lepor Settlements are situated at Peel Island, Moreton Bay, and Fantome Island, near Townsville. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aboriginals. There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives at Westwood, near Rockhampton. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf, particulars of which are included in the table on page 79.

*Public Hospitals.*—Prior to 1923 the public hospitals were under the control of local committees elected by the subscribers and endowed by the Government. *The Hospitals Act, 1923*, subsequently superseded by *The Hospitals Act, 1936*, provided for the grouping of hospitals in adjacent districts, under the authority of a board. At 30th June, 1940, there were 49 boards controlling 76 hospitals. Each board consists of a chairman and from 4 to 9 members as determined by the Governor-in-Council. The members are representative of the component Local Authorities, subscribers,



if any, and the Government. The two former groups are elected by the Local Authority Councils and subscribers of £1 or more per annum respectively.

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

Each year further hospitals are being brought under the "board" system but there were 35 other hospitals at 30th June, 1940, under the control of local committees.

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

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

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND. *a*

Year ended 30th June.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expendi- ture.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1931 ..	118	380	2,755	66,294	5,985	2,800	710,902
1932 ..	115	376	2,796	71,739	6,494	2,996	651,442
1933 ..	114	364	2,881	73,523	6,890	2,978	658,476
1934 ..	116	354	3,008	78,516	7,235	3,311	737,051
1935 ..	117	370	3,058	80,692	7,690	3,445	863,241
1936 ..	117	352	3,307	86,567	8,816	3,648	914,774
1937 ..	116	370	3,502	91,564	9,570	3,743	1,016,372
1938 ..	118	383	4,025	97,270	10,452	3,980	1,166,846
1939 ..	119	377	4,275	98,997	12,117	4,015	1,425,799
1940 ..	117	372	4,389	104,431	13,065	4,165	1,399,269

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

The following table gives particulars for the year 1939-40 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of hospitals in the various statistical divisions of the State. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, but separate particulars are shown only for Boards or Committees whose hospitals treated 300 or more in-patients during the year.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year			Average daily number Resident In-Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i.) Under Boards.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Moreton</i> .. .. .	12	135	1,016	483	33,732	4,055	65,530	1,536
Brisbane and S.C.	7	113	905	410	29,597	3,688	54,569	1,364
Ipswich .. .. .	4	21	103	68	3,810	244	10,625	159
Laidley .. .. .	1	1	8	5	325	123	336	13
<i>Maryborough</i> .. .. .	11	22	344	173	11,294	1,781	38,208	438
Biggenden .. .. .	1	1	10	5	392	97	220	14
Bundaberg .. .. .	3	10	101	54	2,813	567	4,125	112
Gayndah .. .. .	1	1	9	5	415	86	855	16
Gympie .. .. .	1	2	53	29	2,181	302	13,795	78
Isis .. .. .	1	1	10	5	459	103	285	16
Kingaroy .. .. .	1	2	36	12	1,260	64	1,605	45
Maryborough .. .. .	1	3	92	47	2,316	250	15,038	104
Mundubbera .. .. .	1	1	11	7	544	101	1,296	19
Wienholt .. .. .	1	1	22	9	914	211	989	34
<i>Downs</i> .. .. .	7	34	205	113	7,906	1,134	10,552	324
Chinchilla .. .. .	1	2	8	4	484	..	77	11
Dalby .. .. .	1	2	17	13	888	12	904	33
Goondiwindi .. .. .	1	1	20	11	824	177	728	32
Miles .. .. .	1	1	8	4	448	..	259	12
Stanthorpe .. .. .	1	3	26	9	1,131	100	529	34
Toowoomba .. .. .	1	18	80	54	2,674	664	6,552	148
Warwick .. .. .	1	7	46	18	1,457	181	1,503	54
<i>Roma</i> .. .. .	5	7	53	28	2,184	382	4,062	76
Balonne .. .. .	2	2	16	12	801	121	1,362	28
Roma .. .. .	3	5	37	16	1,383	261	2,700	48
<i>South Western</i> .. .. .	5	6	42	24	1,470	264	4,647	49
Charleville .. .. .	2	4	23	10	913	143	2,359	27
Cunnamulla .. .. .	1	1	10	8	356	92	1,590	13
<i>Rockhampton</i> .. .. .	5	8	140	78	4,507	760	17,748	212
Gladstone .. .. .	2	2	22	11	812	78	4,429	36
Monto .. .. .	1	1	12	7	445	163	920	20
Rockhampton .. .. .	2	5	106	60	3,250	519	12,399	156
<i>Central Western</i> .. .. .	7	6	58	36	1,718	298	7,531	65
Barcaldine .. .. .	1	1	11	6	378	57	954	12
Blackall .. .. .	1	1	11	8	368	61	260	13
Longreach .. .. .	2	2	17	8	407	95	3,691	20
<i>Mackay</i> .. .. .	1	3	59	29	2,451	309	3,628	97
Mackay .. .. .	1	3	59	29	2,451	309	3,628	97
<i>Townsville</i> .. .. .	7	16	182	81	8,234	919	24,520	334
Ayr .. .. .	2	2	42	19	1,749	205	6,790	72
Bowen .. .. .	3	5	42	22	1,870	259	11,348	62
Townsville .. .. .	2	9	98	40	4,615	455	6,382	200
<i>Cairns</i> .. .. .	8	19	247	118	11,274	1,280	37,444	389
Atherton .. .. .	1	2	34	17	1,536	149	6,049	63
Cairns .. .. .	3	10	100	51	4,727	613	21,649	169
Innisfail .. .. .	1	3	57	23	2,460	210	2,947	74
Mareeba .. .. .	1	1	23	12	759	116	2,391	36
Mossman .. .. .	1	1	15	6	825	52	2,420	20
Tully .. .. .	1	2	18	9	967	140	1,988	27

## QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Receipts.							Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per Patient per day.
Government.		Local Authority Precepts.	Private Contributions.	Patients' Payments.	Other.	Total.		
Precepts or Endowment.	Other.						£	£
£ 210,139	£ 39,699	£ 140,069	£ 2,589	£ 90,571	£ 26,094	£ 509,161	£ 492,467	14 0
194,492	37,828	129,661	2,392	75,428	25,646	465,447	445,116	14 0
14,971	1,751	9,980	195	13,493	416	40,806	43,974	14 0
676	120	428	2	1,650	32	2,908	3,377	13 10
51,115	7,858	33,915	473	43,895	19,228	156,484	159,714	15 6
1,734	144	1,156	3	1,700	9	4,746	5,391	17 9
15,616	1,245	10,410	33	10,972	972	39,248	39,135	16 11
1,734	128	1,156	2	1,747	659	5,426	5,013	16 10
6,587	614	4,391	12	8,044	14	19,662	22,968	12 5
1,939	148	1,292	6	1,965	..	5,350	5,221	14 10
3,836	3,961	2,558	66	2,742	14,128	27,291	31,227	18 8
14,086	1,127	9,391	341	11,349	3,293	39,587	36,059	15 3
2,187	171	1,458	5	2,655	142	6,618	6,381	16 7
3,396	320	2,103	5	2,721	11	8,556	8,319	13 4
30,039	5,156	17,132	1,576	27,001	4,915	85,819	88,701	12 10
1,210	117	800	29	1,522	18	3,696	3,396	16 6
3,421	310	..	359	2,038	68	6,196	8,480	13 9
3,125	1,143	2,071	480	3,014	4,287	14,120	13,550	15 4
891	104	..	39	809	3	1,846	2,679	12 6
3,493	349	2,328	4	2,911	184	9,269	8,407	12 5
12,679	1,440	8,453	646	11,440	93	34,751	35,588	11 3
5,220	1,693	3,480	19	5,267	262	15,941	16,601	14 11
10,719	7,857	7,100	15	6,002	6,678	38,371	39,405	17 0
4,943	6,320	3,250	..	2,021	6,270	22,804	22,477	20 6
5,776	1,537	3,850	15	3,981	408	15,567	16,928	14 11
10,632	10,254	7,121	14	4,748	178	32,997	37,534	24 8
4,815	9,367	3,210	4	2,783	103	20,282	25,340	21 10
3,613	806	2,409	2	1,089	23	7,942	6,793	26 4
23,230	2,940	15,487	299	17,628	2,314	61,898	62,208	12 3
3,632	299	2,421	46	3,809	42	10,249	10,648	13 4
1,583	329	1,056	..	2,301	275	5,544	5,799	13 1
18,015	2,312	12,010	253	11,518	1,997	46,105	45,761	11 11
14,479	2,150	8,986	1,083	5,810	15,353	47,861	42,416	24 10
2,033	597	1,525	3	853	10	5,021	5,134	23 5
2,842	144	1,894	32	1,322	1,500	7,734	7,896	27 7
4,511	176	3,008	25	1,647	13,193	22,560	17,966	21 7
9,406	1,034	6,252	713	6,012	1,569	24,986	22,625	10 7
9,406	1,034	6,252	713	6,012	1,569	24,986	22,625	10 7
31,566	7,723	20,897	652	26,584	1,623	89,045	90,898	10 6
6,122	2,247	4,082	11	6,117	309	18,888	19,791	12 0
9,966	2,867	6,496	535	7,091	1,265	28,220	28,934	16 3
15,478	2,609	10,319	106	13,376	49	41,937	42,173	8 2
41,198	7,477	27,814	892	42,115	8,516	128,012	127,309	14 3
6,260	1,864	4,146	29	6,437	1,389	20,125	22,311	14 2
14,530	2,209	9,687	651	17,002	5,392	49,471	46,884	11 2
11,851	883	7,900	80	8,902	1,331	30,947	29,937	19 11
3,916	1,915	2,611	50	2,814	95	11,401	11,931	15 2
2,690	316	2,169	7	2,172	239	7,593	7,457	16 5
1,951	290	1,301	75	4,788	70	8,475	8,789	15 0

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average daily number Resident In-Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i.) Under Boards —continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Far Western</i> .. ..	1	1	11	6	373	50	1,671	15
Winton .. ..	1	1	11	6	373	50	1,671	15
<i>Peninsula</i> .. ..	1	1	6	3	210	19	871	12
<i>North Western</i> .. ..	6	4	41	22	1,605	202	6,979	49
Mount Isa .. ..	1	2	24	7	1,104	137	4,099	32
Total .. ..	76	262	2,404	1,194	86,958	11,453	223,391	3,596
(ii.) Not Boards.								
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	2	6	89	62	1,522	113	386	226
Beaudesert .. ..		2	15	6	1,136	113	386	23
Diamantina .. ..		4	74	56	386	..	..	203
<i>Maryborough</i> .. ..	2	2	17	11	815	44	555	26
Nanango .. ..		1	11	7	620	..	422	19
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	3	3	12	10	576	147	885	18
Texas .. ..		1	4	4	252	60	116	10
<i>Roma</i> .. ..	2	2	13	7	422	64	238	13
Mungindi .. ..		1	7	5	277	45	..	8
<i>South Western</i> .. ..	1	1	2	2	44	5	202	1
<i>Rockhampton</i> .. ..	5	6	44	35	2,321	381	13,335	85
Biloela .. ..		1	7	5	439	82	1,212	12
Mount Morgan .. ..		2	26	17	1,309	187	9,309	56
<i>Central Western</i> .. ..	5	5	27	24	1,141	123	3,324	42
Clermont .. ..		1	10	6	482	46	800	19
Emerald .. ..		1	7	6	308	50	502	11
<i>Far Western</i> .. ..	3	1	10	7	279	15	1,322	6
<i>Townsville</i> .. ..	1	3	40	20	973	150	1,500	52
Charters Towers .. ..		3	40	20	973	150	1,500	52
<i>Cairns</i> .. ..	5	2	24	16	1,144	128	5,896	41
Chillagoe .. ..		1	4	4	331	24	1,986	10
Herberton .. ..		1	16	6	657	101	2,026	28
<i>Peninsula</i> .. ..	1	1	6	5	417	21	817	21
Thursday Island .. ..		1	6	5	417	21	817	21
<i>North Western</i> .. ..	6	4	34	23	1,331	165	4,680	59
Cloneurry .. ..		2	15	6	598	70	936	27
Hughenden .. ..		1	10	7	413	65	2,401	19
Total .. ..	36	36	318	222	10,985	1,356	33,140	590
Total, all Hospitals	112	298	2,722	1,416	97,943	12,809	256,531	4,186

## QUEENSLAND, 1939-40 (continued).

Receipts.							Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per Patient per day.
Government.		Local Authority Precepts.	Private Contributions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.		
Precepts or Endowment.	Other.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
2,788	87	1,859	9	1,385	20	6,148	6,125	21 5
2,788	87	1,859	9	1,385	20	6,148	6,125	21 5
1,565	110	1,043	44	879	89	3,730	3,638	15 11
7,287	1,793	4,431	62	9,158	3,870	26,601	26,313	20 1
3,278	244	2,185	3	6,949	75	12,734	11,890	15 7
444,213	94,138	292,106	8,421	281,788	90,447	1,211,113	1,199,353	14 1
24,179	203	..	1,811	8,840	32	35,065	34,867	8 4
1,663	203	..	1,811	2,259	32	5,968	5,770	13 11
22,516	..	..	..	6,581	..	29,097	29,097	7 10
3,400	257	..	1,293	2,690	125	7,765	7,979	16 7
2,315	203	..	707	2,134	95	5,454	5,631	15 7
2,887	199	..	1,240	1,774	185	6,285	6,296	19 3
628	98	..	126	676	173	1,701	1,967	11 4
3,195	298	84	1,204	1,920	524	7,225	6,934	29 7
1,875	263	84	519	1,254	53	4,048	4,027	26 7
1,094	20	..	649	111	116	1,990	1,926	72 10
9,282	1,969	275	5,179	4,538	1,138	22,381	23,460	12 10
922	90	..	477	1,255	318	3,062	2,995	13 8
5,769	560	275	3,433	1,081	197	11,315	11,539	9 4
6,505	735	..	2,509	4,026	1,354	15,129	14,405	17 2
2,092	177	..	616	1,414	742	5,041	4,531	11 11
1,541	415	..	915	1,016	76	3,963	3,656	17 2
2,241	111	..	1,261	1,030	149	4,792	4,827	38 9
3,703	2,565	1,000	718	5,004	425	13,415	13,848	13 4
3,703	2,565	1,000	718	5,004	425	13,415	13,848	13 4
5,470	2,350	..	1,351	4,647	461	14,279	15,023	16 4
1,496	1,013	..	121	1,359	63	4,052	4,333	17 6
2,936	236	..	589	2,691	250	6,702	6,950	13 2
1,536	210	..	85	1,933	36	3,800	4,196	10 11
1,536	210	..	85	1,933	36	3,800	4,196	10 11
8,123	2,220	21	2,640	5,685	697	19,386	18,982	16 3
2,954	225	..	902	2,396	145	6,622	6,727	13 5
2,099	555	21	756	2,225	9	5,665	5,414	15 8
71,615	11,137	1,380	19,940	42,198	5,242	151,512	152,743	13 2
515,828	105,275	293,486	28,361	323,986	95,689	1,362,625	1,352,096	14 0

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.<sup>a</sup>

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.			Receipts.		
		Treated During Year.	Deaths During Year.	Remaining at end of Year.	Government Contributions.	Total.	
	No.	No.	Per 1,000 of pop.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	210	249,769	90	9,209	10,861	1,242	2,959
Victoria ..	71	97,302	52	4,974	5,859	484	1,396
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>116<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>117,356</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,411</b>
S. Australia	57	40,002	67	1,946	1,789	273	477
W. Australia	90	48,041	103	1,711	1,892	531	753
Tasmania..	21	23,557	99	907	1,012	91	195
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>576,027</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>22,916</b>	<b>26,128</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>7,191</b>

<sup>a</sup> Figures for Victoria are for 1938-39, and for South Australia, 1939.

<sup>b</sup> Including Government sanatorium, but excluding 2 Salvation Army hospitals.

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

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

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Recovered and Re-Relieved.	Deaths.	Patients at end of Year.		Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.				M.	F.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1930-31..	4	7	461	3,572	212	168	1,936	1,241	204,003
1931-32..	4	7	477	3,712	241	207	1,967	1,267	185,058
1932-33..	4	7	477	3,747	232	226	1,953	1,310	198,097
1933-34..	4	7	521	3,840	282	253	1,935	1,353	195,629
1934-35..	4	7	518	3,928	267	248	1,988	1,409	231,803
1935-36..	4	7	534	3,984	313	247	1,966	1,430	223,442
1936-37..	4	7	535	3,993	265	268	1,978	1,473	233,804
1937-38..	4	7	543	4,064	214	287	2,062	1,482	242,598
1938-39..	4	8	554	4,187	263	258	2,100	1,550	255,397
1939-40..	4	8	572	4,206	250	257	2,109	1,583	271,383

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

6. AMBULANCES.

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

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

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

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADES, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Brigades.	Staff.	Cases.				Expendi- ture.
			Accidents.	Office.	Other.	Ambulance Transport.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1931 ..	71	658	25,721	68,085	359	53,333	101,552
1932 ..	70	649	25,701	67,814	310	52,841	82,765
1933 ..	72	656	25,978	70,385	320	54,138	82,367
1934 ..	73	711	27,350	71,973	259	60,243	87,827
1935 ..	73	750	28,606	78,937	160	62,715	99,165
1936 ..	74	771	29,175	88,438	257	81,994	106,679
1937 ..	75	764	30,762	90,807	266	95,795	112,111
1938 ..	75	767	32,398	100,754	151	103,011	114,854
1939 ..	76	804	35,719	104,037	177	109,919	120,567
1940 ..	76	809	34,790	101,055	320	116,079	131,517

7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Baby Clinics and Ante-Natal Clinics administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At the 30th June, 1940, there were 135 Baby Clinics in the State, comprising 31 resident centres and 104 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 8 sub-centres. In the Metropolitan area there were 6 resident centres and 17 sub-centres of Baby Clinics, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 7 of the sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Baby Clinics, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Mount Isa area. The Maternal and Child Welfare service is financed by the Government. The table on the next page shows the progress and work done by these clinics over the last five years.

In addition, there are in Brisbane 3 Creches, 5 Kindergartens, and a Child Welfare College for nurses. The Creches and Kindergartens are controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a Government grant is received.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE—QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<b>Baby Clinics—</b>					
Resident centres .. No.	16	16	26	29	31
Sub-centres .. No.	49	74	78	93	104
Indoor work—					
Patients sent to hospital or to own doctor No.	2,800	3,122	3,407	3,075	3,415
New cases seen—					
Infants and children No.	10,792	11,165	10,769	11,787	11,685
Expectant mothers <sup>a</sup> No.	1,074	1,203	1,211	1,300	1,428
Total attendances at clinics <sup>a</sup> .. No.	149,305	177,900	191,969	220,459	243,883
New cases seen by clinic doctors .. No.	1,651	1,878	2,560	3,322	3,079
Attendances to see clinic doctors .. No.	3,297	3,516	4,022	4,778	4,776
Outdoor work—					
New-born babies visited .. No.	7,888	8,419	8,601	10,314	11,973
Subsequent visits No.	4,732	4,375	3,651	3,287	3,362
<b>Ante-natal clinics—</b>					
Resident centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-centres .. No.	..	..	..	5	8
New cases seen .. No.	580	599	623	568	591
Total attendances at clinics .. No.	2,078	2,030	2,301	2,265	2,209
<b>Total expenditure .. £</b>	<b>16,931</b>	<b>20,133</b>	<b>22,112</b>	<b>24,379</b>	<b>27,524</b>

<sup>a</sup> These figures are not comparable with those shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*, as attendances of non-expectant mothers have been excluded.

## 8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 49 institutions were available at 30th June, 1940, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 16 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 2 were State institutions, and 14 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Seven of the latter received Government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £405 from the Government.

The 26 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 18 of the others during 1939-40. The number of State children in the 23 institutions at 30th June, 1940, was 568 boys and 386 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, 1939-40.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State benevolent asylums	2	399	179	813	135	35,741	59,394
Other benevolent asylums	14	460	62	264	376	1,264	34,948
Refuges and night shelters	5	466	1	6	14	455	4,554
State industrial schools and orphanages	5	714	..	125	30	12,841	14,589
Other industrial schools and orphanages	21	807	1	692	650	19,292	45,385
Institutions for blind and deaf	2	20	..	117	56	17,478	36,149
Total .. ..	49	2,866	243	2,017	1,261	87,071	195,019

## 9. STATE CHILDREN.

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

There were 7,343 children in the care of the Department at the 31st December, 1940, and the following table shows how they were disposed:—

## STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

How Disposed.	Number of Children at 31st December.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Inmates of institutions ..	857	927	934	976	1,002
In hospitals .. ..	33	28	30	26	35
Boarded out with foster mothers .. ..	575	545	511	449	443
Boarded out with female relatives .. ..	5,377	5,330	5,168	5,413	5,324
Sent to employers .. ..	437	431	421	434	381
Released on probation ..	108	112	108	134	152
Miscellaneous .. ..	15	5	1	1	6
Total .. ..	7,402	7,378	7,173	7,433	7,343

## 10. OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Old age and invalid pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Old age pensions have been paid since 1st July, 1909, and invalid pensions since 15th December, 1910. Amending legislation in 1940 fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum (21s. per week), reduced according to the pensioner's private income, so that his total income (including pension) does not exceed £87 2s. per annum. This rate is subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with specified movements

of the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" Series Index number, but the maximum rate is not to fall below 21s. per week. As from 3rd April, 1941, the maximum rate payable is 21s. 6d. per week. Males over 65, and females over 60, with certain exceptions, are eligible to receive old-age pensions. Invalid pensions are paid to invalids whose disability is total and permanent, and became so in Australia. A special provision for permanently blind persons allows the full pension rate to be drawn until the combined incomes (including pension) of the pensioner and his wife equal £230 2s. per annum. Pensioners who are inmates of Benevolent Asylums receive a pension of 6s. 6d. per week. (For fuller details, see Commonwealth Year Book.)

The number of Old-age Pensioners in all States in 1910 was 65,492, and has increased gradually to 272,896 in 1940. Invalid pensions also show a steady increase from 7,451 in 1911 to 58,696 in 1940. The amount paid for the year ended 30th June, 1911, for both types of pensions was £1,847,440. This figure rose rapidly to £16,459,245 for 1939-40, due to the increase in the number of pensions and the rate of payment.

When comparing the numbers of these pensions for 1939-40 with previous years' figures it should be noted that during 1939-40 those invalid pensioners who, by reason of age and residence, had become qualified for old-age pensions, were transferred to the old-age pension list.

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

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		In-val-id.	Old Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		No.		
1930-31	4,665	5,042	10,091	12,285	32,083	£ 1,595,400	No. 10·2	No. 23·6
1931-32	4,896	5,341	10,718	13,018	33,973	1,489,004	10·6	24·6
1932-33	4,931	5,330	10,457	12,143	32,861	1,429,982	10·8	23·8
1933-34	5,071	5,502	10,763	12,519	33,855	1,432,316	11·0	24·3
1934-35	5,284	5,745	11,100	13,246	35,375	1,530,334	11·4	25·2
1935-36	5,411	5,966	11,645	13,848	36,870	1,654,945	11·6	26·0
1936-37	5,448	6,162	12,161	14,694	38,465	1,789,314	11·7	27·1
1937-38	5,510	6,345	12,605	15,593	40,053	2,042,692	11·8	28·1
1938-39	5,628	6,442	13,204	16,399	41,673	2,082,818	11·9	29·2
1939-40	4,191	4,486	15,057	19,102	42,836	2,138,230	8·5	33·4

*a* At 30th June each year.

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table on the next page. The comparison of old age pensioners per 1,000 population is affected by the proportion of the population who are of an age to be eligible to receive pensions. Per 1,000 persons old enough to be eligible to receive pensions (men over 65 years, and women over 60 years, taking the proportions in each State at the 1933 census), the numbers of male and female pensioners respectively were—Western Australia, 585 and 536; Tasmania, 523 and 512; New South Wales, 517 and 507; Queensland, 481 and 467; South Australia, 479 and 465; and Victoria, 430 and 409.

## INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1939-40.

State.	Pensioners. c					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		Invalid	Old Age
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.W. <sup>a</sup> ..	11,731	14,875	43,325	64,480	134,771	6,627,718	9.5	38.7
Victoria ..	5,903	6,836	28,802	47,279	88,820	4,470,057	6.7	40.1
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>15,057</b>	<b>19,102</b>	<b>42,836</b>	<b>2,138,230</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>
S.A. <sup>b</sup> ..	1,894	2,774	9,633	15,220	29,521	1,453,840	7.7	41.0
W.A. ..	1,585	1,869	8,477	10,547	22,478	1,112,580	7.4	40.7
Tasmania..	1,180	1,372	4,450	6,164	13,166	656,820	10.6	44.2
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>26,484</b>	<b>32,212</b>	<b>109,744</b>	<b>163,152</b>	<b>331,592</b>	<b>16,459,245</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>38.8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including A.C. Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including N. Territory.

<sup>c</sup> At 30th June, 1940.

## 11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

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

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Births.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1930-31 .. ..	18,790	93,950	5 0 0	1,000
1931-32 .. ..	13,240	54,263	4 2 0	761
1932-33 .. ..	11,680	46,678	3 19 11	679
1933-34 .. ..	10,780	43,080	3 19 11	639
1934-35 .. ..	10,940	47,057	4 6 0	619
1935-36 .. ..	11,640	50,662	4 7 1	634
1936-37 .. ..	12,170	56,542	4 12 11	643
1937-38 .. ..	12,660	63,861	5 0 11	666
1938-39 .. ..	12,880	70,723	5 9 10	648
1939-40 .. ..	12,290	66,300	5 7 11	611

Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1939-40 were as follows:—

**MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, 1939-40.**

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Births.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> .. ..	29,700	161,259	5 8 7	614
Victoria .. ..	19,660	105,310	5 7 2	644
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>12,290</b>	<b>66,300</b>	<b>5 7 11</b>	<b>611</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> .. ..	7,045	36,842	5 4 7	719
W. Australia .. ..	4,774	25,910	5 8 7	535
Tasmania .. ..	3,883	21,343	5 9 11	787
Total .. ..	77,352	416,964	5 7 10	631

*a* Including A.C. Territory.

*b* Including N. Territory.

**12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.**

In March, 1941, the Commonwealth Government passed legislation introducing a system of child endowment, and payments commenced in July. The sum of 5s. per week is allowed for all dependent children under the age of 16 years in excess of one child in each family. The same weekly amount is paid in respect of all children in private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. It was estimated that endowment will be made in respect of 1 million children in all States at a cost of £13 million per annum. The scheme is financed by a tax of 2½ per cent. on payrolls in excess of £20 per week; religious and public benevolent institutions and public hospitals are exempt. This tax is expected to yield £9 million, and the balance will be paid from Consolidated Revenue.

The number of claims granted in Queensland at 1st October, 1941, was 71,384, and the number of endowed children totalled 137,543.

**13. WAR PENSIONS.**

War (1914-18) pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled soldiers and their dependants when the disability has been caused, or aggravated "to any material degree," by war service, and to widows and dependants of deceased soldiers. The rate of pensions varies according to the ex-soldier's military rank, and to the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see Commonwealth Year Book.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last 10 years are shown in the table on the next page.

## WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	No.	£
1930-31 ..	8,195	21,167	877,044	1 16 8	16 9	31.7	956
1931-32 ..	8,185	20,645	817,780	2 1 3	12 2	30.7	879
1932-33 ..	8,214	20,362	755,447	2 1 4	12 2	30.2	803
1933-34 ..	8,204	20,182	780,673	2 1 0	13 0	29.6	821
1934-35 ..	8,234	20,011	807,070	2 1 7	13 11	29.2	840
1935-36 ..	8,557	19,724	825,390	2 1 5	14 4	28.8	849
1936-37 ..	8,668	18,860	857,139	2 1 8	15 7	27.8	871
1937-38 ..	8,770	20,006	874,872	2 1 11	15 5	28.7	879
1938-39 ..	8,833	19,292	890,710	2 2 2	15 9	27.7	885
1939-40 ..	8,740	17,994	873,635	2 2 5	16 4	26.1	858

*a* As at 30th June each year.

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

## WAR PENSIONS, 1939-40.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average rate per fortnight.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	25,671	51,676	2,618,564	2 1 4	0 17 9
Victoria ..	25,334	52,778	2,317,417	1 15 10	0 15 11
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>8,740</b>	<b>17,994</b>	<b>873,635</b>	<b>2 2 5</b>	<b>0 16 4</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	4,536	9,952	497,743	2 1 5	0 19 0
W. Australia ..	6,931	14,518	685,019	1 19 3	0 16 9
Tasmania ..	3,348	8,381	404,154	2 9 7	0 15 6
United Kingdom	1,581	4,590	256,005	2 5 9	1 6 10
South Africa ..	49	85	23,910	1 18 0	1 4 3
New Zealand ..	252	419	4,588	1 16 11	1 1 8
Other Overseas..	20	22	1,211	1 18 3	0 16 10
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>76,462</b>	<b>160,415</b>	<b>7,682,246</b>	<b>1 19 11</b>	<b>0 17 1</b>

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

## 14. HOUSING.

Information concerning the nature of occupancy of dwellings was collected at the 1933 Census, and the two tables on the following page show details for the capital cities and the States.

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY OF DWELLINGS, CAPITAL CITIES, *a* CENSUS  
30TH JUNE, 1933.

City.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Leased and Other.	Occupied by Owner <i>b</i> .
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.
Sydney .. .. .	76,536	36,908	166,619	40·5
Melbourne .. .. .	70,490	39,767	119,207	48·0
<b>Brisbane</b> .. .. .	<b>25,273</b>	<b>14,693</b>	<b>27,937</b>	<b>58·9</b>
Adelaide .. .. .	25,640	15,094	34,892	53·9
Perth .. .. .	16,046	9,510	20,612	55·4
Hobart .. .. .	4,554	1,333	7,795	43·0
<b>Total, Six Cities</b> .. .. .	<b>218,539</b>	<b>117,305</b>	<b>377,062</b>	<b>47·1</b>

*a* Excluding dwellings for which the nature of occupancy was not stated.

*b* Including purchaser by instalments.

Brisbane has the highest percentage of the capitals for owner-occupied houses; and the next table shows that Queensland has a higher percentage than any other State. The percentage of owner-occupiers for each State as a whole is higher than for its capital city.

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY OF DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA, *a* CENSUS  
30TH JUNE, 1933.

State.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Leased and Other.	Occupied by Owner <i>b</i> .
	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.
New South Wales .. .. .	213,438	62,873	309,139	47·2
Victoria .. .. .	167,581	61,767	192,929	54·3
<b>Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>99,730</b>	<b>27,214</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>60·3</b>
South Australia .. .. .	57,618	19,963	59,030	56·8
Western Australia .. .. .	44,859	13,724	41,858	58·3
Tasmania .. .. .	20,404	3,986	26,920	47·5
<b>Australia <i>c</i></b> .. .. .	<b>604,413</b>	<b>189,627</b>	<b>715,631</b>	<b>52·6</b>

*a* Excluding dwellings for which the nature of occupancy was not stated.

*b* Including purchaser by instalments.

*c* Including A.C. Territory and N. Territory.

Particulars of Building Permits are included in Chapter 7, and Dwellings at 30th June, 1940, in Chapter 13, under Local Government.

*Unemployment Insurance*—see Chapter 12, page 214.

*Friendly Societies*—see Chapter 14, page 274.

## Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT.

The history of land settlement in the State is given in some detail in previous issues of the *Year Book*. At the present time the greater part of the Territory is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board. The Mines Department controls leases and licenses of Crown Lands for mining purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the Sub-Departments of Irrigation, Water Supply and Sewerage, and of Forestry, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission.

### 2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Administration Board administers the unalienated 93½ per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and makes available any land which may come into its hands by reason of expiry, resumption, &c., of existing tenures. Unoccupied lands are either reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, and applications for land open or available for selection must be lodged in the appropriate district office. Priority as between applicants for pastoral leases is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent payable for the first 10 years of the lease. When there is more than one applicant for any type of selection tenure, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting).

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet; and a holder of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection has priority in the case of renewal of the lease, or in the selection of a good living area if it is required for subdivision.

*Pastoral Leases.*—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and 1,500 square miles for cattle, particularly when the country is far from the railway or is country with a low stock carrying capacity.

*Grazing Selections.*—These selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms have terms of up to 28 years, and Development Selections may have 40-year terms. There is a keen demand at present for grazing selections, and this is being met by the subdivision of pastoral leases, either on the expiry or by resumption of such leases.

*Perpetual Leases.*—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Leases having a term of 15 years.

*Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.*—These leases are opened in land that has been reclaimed from prickly pear. The lessee must eradicate the pear and bring at least one-half of the land into production in the first 5 years, which are rent free; the lease is then granted for periods of 15 years. The area covered by the leases under this section has diminished rapidly of recent years.

## 3. AREAS AND TENURES.

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

## TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December—				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
<b>Alienated—</b>					
By purchase .. ..	19,788	20,013	20,288	20,607	20,858
Without payment .. ..	92	92	92	92	92
In process of alienation .. ..	8,053	7,800	7,492	7,154	6,883
<b>Total Alienated .. ..</b>	<b>27,933</b>	<b>27,905</b>	<b>27,872</b>	<b>27,853</b>	<b>27,833</b>
Pastoral Leases .. ..	234,286	239,606	240,330	242,583	243,888
Occupation Licenses .. ..	9,615	7,274	7,697	7,737	6,948
Grazing Farms and Home- steads .. ..	80,832	81,351	82,166	82,432	82,653
Perpetual Leases .. ..	5,969	6,091	6,206	6,253	6,297
Prickly-pear Leases .. ..	501	194	128	24	24
Forest Grazing Leases .. ..	733	1,181	1,288	1,504	1,629
Under Mining Acts .. ..	411	425	421	425	434
Leases for special purposes .. ..	1,192	1,185	1,157	1,105	1,039
<b>Total Occupied .. ..</b>	<b>361,472</b>	<b>365,212</b>	<b>367,265</b>	<b>369,916</b>	<b>370,745</b>
Roads and Stock Routes .. ..	3,026	2,999	2,947	2,946	2,988
Reserved for Public Purposes	17,034	16,558	16,154	15,975	16,172
Unoccupied and unreserved	47,588	44,351	42,754	40,283	39,215
<b>Total Area .. ..</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>

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

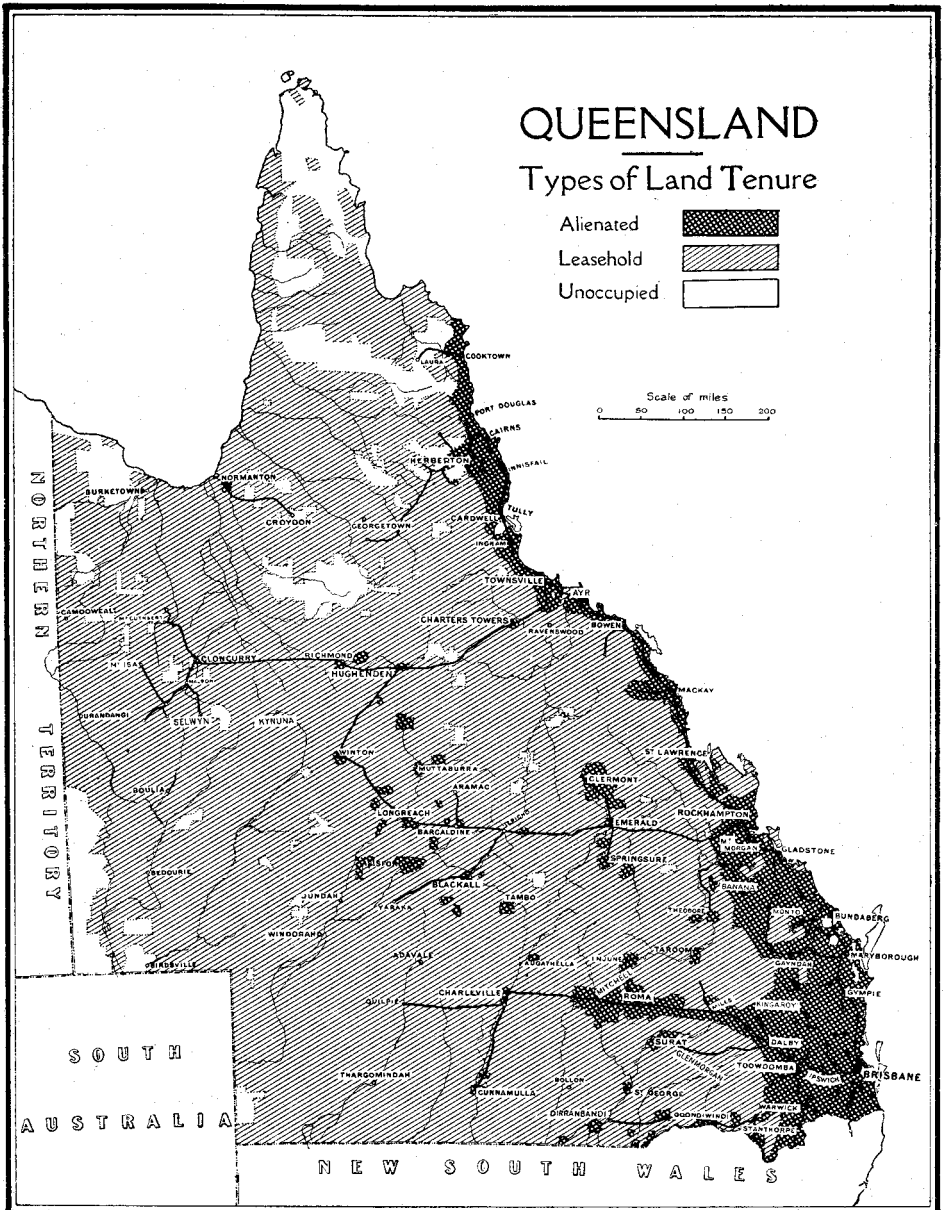
## LAND TENURE, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1939.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N. S. W. <sup>a</sup>	49,263,510	18,986,203	113,626,901	16,160,486	198,037,100	34.46
Vic. ..	27,762,315	4,815,259	13,381,167	10,287,019	56,245,760	57.92
Q <sup>l</sup> and	<b>20,698,345</b>	<b>7,154,214</b>	<b>342,063,067</b>	<b>59,204,374</b>	<b>429,120,000</b>	<b>6.49</b>
S.A. ..	11,926,317	3,145,004	130,029,053	98,144,426	243,244,800	6.19
W.A. <sup>a</sup>	18,244,428	14,192,666	209,379,761	382,771,945	624,588,800	5.19
Tas. ..	5,892,564	433,335	2,716,057	7,736,044	16,778,000	37.70
N. T. <sup>a</sup>	477,584	..	200,439,882	134,199,334	335,116,800	0.14
A. C. T. <sup>b</sup>	54,009	52,109	319,469	175,213	600,800	17.66
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>134,319,072</b>	<b>48,778,790</b>	<b>1,011,955,357</b>	<b>708,678,841</b>	<b>1,903,732,060</b>	<b>9.62</b>

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1940.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.





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 opposite page.

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

## LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Rents—</b>					
Pastoral ..	375,684	389,285	380,339	384,722	382,026
Grazing ..	438,545	473,387	474,377	454,979	486,417
Perpetual					
Leases ..	55,469	60,845	68,109	71,144	68,355
Special ..	18,921	18,081	17,871	17,856	17,783
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>888,619</b>	<b>941,598</b>	<b>940,696</b>	<b>928,701</b>	<b>954,581</b>
<b>Sales .. ..</b>	<b>174,995</b>	<b>164,186</b>	<b>177,719</b>	<b>153,060</b>	<b>133,114</b>
<b>Other—</b>					
Surveys ..	34,391	30,544	26,346	19,978	18,473
Other ..	18,247	16,403	17,479	15,283	19,295
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>52,638</b>	<b>46,947</b>	<b>43,825</b>	<b>35,261</b>	<b>37,768</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,116,252</b>	<b>1,152,731</b>	<b>1,162,240</b>	<b>1,117,022</b>	<b>1,125,463</b>

## 4. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

This sub-Department is largely occupied with the technical investigation and control of town water supply and sewerage installations, but its chief concern is irrigation and water conservation, and it is the State authority for artesian and sub-artesian bores. The sub-Department constructs irrigation and water conservation works (e.g., on stock routes) and administers special irrigation areas in the central district and its southern borders.

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

The total flow from artesian bores has been diminishing for many years and attention is being given to the conservation of artesian supplies by preventing undue multiplication of bores and wastage from existing bores. Artesian bores have been licensed since 1926, and from 1936 it has been necessary to obtain a license for sub-artesian bores and wells in the artesian basin.

At the 30th June, 1940, there were 1,378 flowing artesian bores with a daily flow of 252 million gallons, and 5,136 sub-artesian bores.

## 5. FORESTRY.

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

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	2,640	2,790	2,859	3,055	3,152
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,542	3,384	3,309	3,204	3,195
National Parks .. ..	341	417	430	447	537
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries .. .. .	19	22	22	19	21
Reforestation—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Area of Plantations ..	15	17	19	22	26
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration .. ..	178	225	294	329	369
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Logs .. .. s. ft.	148,193	161,900	195,800	186,000	212,449
Sleepers .. .. pieces	343	408	594	515	544
Railway Timbers { s. ft.	652	702	660	958	524
{ lin. ft.	123	197	140	163	257
Bridge Timbers { s. ft.	240	96	111	102	301
{ lin. ft.	3	2	3	116	4
House Blocks and Poles .. .. lin. ft.	370	349	488	476	501
Fencing Timber { pieces	117	144	185	129	153
{ lin. ft.	10	65	71	34	84
Mining Timber { pieces	60	81	86	47	37
{ lin. ft.	149	271	502	361	365
Fuel .. .. tons	48	83	90	87	79
Survey—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys .. ..	115	227	232	159	264
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. ..	4,688	4,915	4,693	4,852	5,116
Finance—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Receipts, Sales of Timber	653	681	835	760	883
Receipts, Other .. ..	6	4	5	5	5
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber	358	343	438	417	518
Reforestation .. ..	114 <sup>a</sup>	124 <sup>a</sup>	139 <sup>a</sup>	282 <sup>b</sup>	277 <sup>b</sup>
National Parks .. ..	..	2	5	14	16
Administration, &c. ..	38	43	50	51	54

<sup>a</sup> This expenditure was mainly from Loan Fund.

<sup>b</sup> Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Employment Fund.

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

Plantations of native species are established principally on the jungle types, where after complete logging the area is cleared and planted with commercial species, principally Hoop Pine. Other species used are Kauri Pine, Bunya Pine, Silky Oak, and Maple. The principal centres of operations are the Mary Valley, the Brisbane Valley, the Kilkivan district, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Research work is being carried out on all of the major practical problems. Nursery investigations have covered such points as season of sowing, transplanting and tubing, degree of shading and watering, grading of stock, &c. Field experiments in plantations at present are principally directed towards the solution of pruning and thinning problems. In hardwood forest areas research is being conducted to solve the problem of securing regeneration to an adequate degree, and in some types, viz., the Blackbutt type of Fraser Island and the Grey Ironbark type of the coast, has met with great success.

## Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

### 1. LIVESTOCK.

Apart from sugar, all the more important rural industries are based on cattle and sheep. The cattle are found throughout the State, but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline (largely for dairying) gradually spreading out to the far interior, where they are bred for meat production. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north and south through the centre of Queensland. Apart from the drop in sheep in 1935, the figures for both cattle and sheep have remained steady for some years.

The following table shows the numbers of live stock in the State since 1935:—

LIVE STOCK IN QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1935 .. .. .	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888
1936 .. .. .	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855
1937 .. .. .	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941
1938 .. .. .	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326
1939 .. .. .	445,810	6,198,798	24,190,931	391,333
1940 (Prelim.) .. .. .	445,000	6,300,000	24,000,000	400,000

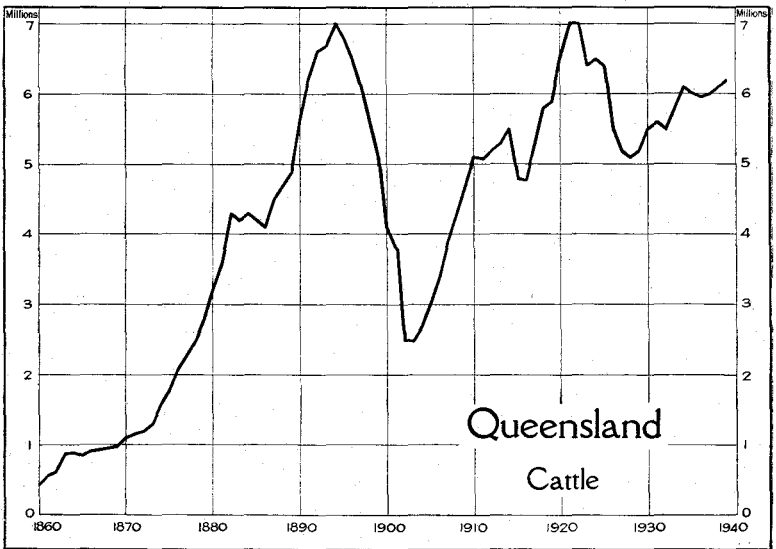
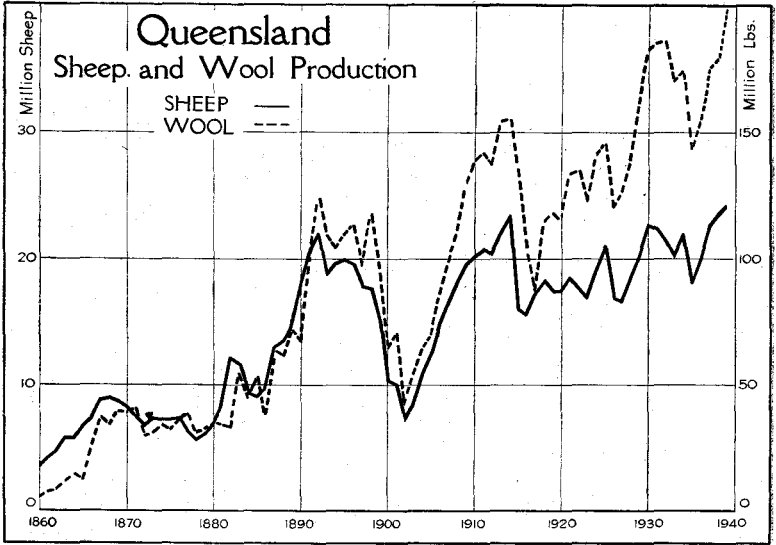
*a* Including mules and donkeys.

The distribution of livestock in statistical divisions was:—

LIVE STOCK—QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

Statistical Division.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Moreton .. .. .	54,373	593,109	11,933	133,518
Maryborough .. .. .	57,716	914,980	8,184	118,830
Downs .. .. .	59,333	582,033	3,472,451	85,791
Roma .. .. .	22,711	205,475	4,067,560	1,573
South Western .. .. .	16,883	137,520	4,275,167	490
<i>Total, S. Queensland</i> ..	<i>211,016</i>	<i>2,433,117</i>	<i>11,835,295</i>	<i>340,202</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	43,205	1,091,857	130,413	28,334
Central Western .. .. .	37,293	441,318	6,508,497	1,325
Far Western .. .. .	13,766	181,101	2,313,821	61
<i>Total, C. Queensland</i>	<i>94,264</i>	<i>1,714,276</i>	<i>8,952,731</i>	<i>29,720</i>
Mackay .. .. .	27,691	180,087	3,169	2,179
Townsville .. .. .	30,924	567,062	2,078	3,662
Cairns .. .. .	30,052	207,983	904	14,851
Peninsula .. .. .	5,821	117,786	..	107
North Western .. .. .	46,042	978,487	3,396,754	612
<i>Total, N. Queensland</i>	<i>140,530</i>	<i>2,051,405</i>	<i>3,402,905</i>	<i>21,411</i>
<b>Total, Queensland</b> ..	<b>445,810</b>	<b>6,198,798</b>	<b>24,190,931</b>	<b>391,333</b>

*a* Including mules and donkeys.



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

For 1939, 47,620 persons owning 1 or more head of cattle lodged returns, the average size of the herds, being 130. Of the total number of owners, 39,386 had less than 100 head, this group consisting mainly of dairy farmers.

Sheep owners totalled 5,670, with an average flock of 4,266. 1,383 owners had flocks of up to 499 sheep, and 510 had 500 to 999; while amongst large flocks, 162 owners had flocks of over 20,000, including 20 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 1 of over 100,000.

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

LIVE STOCK AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales <i>a</i> ..	534,837	2,762,653	54,372,472	451,064
Victoria <i>a</i> .. ..	326,217	1,787,597	18,251,870	297,655
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>444,956<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>6,198,798</b>	<b>24,190,931</b>	<b>391,333</b>
South Australia .. ..	190,013	351,013	9,940,570	119,660
Western Australia ..	139,207	799,175	9,574,433	149,604
Tasmania .. ..	29,605	252,484	2,677,120	44,941
N. Territory .. ..	32,721	922,581	38,587	483
A. C. Territory <i>a</i> ..	1,241	5,879	259,408	601
<b>Total Australia</b> ..	<b>1,698,797</b>	<b>13,080,180</b>	<b>119,305,391</b>	<b>1,455,341</b>
New Zealand .. ..	271,581	4,533,032	31,062,875 <sup>b</sup>	714,001

*a* At 31st March, 1940.

*b* At 30th April, 1940.

*c* Excluding 854 mules and donkeys.

Queensland had the following proportions of the total livestock in Australia in 1939:—Horses, 26.19 per cent.; cattle, 47.39 per cent.; sheep, 20.28 per cent.; pigs, 26.89 per cent.

The following table shows the natural increase, and slaughterings of livestock, including slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland since 1935.

INCREASES AND SLAUGHTERINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Increase.		Slaughtering.		
	Calves Branded.	Lambs Marked.	Cattle (including Calves).	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1935 ..	1,095,591	2,115,833	859,584	1,019,728	521,664
1936 ..	1,087,724	4,831,815	1,011,119	1,043,744	573,981
1937 ..	1,112,823	5,174,128	1,118,859	1,068,084	491,832
1938 ..	1,159,680	4,380,312	1,323,704	1,169,776	530,453
1939 ..	1,213,401	5,337,241	1,256,229	1,173,983	614,339

*Meat Works.*—There are 13 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. The Queensland Meat Industry Board is noted at the end of Chapter 10 on Marketing.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the last five years. Other particulars will be found in section 8 of this Chapter.

MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Establishments .. No.	20	22	21	21	22
Workers <i>a</i> .. No.	2,759	3,179	3,772	4,246	4,544
Salaries and Wages Paid £	758,770	915,748	1,096,147	1,205,765	1,264,040
Stock Killed—					
Cattle .. No.	603,562	775,713	976,438	990,321	965,521
Sheep .. No.	362,748	456,687	500,219	432,356	490,864
Lambs .. No.	46,998	52,955	72,222	106,839	140,695
Pigs .. No.	492,416	458,018	439,017	496,332	619,548
Meat Produced—					
Beef .. 1,000 lb.	217,330	287,544	325,568	337,953	304,957
Mutton .. 1,000 lb.	13,884	19,423	19,578	17,891	19,649
Lamb .. 1,000 lb.	1,430	1,556	2,211	3,411	4,447
Bacon and Ham 1,000 lb.	23,017	20,002	19,486	19,352	19,950
Pork .. 1,000 lb.	13,602	14,963	18,576	21,788	34,609
Value all Products £1,000	5,555	7,125	8,481	8,914	10,035

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

2. WOOL.

As a wool producer, Queensland ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure breed merinos. At 31st December, 1939, 98.34 per cent. of all the sheep were merinos, 0.16 per cent. other pure breeds, and 0.66 per cent. merino comebacks.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. <i>a</i>	Value of Wool Produced.
	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Shorn.	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1930-31..	22,778,181	174,600,451	7.67	182,061,407	7,039,708
1931-32..	23,183,705	176,142,684	7.60	184,716,462	5,957,105
1932-33..	22,407,859	173,682,186	7.75	185,833,546	7,340,425
1933-34..	20,776,320	160,874,165	7.74	169,989,516	10,227,703
1934-35..	22,609,717	166,452,800	7.36	174,088,413	7,587,353
1935-36..	18,764,417	136,893,636	7.30	142,793,328	8,287,963
1936 <i>b</i> ..	18,471,448	146,839,941	7.95	153,766,368	9,155,506
1937 <i>b</i> ..	21,710,429	169,152,803	7.79	174,751,280	10,390,420
1938 <i>b</i> ..	23,593,765	173,728,077	7.36	179,458,589	8,195,275
1939 <i>b</i> ..	23,939,040	189,017,854	7.90	195,770,277	10,033,226

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

*b* Year ended 31st December.

Of the sheep shorn in 1939 there were 11,334,557 ewes, 7,926,131 wethers, 2,534,098 weaners and hoggets, 1,852,039 lambs, and 292,215 rams.



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

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1939.

Statistical Division.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.		Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	%	%
Moreton ..	10,278	69,091	6.72	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	5,742	36,984	6.44	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	3,248,740	27,166,133	8.40	14.4	14.4
Roma ..	3,963,290	35,109,562	8.87	18.6	16.8
South Western	3,994,315	34,128,035	8.54	18.1	17.7
<i>Total S. Q'land</i>	<i>11,222,365</i>	<i>96,509,805</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>48.9</i>
Rockhampton ..	123,647	810,625	6.55	0.4	0.5
Central Western	6,745,182	51,397,736	7.62	27.2	26.9
Far Western ..	2,159,117	15,417,658	7.16	8.2	9.6
<i>Total C. Q'land</i>	<i>9,027,946</i>	<i>67,626,019</i>	<i>7.49</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>37.0</i>
Mackay ..	841	4,853	5.78	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	1,109	8,396	7.58	0.0	0.0
Cairns ..	389	3,128	9.58	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..					
North Western	3,686,390	24,865,653	6.71	13.1	14.1
<i>Total N. Q'land</i>	<i>3,688,729</i>	<i>24,882,030</i>	<i>6.75</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>14.1</i>
<b>Total Q'land..</b>	<b>23,939,040</b>	<b>189,017,854</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Australian Wool Production.*—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool producing State in the nineties. Since then it has generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century and during the period 1917 to 1920. New South Wales now produces roughly one half the Australian wool, and Queensland and Victoria together supply one-third. The actual production in 1939-40 is shown hereunder.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION, 1939-40.

State or Territory.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.			Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn.	Dead, Fellingm- gered, and Exported on Skins.	Total Production.	
	No.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. gr.
N.S.W.	54,637,032	497,355,579	48,917,354	546,272,933	9.10
Victoria	19,256,313	147,756,578	31,368,948	179,125,526	7.67
<b>Q'land <i>a</i></b>	<b>23,939,040</b>	<b>189,017,854</b>	<b>6,752,423</b>	<b>195,770,277</b>	<b>7.90</b>
S.A. ..	10,132,619	91,136,064	14,129,805	105,265,869	8.99
W.A. <i>a</i>	9,687,393	75,400,000	5,257,367	80,657,367	7.78
Tasmania	2,509,029	17,054,300	1,279,700	18,334,000	6.80
N.T. ..	<i>n</i>	35,000	..	35,000	<i>n</i>
A.C.T.	257,791	2,204,704	28,361	2,233,065	8.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,419,217</b>	<b>1,019,960,079</b>	<b>107,733,958</b>	<b>1,127,694,037</b>	<b>8.47</b>

*a* Figures for year 1939.      *n* Not available.

## 3. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the East coast from the border of New South Wales northwards towards Rockhampton; on the Darling Downs; and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, Cheese, and Milk produced in 1939-40 were worth £9,957,000, while the value of Pig Products produced in the related industry of Pig-raising was £2,370,000. The following table gives particulars for the last 5 years.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cattle. <i>a</i>			Production.		Exports Oversea.	
	Total (including Heifers.)	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1935-36	955,746	732,002	186,764	115,920	9,149	76,230	3,481
1936-37	914,815	649,422	229,996	87,475	7,790	53,885	1,767
1937-38	985,858	701,258	225,055	118,244	11,963	75,061	5,781
1938-39	1,050,569	787,795	209,328	157,626	15,769	127,546	9,489
1939-40	1,080,430	814,445	210,290	142,846	13,849	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

*a* At 31st December.*n* Not available for publication.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40 *a*.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cattle.	Milk Produced.	Milk per Cow.	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms.	In Factories.	On Farms.	In Factories.
	No.	1,000 gal.	gal.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Moreton ..	319,085	89,988	296	923	40,935	8	2
Maryborough ..	324,320	84,275	273	873	42,067	..	413
Downs ..	214,417	72,040	355	667	35,039	..	13,426
Roma ..	12,196	2,529	221	48	1,244	..	..
S. Western ..	1,114	134	129	5	..	..	..
<i>Total, S. Qld.</i>	<i>871,132</i>	<i>248,966</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>119,285</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>13,841</i>
Rockhampton..	138,679	30,080	232	301	14,715	..	..
Cent. Western ..	3,181	353	120	19	..	..	..
Far Western ..	403	33	90	1	..	..	..
<i>Total, C. Qld.</i>	<i>142,263</i>	<i>30,466</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>14,715</i>	..	..
Mackay ..	18,255	2,676	156	102	835	..	..
Townsville ..	6,904	910	143	17	..	..	..
Cairns ..	40,437	9,831	259	93	4,960	..	..
Peninsula ..	71	10	155	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,368	109	88	2	..	..	..
<i>Total, N. Qld.</i>	<i>67,035</i>	<i>13,536</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>5,795</i>	..	..
Total Q'land ..	1,080,430	292,968	286	3,051	139,795	8	13,841

*a* Milk, and farm butter and cheese production, are for the year ended 31st December, 1939.

The average price per gallon of milk received by producers in 1939-40 was 6-87d. The price for 1933-34 was 4-16d. and it has increased each year since then.

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

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39.

State or Territory.	Dairy Cattle.	Total Milk Produced.	Milk Per Cow.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Bacon and Ham Made.
	<i>a</i>			<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
	No.	1,000 gls.	galls.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	1,026,299	311,384	316	118,820,717	7,485,907	26,418,687
Victoria ..	889,259	377,882	439	130,573,918	19,554,061	16,510,137
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,050,569</b>	<b>347,336</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>157,625,746</b>	<b>15,768,543</b>	<b>19,021,752</b>
S. Australia ..	164,110	72,521	475	20,716,584	18,457,598	5,987,363
W. Australia	128,726	45,541	374	16,244,449	980,254	4,242,083
Tasmania ..	93,816	34,102	364	11,835,500	3,399,626	2,273,601
A.C.T. ..	1,046	350	348	17,415	..	340
<b>Total c ..</b>	<b>3,353,825</b>	<b>1,189,116</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>455,834,329</b>	<b>65,645,989</b>	<b>74,453,963</b>

*a* Includes heifers within three months of calving, except for Tasmania. Figures for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, are as at 31st December, 1938; New South Wales, Victoria, and A. C. Territory as at 31st March, 1939.

*b* Factories and farms combined.

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

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

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	26,618	29,852	31,149	31,199	31,270
Butter made <i>a</i> { .. 1,000 lb.	3,421	3,074	3,303	3,248	3,051
.. .. £	164,466	163,400	191,714	197,937	194,211
Dairy Factories No.	98 <sup>b</sup>	102 <sup>b</sup>	104 <sup>b</sup>	102 <sup>b</sup>	102 <sup>b</sup>
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	576,035 <sup>b</sup>	598,948 <sup>b</sup>	620,670 <sup>b</sup>	645,223 <sup>b</sup>	694,949 <sup>b</sup>
Plant .. £	717,340 <sup>b</sup>	742,742 <sup>b</sup>	731,515 <sup>b</sup>	740,924 <sup>b</sup>	763,190 <sup>b</sup>
Workers <i>d</i> .. No.	1,096 <sup>b</sup>	1,037 <sup>b</sup>	1,186 <sup>b</sup>	1,350 <sup>b</sup>	1,361 <sup>b</sup>
Salaries and Wages £	244,160 <sup>b</sup>	226,769 <sup>b</sup>	268,972 <sup>b</sup>	300,709 <sup>b</sup>	317,782 <sup>b</sup>
Butter made { 1,000 lb.	112,500	84,401	114,941	154,378	139,795
£	5,838,230	4,796,504	7,156,608	9,407,339	8,898,684
Cheese made { 1,000 lb.	9,149 <sup>c</sup>	7,772 <sup>c</sup>	11,942 <sup>c</sup>	15,749 <sup>c</sup>	13,841 <sup>c</sup>
£	270,083 <sup>c</sup>	250,655 <sup>c</sup>	381,385 <sup>c</sup>	505,683 <sup>c</sup>	460,843 <sup>c</sup>

*a* For year ended 31st December.

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

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

*d* Average for whole year.

For information about the marketing of butter and cheese see Chapter 10. Exports for the last 5 years are shown in the table on page 96.

## 4. AGRICULTURE.

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

## PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>Area—</i>							
Sugar-cane	<i>a</i>	.. ac.	228,515	245,918	245,131	251,847	262,181
Maize	..	.. ac.	157,370	181,266	174,243	183,415	176,844
Wheat	..	.. ac.	239,631	283,648	372,935	442,017	362,044
Green forage	..	.. ac.	379,651	429,782	441,560	448,643	550,716
Hay	..	.. ac.	71,309	62,758	73,629	65,732	59,970
Cotton	..	.. ac.	54,947	62,200	52,692	66,470	41,212
Peanuts	..	.. ac.	9,472	17,311	12,370	21,220	12,337
Potatoes, English..	..	.. ac.	13,620	13,448	10,817	10,389	12,446
Pumpkins	..	.. ac.	13,368	20,605	24,391	22,682	28,097
Tobacco	..	.. ac.	3,117	3,973	3,812	3,740	3,653
Bananas	<i>b</i> ..	.. ac.	7,004	4,983	5,288	6,462	6,345
Pineapples	<i>b</i>	.. ac.	4,545	4,408	4,228	5,198	5,451
<i>Yield—</i>							
Sugar-cane	1,000 tons		4,220	5,171	5,133	5,342	6,039
Maize	.. 1,000 bush.		3,504	3,149	2,628	3,733	3,345
Wheat	.. 1,000 bush.		2,690	2,016	3,749	8,584	6,795
Hay	.. .. tons		122,687	73,787	98,218	109,761	102,750
Cotton	.. 1,000 lb.		20,785	19,199	11,793	13,688	17,528
Peanuts	.. 1,000 lb.		9,636	17,023	11,300	17,226	13,020
Potatoes, English..	.. tons		24,765	15,826	16,565	19,183	28,306
Pumpkins	.. .. tons		33,341	40,038	56,089	56,606	75,164
Tobacco	.. 1,000 lb.		1,555	2,005	2,317	2,197	2,094
Bananas	.. 100 bun.		17,334	14,472	15,175	17,589	16,875
Pineapples..	100 doz.		13,334	12,277	13,311	18,477	23,819
<i>Yield per acre—</i>							
Sugar-cane	.. tons		18.47	21.03	20.94	21.21	23.03
Maize	.. .. bush.		22.27	17.37	15.09	20.36	18.91
Wheat	.. .. bush.		11.23	7.11	10.05	19.42	18.77
Hay	.. .. tons		1.72	1.18	1.33	1.49	1.71
Cotton	.. .. lb.		378	309	224	206	425
Peanuts	.. .. lb.		1,017	983	914	812	1,055
Potatoes, English..	.. tons		1.82	1.18	1.53	1.85	2.27
Pumpkins	.. .. tons		2.49	1.94	2.30	2.50	2.68
Tobacco	.. .. lb.		499	505	608	587	573
Bananas	.. .. bun.		247	290	287	272	266
Pineapples..	.. doz.		293	279	315	355	437

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

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

Crop.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar cane <i>a</i>	ac.	10,488	..	262,181	..	..	..	272,669
Maize ..	ac.	115,856	18,963	176,844	39	110	20	311,832
Wheat	1,000 ac.	4,381	2,827	362	2,735	2,970	7	13,282
Green forage	1,000 ac.	520	91	551	284	381	26	1,853
Hay ..	1,000 ac.	707	1,205	60	532	396	96	2,996
Cotton.	.. ac.	..	..	41,212	..	..	..	41,212
Peanuts ..	ac.	3	..	12,337	..	132	..	12,472
Potatoes, English	ac.	19,232	32,177	12,446	4,499	5,676	30,452	104,482
Pumpkins ..	ac.	5,373	1,449	28,097	425	288	5	35,637
Tobacco ..	ac.	717	2,018	3,653	2	1,019	105	7,514
<i>Yield.</i>								
Sugar cane	1,000 tons	275	..	6,038	..	..	..	6,314
Maize	1,000 bush.	2,833	381	3,345	<i>b</i>	2	3	6,564
Wheat	1,000 bush.	76,552	45,055	6,795	41,072	40,861	108	210,443
Hay ..	1,000 tons	966	1,821	103	646	476	141	4,153
Cotton	1,000 lb.	..	..	17,528	..	..	..	17,528
Peanuts	1,000 lb.	<i>n</i>	..	13,020	..	96	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English	tons	40,531	87,931	28,306	21,251	30,761	114,409	323,189
Pumpkins ..	tons	11,017	3,603	75,164	2,387	956	27	93,154
Tobacco	1,000 lb.	523	1,098	2,094	..	712	18	4,445
<i>Yield per acre.</i>								
Sugar cane ..	tons	26.18	..	23.03	..	..	..	23.16
Maize ..	bush.	24.45	20.09	18.91	3.54	14.24	126.00	21.05
Wheat ..	bush.	17.48	15.94	18.77	15.02	13.76	14.37	15.84
Hay ..	tons	1.37	1.51	1.71	1.22	1.20	1.47	1.39
Cotton ..	lb.	..	..	425	..	..	..	425
Peanuts ..	lb.	<i>n</i>	..	1,055	..	731	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English	tons	2.11	2.73	2.27	4.72	5.42	3.76	3.09
Pumpkins ..	tons	2.05	2.49	2.68	5.62	3.32	5.40	2.61
Tobacco ..	lb.	730	544	573	..	699	170	592

*a* Area cut for crushing.  
*b* 138 bushels.  
*n* Not available.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1939-40 has been estimated at £18,085,521. By "gross value" is meant the value which these crops

would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value," i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1939-40 has been estimated at £16,526,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
Apples .. .. .	3,415	246,934 bush.	107,807
Apricots .. .. .	195	10,664 bush.	8,210
Arrowroot (Tubers) .. .. .	1,144	12,654 tons	28,155
Bananas .. .. .	6,345	1,687,502 bun.	373,750
Barley—			
Malting .. .. .	9,279	202,865 bush.	37,660
Other .. .. .	3,929	66,880 bush.	11,513
Beans and Peas—			
Dried .. .. .	357	27,984 bush.	13,690
Green .. .. .	4,099	295,862 bags	131,082
Broom Millet (Straw) .. .. .	428	164,900 lb.	3,263
Cape Gooseberries .. .. .	5	6,223 qts.	207
Cabbages and Cauliflowers .. .. .	1,559	324,006 doz.	72,900
Canary Seed .. .. .	21,239	57,478 cwt.	51,730
Cherries .. .. .	5	73 bush.	146
Citrons, Grape Fruit, Seville			
Oranges .. .. .	23	2,486 bush.	497
Coffee .. .. .	11	5,583 lb.	210
Cotton (Unginned) .. .. .	41,212	17,527,709 lb.	300,805 <sup>a</sup>
Cowpeas .. .. .	966	6,630 bush.	3,978
Cucumbers .. .. .	520	218,880 doz.	25,228
Custard Apples .. .. .	258	29,322 bush.	10,487
Figs .. .. .	29	5,819 bush.	2,112
Grapes .. .. .	2,400	5,539,025 lb.	87,006
Grass Seed .. .. .	2,233	9,146 cwt.	6,859
Green Forage .. .. .	550,716	..	1,220,397
Hay—			
Lucerne .. .. .	46,385	85,657 tons	485,390
Oaten .. .. .	3,179	4,308 tons	25,848
Wheaten .. .. .	7,259	7,537 tons	30,148
Other .. .. .	3,147	5,248 tons	21,481
Lemons .. .. .	262	41,287 bush.	14,619
Lucerne Seed .. .. .	585	428 cwt.	4,494
Maize .. .. .	176,844	3,344,853 bush.	607,157
Mangoes .. .. .	368	45,107 bush.	16,993
Mangolds .. .. .	1,787	9,508 tons	19,016
Millet Seed .. .. .	1,722	10,593 cwt.	3,785
Nectarines .. .. .	35	1,496 bush.	976
Oats .. .. .	11,595	199,766 bush.	39,953
Onions .. .. .	1,191	69,865 cwt.	20,086
Oranges and Mandarins .. .. .	3,292	354,535 bush.	145,517
Panicum Seed .. .. .	9,021	60,108 cwt.	15,778
Papaws .. .. .	751	335,810 doz.	42,964
Passion Fruit .. .. .	335	22,278 bush.	14,717
Peaches .. .. .	1,048	67,418 bush.	30,353
Peanuts .. .. .	12,337	13,020,446 lb.	114,962
Pears .. .. .	229	23,485 bush.	8,610
Pineapples .. .. .	5,451	2,381,895 doz.	467,369
Plums .. .. .	952	45,996 bush.	16,591

<sup>a</sup> Includes Bounty, £124,881.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40—*continued.*

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
Potatoes—	Acres.		£
English .. .. .	12,446	28,306 tons	311,366
Sweet .. .. .	3,822	18,392 tons	119,548
Pumpkins .. .. .	28,097	75,164 tons	316,369
Quinces .. .. .	8	231 bush.	46
Rye .. .. .	80	1,025 bush.	307
Sorghum Grain .. .. .	4,397	31,037 cwt.	21,726
Straw (all kinds) .. .. .	..	913 tons	4,747
Strawberries .. .. .	198	462,973 qts.	19,290
Sugar-cane .. .. .	262,181	6,038,821 tons	10,428,597
Sugar-cane (cut for plants) ..	10,881	192,419 tons	307,870
Tobacco .. .. .	3,653	2,094,261 lb.	192,672
Tomatoes .. .. .	5,677	570,986 bush.	276,433
Turnips .. .. .	168	516 tons	2,924
Watermelons and rockmelons	669	55,285 doz.	18,020
Wheat .. .. .	362,044	6,794,906 bush.	1,313,514 <sup>a</sup>
Market Gardens .. .. .	1,510	..	88,402
Other Gardens, &c. .. .. .	896	..	19,191
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,634,869</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>18,085,521</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes Bounty of £28,758.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar-cane .. .. .	7,073	8,298	8,573	8,692	10,429
Maize .. .. .	674	715	696	741	607
Wheat .. .. .	597 <sup>a</sup>	580	781	1,053 <sup>a</sup>	1,314 <sup>a</sup>
Other Cereals .. .. .	38	12	41	70	89
Green Forage .. .. .	811	967	1,177	1,121	1,220
Hay and Straw .. .. .	609	459	629	582	568
Cotton .. .. .	376 <sup>a</sup>	330 <sup>a</sup>	205 <sup>a</sup>	230 <sup>a</sup>	301 <sup>a</sup>
Peanuts .. .. .	84	130	113	107	115
Potatoes, English .. .. .	229	170	124	211	311
Pumpkins .. .. .	134	143	267	207	316
Tobacco .. .. .	141	166	197	184	193
Tomatoes .. .. .	209	213	198	227	276
Apples .. .. .	71	70	81	113	108
Bananas .. .. .	303	283	384	344	374
Citrus Fruits .. .. .	111	117	129	125	161
Grapes .. .. .	66	71	57	89	87
Pineapples .. .. .	247	245	269	392	467
Other Fruits .. .. .	150	151	164	184	208
<b>All Agricultural Production</b>	<b>12,380</b>	<b>13,557</b>	<b>14,931</b>	<b>15,564</b>	<b>18,086</b>

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

*Agricultural Districts.*—The districts in which the chief crops were produced in 1939 were as follows.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Cotton.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	100 Bun.	Lb.
Moreton ..	137,738	13,091	1,070,257	13,641	255,522
Maryborough ..	1,124,816	9,952	921,886	1,767	2,502,054
Downs ..	..	6,538,354	563,587	..	342,379
Roma ..	..	207,510	204	..	7,112
South Western..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i>	<i>1,262,554</i>	<i>6,768,907</i>	<i>2,555,934</i>	<i>15,408</i>	<i>3,107,067</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,209	25,999	121,284	804	14,324,504
Central Western ..	..	..	10	..	15,179
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>1,209</i>	<i>25,999</i>	<i>121,294</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>14,339,683</i>
Mackay ..	1,556,628	..	2,221	201	941
Townsville ..	776,281	..	2,199	262	60,290
Cairns ..	2,442,149	..	660,731	161	12,644
Peninsula ..	..	..	2,474	38	7,084
North Western..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>4,775,058</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>667,625</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>80,959</i>
<i>Total Q'land..</i>	<i>6,038,821</i>	<i>6,794,906</i>	<i>3,344,853</i>	<i>16,875</i>	<i>17,527,709</i>

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

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

The industry has passed through many phases; first came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for a free Australian market. The effects of the 1914-18 war stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The industry is now settled in fertile patches chiefly in the river valleys of the coast. It may be roughly grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the follow-



ing table. The most northerly area (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the North to Ingham in the South; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr areas; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. The two Southern areas are Bundaberg, Maryborough and Gympie and surrounding districts (Maryborough); and the areas north and south of Brisbane (Moreton). The statistical divisions used are the standard divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—

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

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated.	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>a</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 .. ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 .. ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1·27	<i>n</i>
1890 .. ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1·69	<i>n</i>
1900 .. ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11·68	1·28	9·17
1910 .. ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19·45	2·23	8·73
1920 .. ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15·03	1·88	8·00
1930 .. ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15·89	2·33	6·83
1935 .. ..	314,700	228,515	4,220,435	610,080	18·47	2·67	6·92
1936 .. ..	338,686	245,918	5,170,571	744,676	21·03	3·03	6·94
1937 .. ..	348,840	245,131	5,132,886	763,242	20·94	3·11	6·73
1938 .. ..	347,199	251,847	5,342,193	778,064	21·21	3·09	6·87
1939 .. ..	353,936	262,181	6,038,821	891,738	23·03	3·40	6·77
<i>Divisions, 1939</i>							
Cairns .. ..	123,428	105,307	2,442,149	361,398	23·19	3·43	6·77
Townsville ..	42,326	26,029	776,281	123,733	29·82	4·75	6·27
Mackay .. ..	110,950	81,770	1,557,837	237,539	19·05	2·90	6·56
Maryborough ..	69,071	43,344	1,123,235	150,599	25·91	3·47	7·46
Moreton .. ..	8,161	5,731	139,319	18,469	24·31	3·22	7·54

*a* 94 per cent. net titre.

*n* Not available.

Preliminary figures place the 1940 sugar production at 762,000 tons produced from 5,181,000 tons of cane cut from 265,000 acres.

Sugar-cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales—and sugar beet in Victoria. Of the 934,917 tons of raw

sugar produced in Australia in the 1939-40 season, 95.4 per cent. was cane sugar produced in Queensland, 3.9 per cent. cane sugar produced in New South Wales, and 0.7 per cent. beet sugar produced in Victoria. While the industry in Queensland has been stabilised at the level of its greatest development, over 300,000 acres under cane, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by the guaranteed post-war price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly, from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26. But while the industry in Queensland has continued with a slow irregular increase since that time it has remained fairly steady in New South Wales.

Cane-fields in Queensland in 1939-40 yielded 23.03 tons of cane, and 3.40 tons of sugar, per acre harvested, while in New South Wales the return was 26.18 tons of cane and 3.5 tons of sugar. Per acre under cultivation the yield of sugar in Queensland was 2.52 tons of sugar, in New South Wales 1.78 tons, and in Victoria 1.48 tons.

For operations of sugar mills, see Section 8 of this Chapter.

*Fruit Crops.*—The value of the fruit crop of the State in 1939-40 was £1,405,000. An annual value of about £1,000,000 places the State's fruit crop only with those of the smaller States—Western Australia and Tasmania—but Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-third of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States:—

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Bearing area—							
Apples .. ac.	12,353	23,787	<b>3,415</b>	8,032	10,359	21,870	79,816
Bananas .. ac.	11,838	..	<b>6,345</b>	..	111	..	18,294
Citrus fruits ac.	23,077	4,996	<b>3,577</b>	4,519	3,290	..	39,459
Grapes .. ac.	16,035	40,321	<b>2,400</b>	55,075	5,445	..	119,276
Pineapples ac.	170	..	<b>5,451</b>	..	1	..	5,622
Production—							
Apples 100 bus.	6,159	16,030	<b>2,469</b>	5,891	11,184	51,480	93,213
Bananas 100 bun.	31,025	..	<b>16,875</b>	..	478	..	48,378
Citrus 100 bus.	24,058	6,653	<b>3,933</b>	8,135	4,345	..	47,174
Grapes .. tons	26,748	243,500	<b>2,473</b>	160,651	17,757	..	451,129
Pineapples 100 doz.	241	..	<b>23,819</b>	..	a	..	24,060
Total area under fruit—							
Bearing .. ac.	84,191	97,190	<b>26,693</b>	79,307	23,211	28,844	339,436
Not yet bearing ac.	17,980	15,719	<b>9,537</b>	8,014	5,401	2,230	58,881
Total Value of							
Products £1,000	2,791	4,010	<b>1,405</b>	2,318	1,041	1,399	12,964

a 20 dozen.

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £374,000 and £467,000 respectively in 1939-40. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough divisions, bananas being grown on

steep hillsides and pineapples on the lowlands between. Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland, but their commercial production is small. Papaws (335,810 dozen in 1939-40) and custard apples (29,322 bushels in 1939-40) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis and southern capitals, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £146,000 in 1939-40, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gayndah being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £87,000 in 1939-40. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and small quantities were grown at Roma, and in the Moreton district. In 1939, 42,757 gallons of wine were made from 795,164 lb. of grapes, while 4,743,861 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1939-40, the State produced 247,000 bushels of apples, 67,000 bushels of peaches, 46,000 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots.

*Cotton.*—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-5) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and a maximum of 12,963 acres was planted in 1871. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-23, when it expanded its average, under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 82,174 acres in 1924. Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop, and on manufactured yarn, and later by a bounty on the crop only.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The annual average yield per acre not only varies considerably, but it is much lower than the yield obtained when irrigation is used. The average yield per acre for the State over the last 5 years was about 300 lb. During 1939-40 about 1,200 acres were grown under irrigation culture, and, apart from some failures due to inexperience, the yields obtained were up to four times as great as those obtained by dry farming methods.

The Government in 1940 continued its programme of irrigation development of cotton, and 50 irrigation plants were installed under reasonable conditions to the farmer. These plants will produce an acreage of cotton for the 1940-41 season.

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

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Rockhampton and Maryborough divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1939, the Petty Sessions Districts of Mount Morgan, Monto, and Banana alone supplied 80 per cent. of the whole crop. The 1939 crop amounted to 17,527,709 lb. unginninged, which was grown on

41,212 acres. Some 2,400 growers were engaged, so it will be seen that the industry is essentially small scale in organisation.

*Tobacco.*—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895, and reached as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930, and now Victoria and Queensland produce most of the Australian crop. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1939-40 was 3,653 acres producing 2,094,261 lb. of dried leaf. Two-thirds of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland) and most of the remainder from the South of the Downs, Bowen, Mackay, Townsville, and Gladstone districts. The 1894 production of tobacco was all grown in the South of the State in the Warwick-Killarney-Stanthorpe district of the Downs.

*Peanuts.*—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but in 1926 the area began to expand rapidly from 815 acres in 1925 to 5,693 in 1927. In 1939 there were 12,337 acres which yielded 13,020,446 lb. of peanuts. The vast majority of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough division and a few are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by a Peanut Board (see Chapter 10).

*Canary Seed.*—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the Twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but in 1930 reached 3,299, and 10,293 in 1933. In 1939, 21,239 acres produced 57,478 cwt., worth £52,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba. Marketing is controlled by a Canary Seed Board (see Chapter 10).

*Arrowroot.*—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, New South Wales being the only other State producing it, and then only a small amount. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; the area had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a record production of 14,619 tons. This area and production has fluctuated a great deal since that date, and in 1939 the area was 1,144 acres and the production 12,654 tons, worth roughly £2 5s. per ton. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a smaller amount in the Gympie section of the Maryborough Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

*Other Crops.*—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, worth £1,314,000 in 1939-40, was mostly grown on the Downs. Maize was worth £607,000 in 1939-40 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It was grown in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

5. FISHERIES.

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

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
QUANTITY.					
Fish .. .. . tons	3,681	3,818	3,937	4,099	3,686
Crabs .. .. . 1,000	108	97	161	173	200
Turtles .. .. . No.	73	30	25	127	20
Oysters .. .. . sacks	6,082	5,978	5,364	6,678	5,658
Pearl Shell .. .. tons	1,111	1,174	1,131	1,118	1,211
Bêche-de-mer .. tons	191	61	138	69	13
Tortoise Shell .. cwt.	1	1	1	1	1
Trochus Shell .. tons	411	310	322	321	429
VALUE.					
Fish .. .. . £	149,875	156,787	159,800	171,718	160,404
Crabs .. .. . £	5,557	6,255	8,345	6,167	7,531
Turtles .. .. . £	84	45	36	129	27
Oysters .. .. . £	13,302	13,802	13,954	15,408	13,313
Pearls .. .. . £	2,515	35	26	58	418
Pearl Shell .. .. £	123,409	149,427	118,208	104,626	116,438
Bêche-de-mer .. £	13,705	5,729	13,332	7,725	669
Tortoise Shell .. £	130	19	8	18	7
Trochus Shell .. £	37,899	37,617	29,530	23,823	36,370
Total .. .. . £	346,476	369,716	343,239	329,672	335,177

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

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster.	Pearlshell and Bêche-de-mer	Total.
Boats engaged .. No.	1,017	33	85	1,135
Value of boats and equipment .. £	100,375	2,140	93,750	196,265
Men employed .. No.	1,996	60	763	2,819

## 6. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1,000,000 annually. When the minerals produced were at their highest from about 1905 to 1918, this value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4,000,000 in some years and was always at least £3,000,000. Since 1936 the value has been approximately £4,000,000 compared with only £1,300,000 in 1930. This improvement has been due largely to greater gold production, and to silver, lead, and zinc from Mount Isa. In addition to the high prices for gold of recent years, the industry has been stimulated by assistance in various forms granted by the Mines Department, provision by the State Government being supplemented by a Commonwealth grant of £130,500 spread over the four years ended 30th June, 1938.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal minerals, and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland for the years 1934 to 1938:—

## MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

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

The total value of mineral production in 1939 was £4,557,302, and £5,105,629 in 1940. New South Wales until 1939 had the highest value for minerals, followed by Western Australia, with Queensland as the third State. Gold production now places Western Australia ahead of New South Wales.

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

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,871,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000.

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

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but now most of it comes from Mount Isa.

Lead and Zinc production have increased with the growth of Mount Isa during recent years. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced.

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

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

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates three coal mines:—at Collinsville (Bowen mine), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (100 miles inland from Cairns). The output of these mines amounts to about 20 per cent. of the State's total output.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1939 was 8,669, or 8.6 per 1,000 of population. Including workers on smelters and quarries the mining population was 11,485. Details for the last five years are as follows:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gold Mining.		Other Mines.	Smelters and Other Surface Works.	Quarries.
	Alluvial.	Quartz.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1935 .. ..	1,234	2,697	4,609	2,000	1,009
1936 .. ..	1,181	2,802	4,847	2,076	1,138
1937 .. ..	705	2,731	5,488	2,049	1,304
1938 .. ..	566	2,812	5,208	2,210	1,230
1939 .. ..	539	2,760	5,370	2,229	587

The Commonwealth Statistician gives the following figures for persons engaged in mining in 1938—New South Wales 28,191, Victoria 8,193, Queensland 8,453, South Australia 832, Western Australia 16,427, Tasmania 3,274, and Northern Territory 611. The numbers per 1,000 of population were New South Wales 10.4, Victoria 4.4, Queensland 8.5, South Australia 1.4, Western Australia 35.7, Tasmania 13.9, Northern Territory 106.7, and for Australia as a whole 9.6. In 1900 the rate per 1,000 for Australia as a whole was 29.9.

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

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

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Accidents.	Persons.		Accidents.	Persons.		Accidents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1935 ..	335	5	330	40	1	39	6	..	6
1936 ..	368	16	357	37	2	35	9	2	7
1937 ..	302	13	294	63	1	62	7	1	6
1938 ..	335	13	323	77	1	76	9	..	9
1939 ..	295	10	285	77	1	76	4	..	4

*Quarries.*—During the year ended 30th June, 1940, 105 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and value of the different types of stone raised during the year:—

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone. <i>a</i>	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	5	..	140,397	140,397	27,569
Blue Metal .. .. .	15	381	167,350	167,731	40,935
Limestone .. .. .	4	..	23,792	23,792	19,870
Granite .. .. .	10	896	55,404	56,300	23,259
Freestone and Sandstone ..	16	..	40,639	40,639	15,573
Other .. .. .	55	..	218,583	218,583	59,745
Total .. .. .	105	1,277	646,165	647,442	186,951

*a* Stone fashioned at the quarry.

7. TIMBER.

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



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

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

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

There were 422 sawmills and 16 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1939-40. Particulars of their operations are:—

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Mills .. .. . No.	306	426	469	449	422
Workers <i>a</i> .. .. . No.	3,727	4,304	4,726	4,662	4,844
Salaries and wages .. £	664,074	734,620	869,661	894,044	965,758
Land, buildings, and plant £	801,014	890,590	898,971	888,928	855,608
Sawn timber produced <i>b</i> —					
Pine .. 1,000 s. ft.	70,660	88,444	95,854	93,728	105,031
Hardwood .. 1,000 s. ft.	42,296	57,714	77,218	70,348	68,468
Other .. 1,000 s. ft.	12,313	13,658	14,976	12,882	14,430
Total .. 1,000 s. ft.	125,269	159,816	188,048	176,958	187,929
Value of sawn timber <i>c</i> —					
Pine .. .. . £	1,030,559	1,267,846	1,389,270	1,391,346	1,576,718
Hardwood .. .. £	556,004	790,289	1,053,369	996,812	975,426
Other .. .. . £	285,868	283,780	304,622	255,324	307,655
Total .. .. . £	1,872,431	2,341,915	2,747,261	2,643,482	2,859,799

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

*b* Only locally-grown timber included.

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

The sawmills were distributed in 1939-40 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern 323, Central 28, Northern 71. The Southern division accounted for 155,505,582 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 6,402,387 super. feet, and the Northern for 26,021,355 super. feet.

There were 16 plywood mills in 1939-40. Their progress during recent years is shown in the following table:—

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Mills .. .. . No.	11	14	15	15	16
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. .. . No.	843	883	1,133	1,062	1,230
Salaries and wages .. £	110,172	124,841	163,985	150,904	190,684
Land, buildings, and plant £	161,582	177,047	220,469	223,235	239,957
Logs used .. 1,000 s. ft.	20,385	21,120	24,265	20,388	26,793
Plywood made 1,000 s. ft. sld.	13,670	13,191	14,999	12,394	15,517
Veneers made 1,000 s. ft. sld.	682	1,111	898	773	857
Value of plywood made £	482,601	529,889	734,085	638,937	736,866
Value of veneers made £	50,713	82,315	95,660	77,938	95,981

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

### 8. MANUFACTURING.

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

At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories; and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these works, see Section 9 of this Chapter.)

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 94; butter and cheese factories, pages 96 and 97; sugar mills, page 103; sawmills, page 111; and plywood mills, above.

The table on the next page shows the progress of factories for the last five years.

The last column, the value of "Production," represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) The value of production is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1939-40, production was worth £20,211,000, compared with £47,022,000 as the estimated value of the net production of the *primary* industries. (See table, page 128.)

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <i>b</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1935-36	2,417	44,768	8,622,693	14,768,732	9,868,448	46,356,592	14,813,486
1936-37	2,816	48,627	9,469,614	15,178,329	10,809,016	51,857,772	16,500,263
1937-38	2,995	52,148	10,590,687	15,473,811	11,300,856	58,425,570	17,933,752
1938-39	3,017	54,105	11,325,077	15,752,842	11,596,037	61,989,477	18,562,515
1939-40	2,995	55,353	11,867,071	15,905,115	11,758,591	67,344,707	20,211,203

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

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

*Manufacturing in Various States.*—The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australian-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and in New South Wales the possession of the best coal fields in Australia. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1938-39 for £148,445,000, out of a total value of production of £192,008,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland has the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting, however, that while the development of manufacturing was greatest in the two central States, £31.0 and £34.0 per head of population respectively in New South Wales and Victoria, there is little variation in the other four States from Queensland's £18.4 per head. South Australia was £20.5, Western Australia £17.6, and Tasmania £19.8. A comparison of the manufacturing of the six States in 1938-39 is given hereunder.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39.

State.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Production. <i>d</i>
		Male.	Female.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'ld'gs.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. . .	9,315	164,036	61,581	45,436	47,778	52,027	210,372	84,777
Vic. . .	9,132	134,020	65,607	37,692	29,841	39,796	149,183	63,668
Q'land . .	<b>3,017</b>	<b>43,174</b>	<b>10,168</b>	<b>11,325</b>	<b>15,753</b>	<b>11,596</b>	<b>61,990</b>	<b>18,562</b>
S.A. . .	2,022	33,220	7,810	7,915	6,578	8,096	33,074	12,179
W.A. . .	2,016	17,925	4,485	4,684	5,113	6,293	18,131	8,131
Tas. . .	937	11,005	2,646	2,584	3,349	3,262	10,370	4,691
<b>Totals . .</b>	<b>26,439</b>	<b>403,380</b>	<b>152,297</b>	<b>109,636</b>	<b>108,412</b>	<b>121,070</b>	<b>483,120</b>	<b>192,008</b>

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

*b* Including drawings of working proprietors.

*c* Book values as returned by factory owners.

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

All the States of Australia have amongst their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland.

*Statistical Divisions.*—Factories have been compiled in Statistical Divisions and in Cities for 1939-40, and the details are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lishments.	Workers.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Output.	Production (Value added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	<i>a</i> No.	£	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	1,238	28,522	5,421,937	25,428,933	9,292,912	9,491,022
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	303	5,532	1,195,131	5,756,976	1,661,422	1,699,634
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	50	3,309	766,430	2,088,057	974,062	807,625
Maryborough	321	4,422	988,368	7,492,963	1,747,936	2,331,090
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	59	766	181,747	1,303,889	456,278	545,108
<i>Gympie</i> ..	30	216	47,075	624,316	65,339	96,317
<i>Maryborough</i>	56	1,395	311,960	981,922	371,703	348,528
Downs ..	330	2,924	617,462	4,619,393	962,142	1,214,050
<i>Toowoomba</i>	100	1,544	339,689	1,652,469	526,609	559,777
<i>Warwick</i> ..	24	222	51,469	427,427	85,274	91,901
Roma ..	49	208	40,953	182,732	62,184	92,082
South Western	26	126	27,834	116,349	36,788	38,356
Total, S. Q'land	2,267	41,734	8,291,685	43,597,346	13,763,384	14,866,234
Rockhampton	156	4,038	997,329	5,339,483	1,645,202	2,021,343
<i>R'hampton</i>	92	2,424	568,743	2,539,205	810,094	1,051,360
Cent. Western	64	305	57,162	425,048	92,817	109,123
Far Western	11	54	8,784	125,351	13,402	16,837
Total, C. Q'land	231	4,397	1,063,275	5,889,882	1,751,421	2,147,303
Mackay ..	98	1,769	492,261	3,894,004	864,141	1,574,537
<i>Mackay</i> ..	51	415	94,112	310,816	148,637	149,942
Townsville ..	163	3,252	878,213	4,630,604	1,368,936	2,397,807
<i>Ch. Towers</i>	22	116	23,973	70,127	39,219	25,164
<i>Townsville</i> ..	76	1,366	332,009	853,748	477,970	367,166
Cairns ..	195	3,860	1,043,404	7,774,826	1,873,828	5,978,156
<i>Cairns</i> ..	46	809	195,312	608,182	339,706	338,789
Peninsula ..	10	42	9,954	32,464	15,558	13,107
North Western	31	299	88,279	1,525,581	573,935	686,562
Total, N. Q'land	497	9,222	2,512,111	17,857,479	4,696,398	10,650,169
Total, Q'land	2,995	55,353	11,867,071	67,344,707	20,211,203	27,663,706

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

*b* Excluding the City of Brisbane.

Brisbane, in 1939-40, accounted for 41 per cent. of the factories of the State. It has a large rubber works, a sugar refinery, four meatworks, four bacon factories, a cotton ginnery, and eight plywood and veneer mills, but for the most part Brisbane's factories are small and of the type necessary to supply the local requirements of the State. Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs divisions contained about 10 per cent. each; sawmills

and butter factories are the main types in Moreton and Maryborough, and sawmills, butter and cheese factories for Downs. Seventy-six per cent. of the factories were located in Southern Queensland.

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

*Factories by Type.*—In the next table the factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive. Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar-mills, meatworks, and sawmills. The industries which remain after taking out the processing are divided into sheltered and competitive. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve. They are of particular interest, as they show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Statistical Divisions.	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.	£
Brisbane .. ..	5,889	2,354,641	6,758	2,318,777	15,875	4,619,494
Moreton <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,854	550,869	2,563	824,106	1,115	286,447
Maryborough ..	2,755	1,134,986	841	260,081	826	352,869
Downs .. .. .	1,311	464,220	888	273,026	725	224,896
Roma .. .. .	72	25,236	132	36,083	4	865
South Western ..	12	4,425	89	27,728	25	4,635
<b>Total South Q'land</b>	<b>11,893</b>	<b>4,534,377</b>	<b>11,271</b>	<b>3,739,801</b>	<b>18,570</b>	<b>5,489,206</b>
Rockhampton ..	2,444	1,122,052	1,172	389,547	422	133,603
Central Western ..	91	34,154	155	45,855	59	12,808
Far Western .. .	29	6,127	25	7,275	..	..
<b>Total Central Q'land</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>1,162,333</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>442,677</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>146,411</b>
Mackay .. .. .	1,284	700,180	289	105,358	196	58,603
Townsville .. .	1,589	798,912	1,222	409,001	441	161,023
Cairns .. .. .	2,960	1,529,967	602	203,161	298	140,700
Peninsula .. .	25	8,931	16	6,083	1	544
North Western ..	234	556,272	60	16,554	5	1,109
<b>Total North Q'land</b>	<b>6,092</b>	<b>3,594,262</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>740,157</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>361,979</b>
<b>Total Queensland</b>	<b>20,549</b>	<b>9,290,972</b>	<b>14,812</b>	<b>4,922,635</b>	<b>19,992</b>	<b>5,997,596</b>

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding the City of Brisbane.

*Employment.*—The following table shows for 1939-40 in detail, and for each of the last ten years in total, employment in Queensland factories.

## FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Industry.	Establishments.	All Workers. <sup>a</sup>			Juveniles. <sup>b</sup>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	33	4,477	42	4,519	59	..	295	8
Butter and Cheese ..	102	1,216	145	1,361	39	9	212	60
Meat (including bacon)	22	4,366	149	4,515	224	17	662	75
Other food and drink ..	634	3,951	1,436	5,387	56	141	497	567
Saw and plywood mills	438	5,521	227	5,748	333	23	1,216	110
Wool scours, &c. ..	16	264	2	266	2	..	27	2
Boots and shoes ..	24	465	431	896	32	89	81	166
Millinery and dress-making .. ..	53	80	1,239	1,319	9	208	19	417
All other clothing ..	224	965	3,704	4,669	75	571	179	1,461
Vehicles .. ..	459	7,106	239	7,345	209	11	1,033	105
Other metal industries	290	6,313	226	6,539	411	15	1,530	114
Printing and stationery	173	2,583	1,007	3,590	160	72	427	416
Other industries ..	527	6,900	1,666	8,566	457	223	1,664	767
Total .. ..	2,995	44,207	10,513	54,720	2,066	1,379	7,842	4,268

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1930-31 .. ..	2,047	30,105	6,707	36,812	943	618	n	n
1931-32 .. ..	1,955	28,157	6,595	34,752	912	633	n	n
1932-33 .. ..	2,091	29,151	7,248	36,399	889	849	n	n
1933-34 .. ..	2,276	31,209	7,794	39,003	1,111	985	n	n
1934-35 .. ..	2,401	33,511	8,410	41,921	1,138	1,048	n	n
1935-36 .. ..	2,417	35,379	8,676	44,055	1,531	1,278	4,956	3,295
1936-37 .. ..	2,816	38,261	9,246	47,507	1,679	1,224	6,317	3,744
1937-38 .. ..	2,995	41,609	9,782	51,391	1,833	1,338	7,037	3,964
1938-39 .. ..	3,017	43,174	10,168	53,342	1,787	1,334	7,398	4,040
1939-40 .. ..	2,995	44,207	10,513	54,720	2,066	1,379	7,842	4,268

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

<sup>b</sup> Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June, 1940. Prior to 1936-37 juveniles are stated in terms of employment for full year.

n Not available.

*Females.*—The average number of females during the period each factory was in operation totalled 10,532, or 19.0 per cent. of all workers, in 1939-40. In 1910, 6,779, or 20.0 per cent. of the workers were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16.6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15.8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17.7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid; the percentage of females for 1939-40 was 19.0. In Australia as a whole, while the female employment fell less than

male at the onset of the depression, it increased less than the male during the recovery years, and it was 27 per cent. of all factory employment in 1938-39.

*Juveniles.*—Persons under 21 years of age employed in the month of June, 1940, were 29.2 per cent. of all workers in Queensland factories, and 6.5 per cent. were children under sixteen. Persons between 16 and 21 years made up 18.2 per cent. of the males, and 41.8 per cent. of the females, and children were 4.8 per cent. of males, and 13.5 per cent. of females. Over 50 per cent. of the females were under 21 years.

*Output and Costs.*—Value of output, materials used and costs of production, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 112 for explanation of "Production.")

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages.
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	13,713,856	138,214	10,792,835	2,782,807	1,410,523
Butter and cheese ..	9,501,911	69,854	8,849,813	582,244	317,782
Meat (including bacon)	10,035,107	162,835	8,130,023	1,742,249	1,264,040
Other food and drink ..	8,220,867	195,906	5,064,806	2,960,155	1,119,687
Saw and plywood mills	4,097,745	55,487	2,338,939	1,703,319	1,156,442
Wool scours, &c. ..	1,221,453	14,684	1,077,141	129,628	70,424
Boots and shoes ..	410,415	2,056	229,264	179,095	137,719
Millinery and dressm'kg	345,020	2,244	162,579	180,197	125,525
All other clothing ..	1,540,758	14,548	699,288	826,922	549,358
Vehicles .. ..	3,655,864	56,551	1,279,484	2,319,829	1,763,204
Other metal industries	6,244,695	157,975	3,260,621	2,826,099	1,489,745
Printing and stationery	1,996,318	34,364	744,866	1,217,088	781,506
Other industries ..	6,360,698	191,722	3,407,405	2,761,571	1,681,116
Total .. ..	67,344,707	1,096,440	46,037,064	20,211,203	11,867,071

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1930-31 .. ..	38,886,817	675,721	25,849,757	12,361,339	7,255,584
1931-32 .. ..	35,465,055	579,208	23,872,034	11,013,813	6,334,139
1932-33 .. ..	36,943,992	708,831	24,630,952	11,604,209	6,468,339
1933-34 .. ..	40,973,923	717,853	27,611,878	12,644,192	7,141,063
1934-35 .. ..	44,522,264	801,078	30,199,250	13,521,936	8,092,805
1935-36 .. ..	46,356,592	813,265	30,729,841	14,813,486	8,622,693
1936-37 .. ..	51,857,772	921,836	34,435,673	16,500,263	9,469,614
1937-38 .. ..	58,425,570	1,086,193	39,405,625	17,933,752	10,590,687
1938-39 .. ..	61,989,477	1,030,781	42,396,181	18,562,515	11,325,077
1939-40 .. ..	67,344,707	1,096,440	46,037,064	20,211,203	11,867,071

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

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population.
			Production.	Salaries and Wages.	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Production.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	58,392	8,627,946	616	312	1,909	a
Butter and cheese .. ..	11,596	1,458,139	428	233	1,071	a
Meat (including bacon) .. ..	14,893	2,725,552	386	280	604	a
Other food and drink .. ..	18,689	4,223,950	550	208	784	a
Saw and plywood mills .. ..	26,769	1,095,565	296	201	191	a
Wool scours, &c. .. ..	960	113,892	487	265	428	a
Boots and shoes .. ..	172	105,641	200	154	118	a
Millinery and dressmaking .. ..	129	127,371	137	95	97	a
All other clothing .. ..	813	552,783	177	118	118	a
Vehicles .. ..	10,734	1,948,460	316	240	265	a
Other metal industries .. ..	26,618	2,634,363	432	228	403	a
Printing and stationery .. ..	4,974	1,664,720	339	218	464	a
Other industries .. ..	24,859	2,385,324	322	196	278	a
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>199,598</b>	<b>27,663,706</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>19,853</b>

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1930-31 .. ..	100,981	21,953,288	336	197	596	13,468
1931-32 .. ..	105,698	21,222,801	317	182	611	11,837
1932-33 .. ..	105,408	21,579,208	319	178	593	12,337
1933-34 .. ..	115,809	22,176,704	324	183	569	13,305
1934-35 .. ..	120,759	22,883,664	323	193	546	14,073
1935-36 .. ..	119,230	24,637,180	336	196	559	15,237
1936-37 .. ..	155,499	25,987,345	347	199	547	16,767
1937-38 .. ..	177,606	26,774,667	349	206	521	18,018
1938-39 .. ..	192,687	27,348,879	348	212	513	18,433
1939-40 .. ..	199,598	27,663,706	369	217	506	19,853

a Not significant.

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



were ten years ago, but for males only they are substantially higher. Female real wages per head are slightly lower than ten years ago, probably on account of more juvenile females being employed. Production per worker has fallen, due partly to lower prices, and partly to the greater proportion of females employed, though it is now increasing.

*Products.*—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years were as follows:—

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Aerated waters, &c. 100 doz.	24,937	28,535	32,297	31,472	34,742
Beer .. .. 100 gal.	65,333	69,972	71,246	76,952	83,991
Biscuits .. .. 100 lb.	23,380	23,434	21,694	21,483	24,898
Bricks, ordinary .. 1,000	22,687	28,603	26,351	27,079	21,372
Bricks, fire .. .. 1,000	698	1,270	883	1,175	761
Butter .. .. 1,000 lb.	112,500	84,401	114,941	154,378	139,795
Cheese, <i>a</i> .. .. 1,000 lb.	9,149	7,772	11,942	15,749	13,841
Cloth, flannel .. sq. yds.	513,828	507,755	485,476	464,053	467,036
Cloth, tweed, &c. sq. yds.	591,203	608,042	631,744	680,682	1,302,114
Flour .. .. .. tons	86,142	82,423	81,242	84,314	89,038
Footwear—					
Boots and shoes .. prs.	652,907	663,441	640,588	671,707	687,134
Slippers .. .. prs.	198,596	302,411	323,181	377,236	452,735
Uppers .. .. prs.	108,967	107,502	102,012	114,093	<i>n</i>
Fruit, preserved 1,000 lb.	10,010	15,536	16,498	19,641	24,079
Leather—					
Dressed .. 1,000 sq. ft.	4,797	4,046	4,196	4,329	5,379
Sole .. .. 1,000 lb.	2,399	2,572	2,734	3,023	3,888
Lime .. .. .. tons	8,366	8,966	10,061	10,804	9,084
Meat—					
Beef .. .. 1,000 lb.	217,330	287,544	325,568	337,953	303,957
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 lb.	15,314	20,979	21,789	21,302	24,096
Pork .. .. 1,000 lb.	13,602	14,963	18,576	21,738	34,609
Bacon and ham 1,000 lb.	23,017	20,002	19,486	19,352	19,950
Motor bodies .. .. No.	1,805	1,938	2,500	2,663	1,965
Pickles and sauces 100 pts.	10,236	11,544	9,294	10,478	11,755
Plywood 1,000 super. ft. sld.	13,670	13,191	14,999	12,394	15,517
Soap, ordinary .. cwt.	93,001	103,356	90,854	93,192	100,046
Soap, sand .. .. cwt.	7,962	9,093	6,754	7,713	9,482
Soda crystals 1,000 lb.	2,343	3,247	2,356	2,510	2,644
Sugar, raw .. .. tons	610,080	744,676	763,242	775,064	891,738
Timber, sawn—					
Hardwood 1,000 super. ft.	42,296	57,714	77,218	70,348	68,528 <i>b</i>
Pine 1,000 super. ft.	70,660	88,444	95,854	93,728	105,270 <i>b</i>
Other 1,000 super. ft.	12,313	13,658	14,976	12,882	14,924 <i>b</i>
Veneers 1,000 super. ft. sld.	682	1,111	898	773	857
Wheatmeal .. .. tons	3,437	4,041	4,220	4,772	5,422
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	12,623	12,574	11,590	13,580	14,606

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

*b* Includes sawn timber made in plywood mills.

*n* Not available.

## 9. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

*Electricity.*—For 1939-40 returns were received from fifty-three generating stations which have been classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These are all establishments whose main purpose is to supply electricity to outside consumers. There are, in addition, thirteen factories—five sugar mills, five butter factories, two sawmills, and one metal extraction works—which generate electric power for their own use, and sell small amounts to nearby consumers. There are also a large number which generate for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

Forty-seven municipal councils operated electric undertakings during 1939-40; but twelve of these simply receive and distribute electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations are operated by five City councils (including Brisbane), seven Town councils, and twenty-three Shire councils. The Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, which supplies electricity in six local authority areas, and the Inkerman Irrigation Board each operate a generating station. The remaining stations (16) are operated by private organisations. The most important of these is the City Electric Light Company which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of south-eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State, excepting a small water wheel at Thargomindah driven by an artesian bore. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil engines for the smaller.

The following table shows progress during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a.	Value of Generating Stations. b.	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 units	No.
1935-36.. ..	49	815	2,998,504	72,249	224,014	121,314
1936-37.. ..	51	480 <sup>c</sup>	2,202,059 <sup>c</sup>	97,856	256,784	"
1937-38.. ..	52	501	2,195,342	104,230	293,657	132,426
1938-39.. ..	54	540	2,295,635	124,274	322,097	139,327
1939-40.. ..	53	587	2,268,912	145,150	349,271 <sup>d</sup>	156,942

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

c The decrease in 1936-37 is due to the exclusion of certain distribution workers and equipment, which it had not been possible to exclude in earlier years.

d In addition 71,005 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 1,385 (000) units were sold by these factories.

n Not available.

The table on the next page shows details of electricity undertakings in all States for 1938-39. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity undertakings are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and there is no fuel used.

## ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39.

State.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages paid.	Fuel and Material Used.	Electricity Generated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generat- ing Stations. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Units.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. ..	106	2,072	634	1,587	1,833,541	5,719	16,281
Vic. ..	79	1,376	389	711	1,136,302	2,436	8,446
Q'land ..	54	540	162	434	322,097	993	2,296
S. Aust. ..	42	1,733	466	302	248,478	1,395	2,615
W. Aust. ..	109	538	199	670	299,594	1,248	3,203
Tas. ..	5	96	27	54	566,691	692	3,299
Total ..	395	6,355	1,877	3,758	4,406,703	12,483	36,140

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Excluding electricity generated in some other factories.

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

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

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

The Commission's control of prices has led to substantial reductions to consumers in many parts of the State.

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

In 1940 another agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that Company would become the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. Dividends and tariffs are controlled; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later. The date is the same as that for the City Electric Light Co.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation. During 1939-40 orders were issued to the Inglewood, Kilkivan, and Isis shires.

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

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect. Following a Conference of States on the matter of uniform approvals system, it was decided not to insist upon the marking of articles bearing the approvals mark of another State. Full compliance with requirements may not be enforced if shortage of materials or other reasons caused by war conditions are experienced.

The following table has been compiled from information shown in the Annual Report of the Electricity Commission for 1940-41. The Electricity Undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings give a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

## ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, 1940-41.

Number of Consumers Served.	No. of Undertakings.	Total Number of Consumers.	Average No. of Units Used per Consumer. <i>a</i>	Per Unit Sold.		
				Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
				d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	13	1,937	440	6.62	6.27	— .35
251— 500 ..	22	7,085	540	4.84	5.21	.37
501— 1,000 ..	10	6,920	531	3.25	3.62	.37
1,001— 1,500 ..	4	4,345	503	3.75	4.02	.27
1,501— 3,000 ..	1	1,718	830	3.07	3.25	.18
3,001—10,000 ..	6	32,302	992	1.72	2.06	.34
Over 10,000 ..	3	116,739	1,223	1.34	1.55	.21
Total ..	59	171,046	1,095	1.59	1.83	.24

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

*Gas.*—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland of which four are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

## GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i> .	Value of Works. <i>b</i> .	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 c. ft.	No.
1935-36 ..	16	258	615,372	82,725	1,164,322	62,387
1936-37 ..	16	229	754,010	87,629	1,190,811	<i>n</i>
1937-38 ..	16	227	747,211	86,929	1,234,609	67,642
1938-39 ..	16	228	749,990	92,054	1,286,616	69,797
1939-40 ..	16	234	741,671	91,702	1,336,316	71,255

*a* Average for whole year.

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

*n* Not available.

Coke sold during 1939-40 amounted to 27,193 tons, valued at £33,076, and 1,031,042 gallons of tar were sold for £16,195.

In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 993,270,000 cubic feet of gas during 1939-40.

10. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of building permits issued, and the value of proposed operations, are available for Brisbane, the other eleven cities, and nine towns of Queensland. For the year 1940 details are also available for sixteen shires in the State. These are the only shires which issue permits for the whole of their areas, and they contain 13.7 per cent. of people living in all of the shires.

These figures are the only direct information available as to fluctuations in the building industry. Separate figures are available for dwelling-houses and for other buildings. Operations of the State and Commonwealth Governments for which no permits are required are included in all the following tables.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES, TOWNS AND SHIRES.

Urban Area.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane .. ..	2,218,419	1,966,384	2,034,296	2,373,303	2,138,308
Bundaberg .. ..	67,102	108,778	80,881	107,502	108,754
Cairns .. ..	140,837	141,872	163,766	180,521	141,953
Charters Towers .. ..	8,991	12,950	8,834	14,923	20,871
Gympie .. ..	30,820	19,815	50,758	30,014	17,992
Ipswich .. ..	69,445	70,518	106,952	92,117	120,852
Mackay .. ..	73,603	135,370	89,177	132,711	134,895
Maryborough .. ..	63,247	49,644	66,878	83,763	74,531
Rockhampton .. ..	155,247	180,791	198,801	164,462	167,248
Toowoomba .. ..	191,348	213,219	192,046	188,939	235,181
Townsville .. ..	104,427	125,763	171,344	134,388	147,530
Warwick .. ..	24,925	19,194	19,590	22,264	19,129
Total, 12 Cities .. ..	3,148,411	3,044,298	3,183,323	3,524,907	3,327,244
Total, 9 Towns <sup>a</sup> .. ..	295,810	266,294	374,629	273,386	276,903
Total 16 Shires .. ..	..	..	..	..	168,361
Total .. ..	3,444,221	3,310,592	3,557,952	3,798,293	3,772,508

<sup>a</sup> For names, see table on page 124.

The following table shows totals for the twelve cities distinguish- ing between the type of building, and between new work, and alterations and additions.

Of the total amount in each year, State Government operations in the twelve cities accounted for £222,793 in 1936; £120,476 in 1937; £174,849 in 1938; £409,357 in 1939; and £297,035 in 1940.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS—TOTAL FOR 12 CITIES.

Type of Work.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Dwellings—	£	£	£	£	£
New Buildings ..	1,514,363	1,648,457	1,766,597	1,772,706	1,788,578
Alterations, &c. ..	181,714	170,942	198,588	218,995	171,330
Other Buildings—					
New Buildings ..	925,867	800,679	619,607	950,005	897,447
Alterations, &c. ..	526,467	424,220	598,531	583,201	469,889
Total .. ..	3,148,411	3,044,298	3,183,323	3,524,907	3,327,244

Full details of the number of jobs, and the value of work authorised, on each type of work in each city and town and the sixteen shires during 1940, are as follow.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1940.

Urban Area.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.	Alterations, &c.		New Buildings.	Alterations, &c.		
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane .. ..	1,767	1,130,405	87,693	355	639,546	280,664	2,138,308
Bundaberg .. ..	136	55,882	9,352	49	20,260	23,260	108,754
Cairns .. ..	130	69,527	6,790	49	37,706	27,930	141,953
Charters Towers	17	4,430	1,671	7	14,317	453	20,871
Gympie .. ..	39	16,057	..	5	1,770	165	17,992
Ipswich .. ..	138	71,863	9,162	18	23,301	16,526	120,852
Mackay .. ..	126	73,815	5,318	20	29,249	26,513	134,895
Maryborough ..	85	46,421	7,319	29	2,973	17,818	74,531
Rockhampton ..	205	106,000	8,558	30	37,456	15,234	167,248
Toowoomba .. ..	160	105,931	20,695	13	70,265	38,290	235,181
Townsville .. ..	189	95,671	13,328	80	20,604	17,927	147,530
Warwick .. ..	23	12,576	1,444	..	..	5,109	19,129
Total, 12 Cities	3,015	1,788,578	171,330	655	897,447	469,889	3,327,244
Bowen .. ..	12	3,907	2,024	5	162	1,925	8,018
Charleville .. ..	18	8,165	3,156	12	3,578	5,377	20,276
Dalby .. ..	19	9,221	3,296	6	890	2,157	15,564
Innisfail .. ..	50	23,043	2,870	14	14,540	16,815	57,268
Longreach .. ..	3	2,422	1,285	2	53,113	694	57,514
Redcliffe .. ..	119	36,571	3,243	16	12,760	291	52,865
Roma .. ..	8	4,206	610	3	1,934	..	6,750
Southport .. ..	84	41,074	3,476	25	6,983	295	51,828
Stanthorpe .. ..	11	6,220	..	1	600	..	6,820
Total, 9 Towns	324	134,829	19,960	84	94,560	27,554	276,903
Total, 16 Shires	257	90,360	8,486	74	62,396	7,119	168,361
Total .. ..	3,596	2,013,767	199,776	813	1,054,403	504,562	3,772,508

*Cost of Building.*—The next table, containing information compiled by the State Advances Corporation, gives the average cost of a standardised cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last five years, and for five other years since 1920-21. The cottage chosen is one built of timber, having a galvanised-iron roof, a total floor area of 1,200 superficial feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and front and side verandas. Water and electric light services, a bath, and a tank are included; but the cost of fencing, gas or electric stove, and drainage are excluded.

The last two columns of the table show the total number of Workers' Dwellings completed during each year and the average cost. Since 1935-36 the completed dwellings have been classified according to cost, and the numbers completed in the four main groups are shown:—

## WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	ALL DWELLINGS.					
		Number Completed at Cost of—				Total Number Completed.	Average Cost.
		£401-£500.	£501-£600.	£601-£700.	£701-£800.		
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1920-21	645	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	500	620
1923-24	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	811	560
1926-27	622	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,145	629
1928-29	523	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	736	610
1931-32	417	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	222	580
1935-36	518	94	148	183	55	562	620
1936-37	503	61	130	136	78	462	631
1937-38	545	56	184	214	102	606	636
1938-39	550	38	229	200	62	552	610
1939-40	527	37	173	244	57	522	619

*a* For description, see above.

*n* Not available.

In considering the change in the average cost of all dwellings from 1920-21 to 1939-40, account should be taken of the different maximum advance allowed, as well as changes in costs generally. The maximum advance up to the end of 1934 was £800; this was varied to £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building from January, 1935, to June, 1936. The amount for all dwellings was then reduced to £700; and in October, 1937, a further reduction to £550 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £650 for the remainder, was made.

See page 263 for further particulars of the State Advances Corporation.

## 11. VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND OF NATIONAL INCOME.

By National Income, we mean the total value of all goods and services which are provided by the industry of the citizens of the country. This has to be expressed in terms of the prevailing money units. If the measure

is complete the money value of the total must be equal to the sum of all the costs incurred in producing it; that is, the sum of all the amounts distributed in its production to individuals in the form of wages, salaries, interest, rents, etc. Thus there are two possible approaches to the problem of national income, one by adding together records of incomes received, and the other by adding together the recorded values of all goods made and services provided. These two methods of measuring national income are generally referred to as the "Incomes Received Method" and the "Production Method." The latter is perhaps the easier, as good statistics of the production of the most important commodities are usually available.

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

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

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

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

Industry.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£
<b>Agricultural Industry—</b>		
Grain Crops .. .. .	1,863,914	2,010,104
Green Forage .. .. .	1,120,892	1,220,397
Hay and Straw .. .. .	581,687	567,614
Sugar Cane .. .. .	8,996,556	10,736,467
Fruit .. .. .	1,246,610	1,404,703
All Other .. .. .	1,754,644	2,146,236
Total .. .. .	15,564,303	18,085,521
<b>Pastoral Industry—</b>		
Wool (less Fellmongered and on Skins) .. .. .	7,938,020 <sup>a</sup>	9,692,783 <sup>a</sup>
Sheep Killed in Factories .. .. .	373,565	452,754
Sheep Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings .. .. .	417,158	393,425
Exports of Live Sheep, less Imports .. .. .	505,696	974,325
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> .. .. .	9,234,439	11,513,287
Cattle Killed in Factories .. .. .	4,888,140	5,117,070
Cattle Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings .. .. .	1,914,380	2,075,768
Exports of Live Cattle, less Imports .. .. .	1,338,305	1,670,904
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> .. .. .	8,140,825	8,863,742
Horses and Goats .. .. .	42,123	31,010
Total .. .. .	17,417,387	20,408,039



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

Industry.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising Industry—</b>		
Cream for Butter Factories .. .. .	£ 8,649,128	£ 8,126,412
Milk for Cheese Factories and Concentrating .. .. .	403,309	369,751
Milk for Consumption .. .. .	731,034	839,583
Farmers' Butter and Cheese .. .. .	198,561	187,389
<i>Total—Dairying</i> .. .. .	<i>9,982,032</i>	<i>9,523,135</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories .. .. .	1,303,599	1,802,579
Pigs Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings .. .. .	151,609	140,164
Exports of Live Pigs, less Imports .. .. .	1,491	—16,709 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Total Pig-raising</i> .. .. .	<i>1,456,699</i>	<i>1,926,034</i>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>11,438,731</b>	<b>11,449,169</b>
<b>Poultry Industry—</b>		
Poultry Consumed, etc. .. .. .	117,035	90,785
Eggs Produced .. .. .	662,859	616,507
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>779,894</b>	<b>707,292</b>
<b>Beekeeping Industry—</b>		
Honey and Wax Produced—Total .. .. .	16,861	16,257
<b>Rural Production—Total Value</b> .. .. .	<b>45,217,176</b>	<b>50,666,278</b>
<b>Wild Animals—</b>		
Furred Skins, Rabbits, etc.—Total .. .. .	52,598	65,573
<b>Forestry Industry—</b>		
Log Timber for Milling and for Export .. .. .	1,658,464	1,855,321
Firewood, Railway Timber, Poles, etc. .. .. .	953,514	931,212
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,611,978</b>	<b>2,786,533</b>
<b>Fishing Industry—</b>		
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, and Turtles .. .. .	193,422	181,275
Pearls, Pearl-, Tortoise-, and Trochus-Shell, Bêche-de-mer .. .. .	136,250	153,902
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>329,672</b>	<b>335,177</b>
<b>Mining Industry—</b>		
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, and Zinc c .. .. .	1,962,108	2,006,322
Coal .. .. .	958,884	1,167,844
Gems, Ores, and other Minerals .. .. .	70,855	43,514
Stone Quarry Products .. .. .	276,516	249,948
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>3,268,363</b>	<b>3,467,628</b>
<b>Primary Production—Total Value</b> .. .. .	<b>51,479,787</b>	<b>57,321,189</b>

<sup>a</sup> Wool has been included on basis of calendar year production. If the financial year figure had been available the 1938-39 total would have been increased by about £38,000, and 1939-40 increased by about £1,907,000.

<sup>b</sup> Excess of Imports over Exports.

<sup>c</sup> Estimated Gross Value of Ores before treatment.

*Net Value of Primary Production.*—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1939-40 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. Some of these figures, other than gross values, are subject to revision.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,  
QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Particulars.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry & Bees.	Mining.	Other Primary.	Total.
Gross production valued at principal markets	£1,000 18,086	£1,000 20,408	£1,000 12,172	£1,000 3,468	£1,000 3,187	£1,000 57,321
Costs of marketing ..	1,560	1,845	425	30	309	4,169
Gross production valued at place of production	16,526	18,563	11,747	3,438	2,878	53,152
Costs of production—						
Seeds and fodder ..	1,330	620	1,365	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	3,315
Other materials, &c. ..	1,500	250	250	750	65 <i>d</i>	2,815
Depreciation <i>a</i> ..	1,180	600	400	250	30 <i>d</i>	2,460
Net value of production, depreciation not deducted	13,696	17,693	10,132	2,688	2,813	47,022

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

*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows the estimated gross value of production of principal groups of industries as far back as it is available.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bee-keeping.	Pastoral.	Mineral.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing, Net.
1911 .. ..	£1,000. 3,186	£1,000. 2,509	£1,000. 9,947	£1,000. 3,715	£1,000. 1,452	£1,000. 20,809	£1,000. 5,547
1915 .. ..	5,023	3,385	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1920 .. ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	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 <i>a</i>	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,086	12,172	20,408 <i>a</i>	3,468	3,187	57,321	20,973

*a* See note *a* on page 127.

*Australian Production.*—The following table shows the net value of production for each State and Australia since 1928. Averages are given for four periods:—

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Average 1928 to 1930.	Average 1930 to 1933.	Average 1933 to 1936.	Average 1936 to 1939.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Primary.</i>				
New South Wales .. ..	72,693	50,508	64,405	73,360
Victoria .. .. .	42,792	30,849	38,623	46,827
<b>Queensland .. .. .</b>	<b>33,969</b>	<b>28,076</b>	<b>31,521</b>	<b>39,219</b>
South Australia .. ..	14,513	11,208	14,803	18,595
Western Australia .. ..	16,706	12,838	17,323	19,214
Tasmania .. .. .	6,628	4,420	5,385	7,614
Australia .. .. .	187,301	137,899	172,060	204,829
<i>Manufacturing.</i>				
New South Wales .. ..	70,238	48,582	61,647	84,063
Victoria .. .. .	52,142	39,438	49,003	63,199
<b>Queensland .. .. .</b>	<b>16,442</b>	<b>12,806</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>18,363</b>
South Australia .. ..	11,773	7,524	9,956	13,257
Western Australia .. ..	7,841	4,983	6,411	8,428
Tasmania .. .. .	3,558	2,832	3,425	5,220
Australia .. .. .	161,994	116,165	145,115	192,530
<i>All Production.</i>				
New South Wales .. ..	142,931	99,090	126,052	157,423
Victoria .. .. .	94,934	70,287	87,626	110,026
<b>Queensland .. .. .</b>	<b>50,411</b>	<b>40,882</b>	<b>46,194</b>	<b>57,582</b>
South Australia .. ..	26,286	18,732	24,759	31,852
Western Australia .. ..	24,547	17,821	23,734	27,642
Tasmania .. .. .	10,186	7,252	8,810	12,834
Australia .. .. .	349,295	254,064	317,175	397,359

*National Income.*—By gross national income is meant the value, at current prices, of all goods and services produced in the State. The distinction between gross and net national income represents the amount which must be deducted each year, whether by private traders or public services, to provide for depreciation and maintenance of capital. After these deductions have been made, net national income represents the true current value without duplication, of all goods and services produced in Queensland.

Not all of these, however, are available as incomes to the citizens of this State. A distinct proportion accrues to non-residents in the form of interest payments and dividends. A further amount is appropriated direct to Commonwealth, State, and Municipal budgets in the form of customs, excise, liquor license revenue, local rates, and similar indirect taxes, without becoming anybody's private income. These taxes enter into the price at which goods are sold and their proceeds are therefore part of the national income by our definition, though they do not contribute to individual income.

A table follows which shows the estimated gross and net national income for Queensland for the last eleven years.

## QUEENSLAND NATIONAL INCOME—GROSS AND

Source.	1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.		1932-33.	
	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Agricultural Production .. .. .	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.1
Pastoral Production .. .. .	12.0	11.6	11.9	11.5	9.1	8.7	9.9	9.5
Other Primary Production .. .. .	10.2	9.5	8.7	7.9	7.6	6.9	7.1	6.4
Manufacturing Production .. .. .	16.2	14.3	13.7	11.9	12.4	10.8	13.0	11.2
Unrecorded Production .. .. .	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Transport and Distribution .. .. .	25.5	21.8	20.2	17.2	17.5	14.9	19.1	16.3
Public Works—Construction and Maintenance .. .. .	4.1	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.6	0.6	2.9	1.1
Private Building—Construction .. .. .	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8
Public Administration (excluding Railways, Tramways, and Post Office) .. .. .	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Railways .. .. .	5.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	4.8	1.8	4.9	1.9
Tramways .. .. .	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3
Post Office .. .. .	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.5
Domestic, Professional, and Personal Service .. .. .	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Rents—Occupied Houses .. .. .	9.4	7.7	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.1	7.6	5.8
Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. .. .	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Interest and Exchange on Public Debt .. .. .	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Passenger Transport (excluding Railway and Tramway) .. .. .	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Insurance .. .. .	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Indirect Taxes .. .. .	7.0	7.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.9	6.9
Final Value of Goods and Services Produced in Queensland .. .. .	125.0	109.0	109.5	94.3	97.9	83.7	99.6	85.1
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Income due outside Queensland—								
Interest on Public Debt .. .. .	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Foreign Companies and Absentees .. .. .	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8
Taxes, &c. to Canberra .. .. .	5.7	5.7	4.7	4.7	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3
<i>Add—</i>								
Income received from outside Queensland—								
Commonwealth Bond Holdings and Dividends received .. .. .	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Taxation of Absentees and Foreign War Pensions .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Commonwealth Government Loan and Revenue Expenditure .. .. .	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
Value of Goods and Services available for Consumption or Investment by Queensland Residents .. .. .	117.1	101.1	102.8	87.6	89.0	74.8	91.3	76.8
<i>Deduct</i> Local Rates and State Direct and Indirect Taxes .. .. .	8.4	8.4	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.9	8.9
Value of Private Incomes of Queensland Residents .. .. .	108.7	92.7	93.8	78.6	80.9	66.7	82.4	67.9

<sup>a</sup> Figures are correct to nearest £100,000.

PRODUCTION.

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NET VALUES, 1929-30 TO 1939-40. <sup>a</sup>

1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		1939-40. <sup>b</sup>	
Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.
£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
9.6	8.8	8.8	8.0	9.6	8.7	10.7	9.8	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.2	13.6	12.4
12.8	12.4	11.0	10.6	11.6	11.1	16.0	15.6	13.1	12.7	14.9	14.2	19.6	18.9
8.2	7.4	10.2	9.5	10.2	9.5	10.3	9.6	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.6	15.5	14.6
14.0	12.1	14.9	12.9	16.0	13.7	17.5	15.1	19.1	16.4	19.7	17.0	21.4	18.5
0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
18.9	16.1	22.3	19.0	23.7	20.3	23.0	19.6	27.8	23.8	27.1	23.2	28.0	24.0
3.3	1.2	4.6	2.3	4.9	2.5	5.3	2.3	5.5	2.7	5.9	3.0	6.3	3.1
1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.8
3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0
5.1	2.1	5.8	2.6	5.4	2.1	6.8	2.3	5.8	2.3	6.3	2.6	6.5	2.7
0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
7.5	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.7
8.5	6.6	8.8	6.9	9.3	7.4	10.1	8.1	11.2	9.1	11.7	9.6	12.1	10.0
0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	..
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
7.0	7.0	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.6	9.5	9.5	10.7	10.7
108.3	93.2	116.2	100.2	123.0	106.2	132.1	114.5	143.5	125.0	150.4	131.5	163.6	143.6
6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1
2.4	2.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
6.1	6.1	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.1	9.1
2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4.4	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1
99.8	84.7	107.0	91.0	114.6	97.8	123.7	106.1	135.9	117.4	141.0	122.1	152.2	132.2
9.0	9.0	9.9	9.9	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.1	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.5	13.1	13.1
90.8	75.7	97.1	81.1	103.9	87.1	112.6	95.0	123.7	105.2	128.5	109.6	139.1	119.1

<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1939-40 subject to revision.

## Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in Production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of the total income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and the still minor element of aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably of the order of about £25 m., or nearly 10s. per head of population per week.

At the Census of 1933, 21,601 persons in Queensland gave "Land Transport" as the industry in which they were engaged. All but 814 were males. At 30th June, 1940, 18,686 persons were employed by the Government Railways. Tramways in Brisbane employed 1,937. There were approximately 2,200 taxi drivers in the State, 100 service car drivers and 250 bus drivers. These total 23,173 without truck drivers.

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

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

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

### 2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both oversea and interstate trade.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream but still within easy access to the city.

The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush of 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and in 1881 a deepwater oversea port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

Mackay has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels.

Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The main ports, except Brisbane, and certain minor ports are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. Brisbane and the minor ports are controlled by the State Treasury through a Department of Harbours and Marine, which supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The Brisbane Harbour is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, and its accounts for the last five years are set out in the table on the next page. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1940, was £1,173,033; and the Working Account had a credit of £35,586.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock and River, which had respectively an accumulated debt of £4,127, and an accumulated credit of £7,267 at 30th June, 1940.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the same Department. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1940, totalled £99,223, of which Innisfail accounted for £92,400. Debits totalled £81,299. Over the last few years the financial position of these harbours has shown a steady improvement.

## BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Overdraft.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1935-36 ..	132	138	28	106	151
1936-37 ..	137	148	39	117	120
1937-38 ..	157	162	31	109	66
1938-39 ..	165	173	36	112	6
1939-40 ..	165	173	56	132	..

*a* Including Interest and Redemption.

*Harbour Boards' Finances.*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville and Cairns.

## HARBOUR BOARDS, 1939.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Loan Indebtedness 30th June, 1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen .. ..	13,895	14,622	6,028	15,370	280,219
Bundaberg ..	8,740	11,062	3,483	6,187	3,825
Cairns .. ..	55,460	61,428	49,142	72,241	242,667
Gladstone ..	13,447	18,383	4,454	15,567	98,163
Mackay .. ..	57,440	178,837	2,824	123,153	490,267
Rockhampton ..	36,877	41,102	27,863	38,906	510,534
Townsville ..	63,651	76,095	45,958	71,659	148,806
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>249,510</b>	<b>401,439</b>	<b>139,752</b>	<b>343,083</b>	<b>1,774,481</b>

Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the Government.

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards is beyond their capacity to pay interest, and their arrears of Government interest at 31st August, 1940, were respectively £20,412, £324,208, and £107,137.

*Shipping.*—Information relating to shipping entering and clearing Queensland ports, and cargo discharged and shipped during 1939-40 is not available for publication.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. Each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for the East would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea direct" clearance. Thus the sum of the first 3 columns represents the total shipping entries or clearances into Queensland during the year (1,218 into Queensland, and 1,227 out of Queensland in 1938-39). Purely local voyages within the State accounted for almost one-third of the number of entries or clearances, but less than one-twentieth of the total tonnage of shipping entered or cleared in 1938-39.



## TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total Entries or Clearances.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea Via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <sup>a</sup>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.						
1929-30 .. ..	302	253	490	1,325	1,196	3,566
1930-31 .. ..	248	228	469	1,207	1,193	3,345
1931-32 .. ..	214	220	483	1,151	1,313	3,381
1932-33 .. ..	216	232	485	1,191	1,238	3,362
1933-34 .. ..	224	220	508	1,582	1,146	3,680
1934-35 .. ..	253	247	587	1,651	908	3,646
1935-36 .. ..	272	267	567	1,806	850	3,762
1936-37 .. ..	261	267	599	1,482	1,300	3,909
1937-38 .. ..	278	306	652	1,565	1,233	4,034
1938-39 .. ..	292	287	639	823	1,165	3,206
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.						
1929-30 .. ..	291	239	518	1,318	1,205	3,571
1930-31 .. ..	245	221	477	1,208	1,183	3,334
1931-32 .. ..	222	224	485	1,137	1,314	3,382
1932-33 .. ..	212	232	489	1,185	1,236	3,354
1933-34 .. ..	212	258	488	1,586	1,157	3,701
1934-35 .. ..	220	281	587	1,652	912	3,652
1935-36 .. ..	254	277	571	1,795	867	3,764
1936-37 .. ..	270	237	628	1,493	1,287	3,915
1937-38 .. ..	306	260	648	1,577	1,243	4,034
1938-39 .. ..	291	279	657	849	1,171	3,247

<sup>a</sup> "Coastwise" means having called at or calling at other Queensland ports since arriving from or proceeding to other States or Oversea.

## 3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the *occupied* area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. But there are sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage. And the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on the 13th August, 1861, passed the *Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of Government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised Government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

At the outset, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system to-day, and it is claimed that the modern "Sunshine Express" is equal in comfort and speed to other trains of its type in Australia.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next 6 years no mileage was added to this system. In the Eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the 'nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till approximately the present mileage was reached in 1929; and it has remained at 6,567 miles since 1933.

At present the railway system is divided into 8 divisions for administrative purposes (including the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney, which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement).

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for 1930-31 and the last 5 years. The substantial fall in average charges per ton-mile since 1931 is noticeable.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.	Goods Receipts per ton mile. a	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. b	Net Revenue as Proportion of Capital Account.
1931 ..	1,000 22,009	1,000 tons 3,858	d. 2.00	£1,000 6,477	£1,000 5,062	£1,000 62,910	% 2.25
1936 ..	25,244	4,664	1.72	6,697	5,196	37,985 <sup>c</sup>	3.95
1937 ..	25,527	4,975	1.73	7,092	5,449	38,540	4.26
1938 ..	25,688	5,061	1.69	7,383	5,871	39,108	3.87
1939 ..	24,639	5,234	1.73	7,798	6,176	39,512	4.10
1940 ..	24,638	5,472	1.77	8,090	6,352	39,932	4.35

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

b Opened lines only.

c The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000 from 1st July, 1931, under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931."

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways make substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. The total losses are not so much due to the lines serving remote inland districts as to the branch lines within 150 miles of the coast. On many of these lines working expenses are high in relation to revenue (apart from capital costs), because, in relation to traffic and freight rates, train mileage is high and train loads are low.

Most of the losses are incurred in a triangular area with its apex on the coast north of Rockhampton, and in a small area behind Cairns. The heaviest losses per mile of line are around Brisbane, Cairns, and Rockhampton in that order. The Cairns district, with its tropical costs, might have been expected to be the most expensive.

In an investigation into railway losses the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1931 divided the railways into 4 groups; Main lines, Pastoral lines, Mining lines, and Agricultural lines. It was found that losses on the main Brisbane-Wallangarra line (since the opening of the competing uniform gauge line) and the main Coastal line were heavy, but the main inland lines to Roma, Longreach, and Hughenden were, in remarkable contrast to these, in a good position. The Pastoral lines have a relatively low capital cost, and good revenues per train mile. Probably the chief source of loss on them is the carriage of stock at low rates for agistment. The losses on the Mining lines west of Cloncurry are small, but on those west from Cairns are greater, but, nevertheless, much less heavy than on the other branch lines for timber and agriculture. Part of the cost of closer settlement is found in the losses on lines serving agricultural areas. These account for quite half the losses on all lines.

*All Australian Railways.*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private lines in Australia of more than 100 miles are the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles, and the Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's 103 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the Government Railways. The Federal Railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a 5-mile standard gauge branch in the Federal Capital Territory.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

Government.	Miles of each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.	
					No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ..		6,141	..	6,141	1,254	2,836	22,831	41,991
Victoria ..	4,637	..	..	4,759 <sup>a</sup>	582	2,420	19,888	24,264
<b>Queensland ..</b>	..	<b>69</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>6,567<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>18,986</b>	<b>18,686</b>
South Australia ..	1,481	..	1,077	2,558	335	622	7,454	8,406
Western Australia ..	..	..	4,380	4,380	423	445	11,239	8,385
Tasmania ..	..	..	626	644 <sup>c</sup>	95	234	2,103	1,952
Federal ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	113	90	1,378	2,171
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>27,250</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>7,939</b>	<b>83,879</b>	<b>105,855</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including 122 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

<sup>b</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

<sup>c</sup> Including 18 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital account of the Government Railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <sup>a</sup>
	1,000	1,000	1,000 tons.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	29,471	179,066	14,620	19,955	14,647	149,204
Victoria ..	17,008	144,649	6,187	9,862	8,058 <sup>b</sup>	50,720
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>24,638</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>6,352</b>	<b>39,982</b>
South Australia ..	5,928	17,642	2,700	3,184	2,963 <sup>c</sup>	28,753
Western Australia ..	6,262	10,793	2,659	3,556	2,828	26,736
Tasmania ..	2,064	2,412	879	536	687	2,155
Federal ..	958	130	199	622	842	17,191
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>75,881</b>	<b>379,330</b>	<b>32,716</b>	<b>45,805</b>	<b>36,377</b>	<b>314,691</b>

<sup>a</sup> The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25,684,000, £23,000,000, and £4,733,000 respectively from their original figures.

<sup>b</sup> Not including £436(000), charged to other accounts.

<sup>c</sup> Including £133(000), paid to Sinking Fund.

A comparison is made in the next table of the goods traffic haulages, &c., in the States and for two of the Federal railways for the year 1939-40. Although the tonnage of goods carried in Queensland is about 40 per cent. of that for New South Wales, and somewhat less than Victoria, the goods train mileage is almost 75 per cent. of the New South Wales figure, and exceeds Victoria. This is due to the fact that goods are carried for longer distances in Queensland than in any of the other States, and the low average train load in Queensland. Wool and minerals are the main commodities carried for exceptionally long distances. Those States with a 3 feet 6 inch gauge show a much lower train load than the other States, Tasmania with only a small total tonnage carried being very low.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA—GOODS TRAFFIC, 1939-40.

Government.	Goods Train Mileage.	"Ton-Miles."	Average Train Load (Paying Traffic).	Average Haul per Ton.	Average Earnings per Ton Mile.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
			Tons.	Miles.	d.	Tons.
N. S. Wales	1,000.	1,000.	164.9	126.1	1.42	298,735
Victoria ..	11,082	1,827,662	158.5	132.3	1.36	172,021
<b>Queensland<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>8,175</b>	<b>766,635</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>116,747</b>
S. Australia	2,313	336,885	145.6	125.9	1.54	131,730
W. Australia	3,456	361,690	104.7	136.0	1.82	82,570
Tasmania ..	904	42,265	46.8	49.8	1.91	65,630
Federal <sup>b</sup> —						
Trans-Aus.	233	17,050	73.1	200.3	1.44	15,385
Cent. Aus.	273	19,864	72.7	318.4	1.46	25,751

<sup>a</sup> Excludes, for all items, the S. Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway; and, for all items except "Goods Train Mileage," and "Average Train Load," the Cooktown, Normanton, and Innisfail-Mourilyan lines.

<sup>b</sup> There are two other Federal railways—North Australia and A.C.T., for which particulars are not shown here.

*Commodities carried on Railways.*—The total tonnage of goods carried in each State is shown on page 138. In 1939-40 over 50 per cent. of the tonnage in New South Wales and Tasmania represented the carriage of minerals and coal—New South Wales 56.4, Tasmania 51.6. The figures for other States were:—Victoria 5.6, Queensland 21.7, South Australia 27.0, and Western Australia 19.5. Although wool is such an important product in the Australian economy, its bulk is small for its value, and in no State did it exceed 2 per cent. of the weight of commodities carried. Grain and flour were over one-quarter of the goods in South Australia and nearly one-third in Western Australia, but only one-sixteenth in Queensland. Livestock was the only other important commodity carried; and Queensland, with its greater number of cattle and possibly more sheep carried for agistment, &c., had a percentage (9.4) only exceeded by Victoria (10.3).

*Passenger Traffic.*—During 1939-40 the number of passengers carried on Queensland railways was 24,637,599; first class passengers totalling 958,026, and second class 23,679,573. Suburban railways accounted for 389,588 or 40·7 per cent. of the first class passengers and 19,439,165 or 82·1 per cent. of the second class passengers.

Coaching traffic in Queensland provided 25·9 per cent. of the total revenue in 1939-40, compared with 36·0 and 45·1 per cent. in New South Wales and Victoria, and 24·8, 20·4, and 29·0 in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The high proportion of New South Wales and Victoria is due to the large suburban traffic on the electric railways of Sydney and Melbourne. Suburban passenger journeys were 94 and 95 per cent. of the total in New South Wales and Victoria against 80 per cent. in Queensland.

An attempt has been made recently to compare the average fares charged second class suburban travellers in the various States. Allowance has been made for workers' and other concession fares. The average fares per passenger-mile for certain selected stations were in November, 1940:—

	<i>d.</i>
Brisbane .. .. .	·584
Sydney .. .. .	·537
Melbourne .. .. .	·549
Adelaide .. .. .	·481
Perth .. .. .	·463
Hobart .. .. .	·499

Excluding suburban traffic, the Queensland railways carry almost as many passengers as those of Victoria, and about half the New South Wales total. For 1939-40, the numbers of passengers carried on country journeys were—

New South Wales .. .. .	11,469,630
Victoria .. .. .	6,957,340
Queensland .. .. .	4,808,846
South Australia .. .. .	1,363,311
Western Australia .. .. .	1,241,894

The percentages of passengers travelling first class in the various States in 1939-40 were—

	<i>Suburban.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
New South Wales .. .. .	1·5	12·9
Victoria .. .. .	34·0	18·7
Queensland .. .. .	2·0	11·8
South Australia .. .. .	0·0	11·8
Western Australia .. .. .	6·4	14·1

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

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At the 30th June, 1940, there were 139 miles of private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. These have usually been built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition there are a large number of private

tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these are not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 100 miles are of the same gauge as the State Railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 79 miles are operated by local authorities, the Aramac Tramway, 42 miles (Aramac Shire) carrying general goods and sheep, and the Beaudesert Tramway, 32 miles (Beaudesert Shire) carrying timber, cattle and pigs, and general merchandise. The Mount Crosby Tramway, 5 miles, serves the pumping station of the Brisbane Water and Sewerage Department. The remaining 21 miles are operated by four private companies, two to serve mines in the North of the State—Trekkelano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine—and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, Local Government Authorities operate two public tramways on the 2 ft. gauge, Mapleton in the Maroochy Shire, 16 miles, and Port Douglas-Mossman in the Douglas Shire, 23 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1940, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland local authorities and private railways carried 3,800 passengers, and 195,481 tons of merchandise.

#### 4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways; the Rockhampton tramways having been abandoned 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, and the receipts frequently failed to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (The Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London. The Tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by rail and some motor bus services operated by licensed private proprietors. The City Council has now replaced certain tram services with diesel-engined buses. There are no electric trolley buses in Brisbane.

The progress of the City Council's Tramways during the last 10 years is shown in the next table:—

## BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000	1,000	£	£	£1,000
1930 ..	56-58	293	1,479	6,576	73,617	766,271	552,661	2,241
1931-32 ..	56-61	293	1,363	6,266	68,642	679,605	479,686	2,180
1932-33 ..	56-86	289	1,421	6,255	68,470	683,413	466,357	2,109
1933-34 ..	56-86	290	1,450	6,444	69,976	689,150	462,156	2,062
1934-35 ..	57-53	304	1,700	6,714	77,053	734,888	530,285	2,108
1935-36 ..	58-18	328	1,726	7,209	82,583	773,220	573,217	2,206
1936-37 ..	59-90	354	1,720	7,465	86,096	799,868	595,094	2,291
1937-38 ..	60-05	370	1,882	7,874	89,534	818,252	612,282	2,341
1938-39 ..	60-15	375	1,911	8,100	91,444	831,054	631,577	2,391
1939-40 ..	61-59	381	1,937	8,164	93,431	869,370	640,985	2,443

On the basis of fares charged on ordinary trips between the city and suburbs (making allowance for workers' concession fares, &c.) the following tram fares per passenger-mile have been computed for the capital cities as at November, 1940:—

	d.
Brisbane .. .. .	838
Sydney .. .. .	848
Melbourne .. .. .	1-153
Adelaide .. .. .	1-023
Perth .. .. .	1-000 (approx.)
Hobart .. .. .	1-018

## 5. ROADS.

Roads are generally constructed and maintained by local government authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, either by means of Treasury Loans to local authorities, which are subsidised out of Government funds, or through the funds of the Main Roads Commission. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various local authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the following table:—

## ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Local Authority Areas.	Formed Roads.				Uncon-structed.	Total.
	Con-crete.	Bitu-men.	Mac-adam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane .. .. .	11	262	753	385	510	1,921
Other Cities .. .. .	6	398	154	635	414	1,607
Towns .. .. .	1	99	101	151	141	493
Shires .. .. .	46	1,619	5,279	32,765	81,365	121,074
Total .. .. .	64	2,378	6,287	33,936	82,430	125,095



*Main Roads.*—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the *Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925 the Board was replaced by a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for carrying out the Government policy of building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Government Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing seven heads. Its operations during the last 10 years are shown hereunder.

## OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at end of Year. <i>a</i>
	State High- ways.	Main.	Develop- mental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1931 ..	1,361	6,498	439	102	..	8,400	1,761
1932 ..	1,568	6,687	419	102	..	8,776	1,991
1933 ..	2,034	7,073	340	150	..	9,597	2,428
1934 ..	2,264	7,839	292	174	..	10,569	2,645
1935 ..	2,495	8,498	268	191	41	11,493	3,233
1936 ..	2,754	9,010	270	202	139	12,375	3,628
1937 ..	3,142	9,148	256	208	239	12,993	4,003
1938 ..	3,435	9,166	256	231	411	13,499	4,616
1939 ..	4,181	9,655	248	247	532	14,863	5,566
1940 ..	5,428	9,424	248	255	682	16,037	6,209

*a* Excluding those under construction.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes, and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one half
Secondary Roads	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads Liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed.
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, Loans from the State Treasury for permanent works, and the last two years, from the Special Employment Works Fund. A large proportion of permanent construction is from Revenue. The Commissioner shares with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing Fees, which are imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. Receipts and Expenditure of the Commission during the last five years were as follow:—

#### MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>Receipts—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Loan ..	400,000	330,000	340,000	392,225	438,000
Unemployment Relief Tax	139,617	14,856	10,633	23,952	..
Special Employment Works Fund .. ..	..	..	..	579,775	316,000
Federal Aid Grants ..	501,483	552,360	757,809	806,218	845,100
Commonwealth Defence Scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	307,136
Motor Vehicle Registrations	616,484	651,733	704,854	819,267	908,351
Transport Licensing Fees	44,299	54,099	53,699	54,997	53,348
Maintenance Payments by Local Authorities ..	64,045	77,147	95,810	98,154	99,745
Other .. ..	72,407	49,152	80,837	90,776	71,047
Total .. ..	1,838,335	1,729,347	2,043,642	2,865,364	3,038,727
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Permanent Works <i>a</i> ..	1,067,490	829,317	1,098,488	1,872,298	1,937,771
Maintenance <i>b</i> .. ..	276,662	349,172	390,489	405,367	522,300
To Consolidated Revenue	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Payments of Transport Licensing Fees to Local Authorities and Consol. Rev.	22,011	44,299	54,099	53,699	54,997
Interest and Redemption	110,388	113,145	111,809	118,764	148,956
Administration, etc. ..	136,248	137,934	134,345	149,949	171,655
Total .. ..	1,862,799	1,723,867	2,039,230	2,850,077	3,085,679

*a* Including Investigations and Surveys.

*b* Including Plant.

In addition, during 1939-40 Local Authorities spent on road works £1,225,908 from their own revenue.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

*Motor Vehicles.*—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Transport Licensing Fees) are shown hereunder:—

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trallers	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1931	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,544	90,831	246	493,571
1932	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,034	88,960	354	497,059
1933	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	7,725	89,216	505	506,931
1934	60,547	784	287	23,715	7,503	92,836	713	587,459
1935	64,293	917	315	26,688	7,807	100,020	1,034	631,328
1936	66,446	952	314	31,729	8,151	107,592	1,348	712,618
1937	67,842	1,015	346	34,522	8,040	111,765	1,669	759,665
1938	71,342	1,065	387	38,168	7,846	118,808	1,888	817,269
1939	75,570	1,272	362	42,791	8,168	128,163	2,148	938,098
1940	75,548	1,489	385	44,304	8,031	129,757	2,525	1,026,463

*n* Not available.

During the year 1939-40, *new* vehicles registered were as follows:— Cars and taxis, 5,786; buses, 30; trucks, 4,007; and motor cycles, 721.

At 30th June, 1940, 153,049 drivers' licenses and 10,815 riders' licenses were in force. (For particulars of issue of these, see page 146.)

Motor Vehicles registered in each State of Australia at the end of each of the last five years were as follows.

MOTOR VEHICLES, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June, <i>a</i>					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1939-40 <i>b</i>
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	260,345	280,646	303,403	319,015	308,237	2,538,903
Victoria..	219,925	233,573	250,455	261,855	266,677	1,844,901
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>107,592</b>	<b>111,765</b>	<b>118,808</b>	<b>128,163</b>	<b>129,757</b>	<b>921,782</b>
S. Australia ..	73,601	78,939	90,136	90,756	89,301	628,378
W. Australia ..	56,552	61,076	66,061	69,679	70,856	403,215
Tasmania ..	21,595	22,674	24,805	26,360	26,184	175,675
N. Territory ..	1,025	1,081	1,233	1,426	1,620	2,777
A. C. Territory ..	1,657	1,743	1,927	2,279	2,391	14,062
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>742,292</b>	<b>791,497</b>	<b>856,828</b>	<b>899,533</b>	<b>895,023</b>	<b>6,529,693</b>

*a* Including motor cycles.

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

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under "The State Transport Act of 1938" (see below.)

*Fees Payable.*—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwts. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 3s. 2d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwts.) is charged at 2s. 8d. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, 5s. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (Diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. To the total is added a sum of 7s. 6d. for authority to operate the vehicle.

The fees payable, exclusive of driver's license, on *motor cars* range from £3 3s. on "Baby" Austins to over £14 on the largest Sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £7 to over £11 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £9 10s. to over £12 for 1½ tons capacity, £11 to £15 for 2 tons capacity and up to £20 for 5 ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £1 5s., or £1 17s. 6d. with a side car. This excludes the rider's license.

*Drivers.*—Every driver must possess a certificate of competency. This is issued, after test, without fee, but gives no right to operate a vehicle.

The fee of 7s. 6d. charged with vehicle registration entitles the owner or his nominee to have his certificate of competency endorsed, giving authority to operate any registered vehicle. A non-owner may receive the same authority on payment of a fee of 7s. 6d. An owner, for a total fee of 15s., may secure authority for any person to operate his vehicle, provided such person has a certificate of competency.

Under the *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act of 1936* all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration or renewal of registration will be effected.

The Act provides for a minimum insurance of £750 against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver. The provisions of the Act only apply while the vehicle is being used in Queensland.

*Transport Licensing Fees.*—Under "The State Transport Act of 1938" vehicles used for the carriage of goods upon traffic routes or for the carriage of passengers upon traffic routes or within traffic areas are liable for licensing unless especially exempt. The Transport Commission determines traffic areas and traffic routes; traffic areas, of which there are 23, are the principal centres of population within which motor omnibus services are operated, and traffic routes, numbering 201, are those routes carrying traffic in competition with the railways.

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

There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and also discretionary exemptions.

The owners of vehicles used for the carriage of passengers are required also to take out an insurance policy for a minimum of £50 per passenger to cover liability in respect of injury to passengers.

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

### 7. AIR TRANSPORT.

A short description of the development of Air Transport in this State, together with the principal services operating is contained in the 1940 issue of the *Year Book*.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures are for civil aviation *within* Australia only.

#### CIVIL AIRCRAFT, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<b>Registered Aircraft</b>					
Owners <i>a</i> .. No.	124	102	139	149	137
Registered Aircraft <i>a</i> .. No.	228	214	286	296	288
<b>Licensed Pilots <i>a</i>—</b>					
Private .. No.	714	744	937	1,096	1,225 <sup>b</sup>
Commercial .. No.	236	265	323	346	324 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Licensed Ground</b>					
Engineers <i>a</i> .. No.	295	346	437	525	651 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Aerodromes <i>a</i>—</b>					
Government .. No.	63	72	74	71	73
Public .. No.	171	183	197	213	224
<b>Government Emergency</b>					
Grounds .. No.	148	151	153	147	141
Flights Carried Out .. No.	129,279	120,075	159,116	159,075	175,283
Hours Flown .. No.	60,320	80,243	109,860	117,032	116,540
Approximate Mileage 1,000	5,528	8,238	11,803	13,380	12,300
<b>Passengers Carried—</b>					
Paying .. No.	60,299	85,223	132,917	122,454	120,251
Non-paying .. No.	14,643	16,590	25,464	24,353	21,042
Total .. No.	74,942	101,813	158,381	146,807	141,293
<b>Goods—Weight Carried</b> Lb.	433,843	805,142	1,141,127	1,630,696	1,691,548
<b>Mails—Weight Carried</b> Lb.	51,751	77,954	115,464	164,187	157,478
<b>Accidents—</b>					
Persons Killed .. No.	20	19	10	38	11
Persons Injured .. No.	6	14	4	15	6

*a* At 30th June.

*b* Includes licenses issued for New Guinea.

## 8. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

*Road Accidents.*—The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The forms used since 1938-39 for reporting accidents were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of a League of Nations' Committee.

The following table shows the 1939-40 accidents tabulated according to type:—

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1939-40.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Total Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <sup>a</sup>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <sup>a</sup>	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian and—								
Motor Vehicle ..	440	408	24	401	623	582	31	579
Motor Cycle ..	26	23	1	27	47	42	1	46
Pedal Cycle ..	91	86	2	96	120	112	4	126
Tram ..	41	39	1	39	41	39	1	39
Other Vehicle	6	6	2	5	10	10	2	9
Motor Vehicle alone	337	101	10	147	1,077	533	66	842
Motor Cycle alone	53	40	2	42	108	88	5	101
Pedal Cycle alone	83	78	..	80	130	124	..	128
Tram alone ..	104	90	2	89	104	90	2	89
Other Vehicles alone ..	21	16	1	17	52	45	4	44
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles	2,644	169	6	266	4,098	365	14	590
Motor Cycles ..	10	4	..	6	18	10	..	15
Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle ..	280	121	6	141	471	234	15	268
Motor Vehicle & Pedal Cycle ..	688	288	6	288	1,060	529	20	527
Motor Vehicle and Tram ..	375	22	2	29	375	22	2	29
Motor Vehicle & Other Vehicle	116	25	4	39	216	68	8	96
Pedal Cycle and Other Vehicle	40	25	..	27	69	48	..	60
Motor Cycle and Other Vehicle	42	23	1	28	85	51	2	69
Other Vehicles	17	4	..	6	20	6	..	8
Motor Vehicle and Obstruction ..	520	12	2	16	1,022	75	5	104
Other Vehicles and Obstruction ..	76	27	..	27	158	73	5	75
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>9,904</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>3,844</b>

<sup>a</sup> Accidents involving 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 rate per 1,000 persons of each age group, the age distribution at the 1933 Census has been applied to the 1939-40 mean population:—

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Ages.	Persons Killed or Injured.						Total <i>b</i>	
	Pede- strians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passen- gers.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Persons of each Age.	
Under 7 .. ..	95	..	..	2	64	161	1.22	
7-14 .. ..	92	..	..	199	107	405	2.52	
15-19 .. ..	64	45	91	280	202	688	7.08	
20-24 .. ..	31	100	157	74	232	597	6.48	
25-29 .. ..	52	110	57	47	161	429	5.16	
30-44 .. ..	144	185	43	94	295	779	3.54	
45-59 .. ..	185	125	8	91	197	623	4.33	
60 and over ..	176	23	1	21	97	337	3.79	
Total <i>a</i> ..	839	588	357	808	1,355	4,019	3.95	

*a* Excluding 12, whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 1,000 of population was 3.96.

*b* Includes "others" not shown in previous columns.

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

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS, 1939-40.

Age.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxis and Service Cars.	Com- mercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	2	..	1	..	250	9
15-19 .. ..	227	5	150	110	401	12
20-24 .. ..	645	69	424	219	79	17
25-29 .. ..	634	137	428	99	49	36
30-34 .. ..	620	128	395	32	46	39
35-39 .. ..	548	72	279	21	32	46
40-44 .. ..	481	51	206	5	32	54
45-49 .. ..	445	26	190	5	43	59
50-54 .. ..	408	21	136	3	23	53
55-59 .. ..	231	17	64	1	20	23
60 and over ..	258	8	62	1	12	39

*a* Mainly animal drawn vehicles and trams.

*Causes of Accidents.*—The next table shows road accidents classified according to the main causes.

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedes- trians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.
<b>Drivers, excluding Pedal Cyclists—</b>					
Excessive speed .. .. .	163	69	8	27	20
Failure to keep on correct side of road..	126	38	4	15	8
Failure to observe right of way..	448	81	6	18	19
Overtaking improperly .. .. .	212	27	2	5	7
Skidding .. .. .	77	27	..	6	12
Dazzled by lights of another vehicle ..	54	19	14	2	1
Turning into or crossing roads carelessly	380	64	4	15	14
Inattentive .. .. .	1,213	115	16	18	32
Losing control .. .. .	79	30	1	14	11
Under the influence of drink .. .. .	78	29	5	13	..
Other .. .. .	1,500	83	24	11	17
<b>Pedal Cyclists—</b>					
Failure to keep on correct side of road..	20	15	1	1	..
Failure to observe right of way..	49	31	3	..	..
Swerving negligently .. .. .	60	22	..	..	2
Turning into or crossing roads carelessly	71	45	..	..	1
Inattentive .. .. .	155	68	4	..	..
Losing control .. .. .	65	47	3	..	..
Under the influence of drink .. .. .	14	10	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	132	92	17	..	..
<b>Pedestrians—</b>					
Crossing roadway carelessly .. .. .	238	222	224	..	1
Stepping into roadway carelessly .. ..	112	104	106	..	..
Boarding vehicle carelessly .. .. .	40	36	34	..	..
Under the influence of drink .. .. .	60	56	56	..	..
Children under seven years rendering accident unavoidable or children in- adequately supervised.. .. .	38	35	36	..	..
Other .. .. .	33	30	29	..	..
<b>Vehicles—</b>					
Mechanical defect or failure .. .. .	183	43	4	9	8
Other .. .. .	108	25	3	5	1
<b>Tramways .. .. .</b>	7	4	..	..	1
<b>Obstructions .. .. .</b>	30	3	..	1	..
<b>Road conditions .. .. .</b>	40	23	1	2	6
<b>Weather conditions .. .. .</b>	22	7	1	1	..
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>					
Animal in roadway .. .. .	107	25	2	2	6
Passenger alighting carelessly .. .. .	37	29	1	..	..
Passenger falling from moving vehicle	47	45	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	12	8	2	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>187</b>

*a* Accidents causing death or injury.



ACCIDENTS, 1939-40.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.					
Passen- gers.	Pedal Cyclists.	Total. <i>b</i>	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedes- trians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Passen- gers.	Pedal Cyclists.	Total. <i>b</i>
61	2	119	398	189	12	90	45	171	14	333
23	3	56	425	126	7	46	23	90	17	189
52	18	115	676	129	7	34	31	88	20	182
17	6	38	343	66	2	13	19	35	19	90
24	..	42	234	113	..	51	26	98	3	178
8	2	27	156	72	28	21	6	45	15	115
41	13	88	588	134	5	32	31	76	32	180
47	28	142	1,608	225	28	58	50	108	46	293
19	..	45	172	87	2	36	21	74	3	139
13	6	39	152	63	14	32	2	41	9	100
30	13	97	2,065	169	33	34	34	87	22	215
..	16	18	62	41	2	1	1	1	42	47
..	29	32	65	39	3	..	1	1	37	42
1	22	25	85	40	..	..	3	1	41	45
..	45	46	116	70	..	..	1	1	72	74
1	63	68	219	110	7	..	..	2	103	112
1	45	49	95	74	4	1	..	1	72	78
..	10	10	26	19	..	..	..	..	19	19
1	78	96	207	149	23	..	1	4	129	157
2	5	232	299	277	279	..	1	3	6	289
..	3	109	146	134	135	1	..	..	4	140
3	..	37	41	37	35	..	..	3	..	38
..	..	56	77	73	74	..	..	..	..	74
..	1	37	74	70	71	..	..	..	2	73
..	1	30	46	39	38	..	..	..	2	40
25	8	55	418	167	10	62	17	135	19	247
8	12	31	213	63	11	13	2	22	23	75
3	1	5	7	4	..	..	1	3	1	5
1	1	3	84	15	..	5	2	9	5	21
9	3	24	216	97	1	37	13	92	12	158
1	3	7	89	38	8	11	5	17	8	51
6	4	27	357	90	4	9	21	26	11	101
28	..	29	47	39	1	..	..	38	..	39
46	..	46	81	78	..	..	..	81	..	81
5	..	8	17	10	2	1	..	7	..	11
476	441	1,888	9,904	3,146	846	588	357	1,360	808	4,031

*b* Including "Others."

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

*Time of Occurrence.*—Accidents for 1939-40 were classified according to day of week and time of occurrence. The greatest number, 1,866, occurred on Saturday, there were 1,556 on Friday, and each of the other days had about 1,150. According to time of day, the greatest number happened each day between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.; another peak, at a much lower level, occurred between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m.

*All Transport Accidents.*—The following table is an attempt to assemble information for deaths and injuries caused by the various forms of transport. Figures for deaths are probably reasonably accurate, as the death registrations have provided a check, but accidents on the roads or on ships involving only injury sometimes may escape notification.

#### TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Sea Transport.	Rail Transport.			Road Transport.		Air Transport.	All forms of Transport.
	All.	Employees.	Passengers.	Other.	Pedestrians.	Other.	All.	Total.

#### KILLED.

1935-36	..	4	5	..	4	46	119	2	180
1936-37	..	..	6	2	11	44	91	12	166
1937-38	..	1	8	..	11	62	116	5	203
1938-39	..	1	11	..	6	39	134	14	205
1939-40	..	..	6	2	11	39	148	4	210

#### INJURED.

1935-36	..	30	87	10	18	686	1,966	4	2,801
1936-37	..	14	95	21	14	752	2,443	4	3,343
1937-38	..	10	101	28	15	782	2,931	n	3,867
1938-39	..	8	72	15	18	777	3,249	7	4,146
1939-40	..	9	72	26	14	807	3,037	5	3,970

n Not available.

9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in the State, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Cable and wireless communication are operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies, a percentage of revenue from messages dispatched and received being apportioned to this Department for its services in connection therewith.

The following table shows the financial operations of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Department in the various States:—

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Wireless.	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	3,017	568	3,581	208	7,374	5,703	1,671
Victoria ..	2,039	368	2,602	160	5,169	3,923	1,246
Queensland ..	<b>1,083</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2,601</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>557</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	570	154	758	57	1,539	1,322	217
W. Australia ..	482	173	467	39	1,161	1,095	66
Tasmania ..	209	56	226	20	511	509	2
Australia ..	7,400	1,597	8,810	548	18,355	14,596	3,759

*a* Including A. C. Territory.

*b* Including N. Territory.

The business handled by the Post Office in Queensland since 1870 is shown in the following table:—

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Letters, Postcards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Registered Articles. <i>c</i>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>b</i>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>b</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>b</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>b</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>b</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1935-36 ..	100,789,700	21,838,700	1,052,454	1,650,800	2,873,977
1936-37 ..	103,695,100	22,474,600	1,075,054	1,701,600	2,947,676
1937-38 ..	107,489,200	23,318,800	1,143,799	1,829,200	3,065,327
1938-39 ..	110,924,400	24,042,700	1,187,184	1,910,300	3,246,581
1939-40 ..	111,165,200	24,023,900	1,219,722	1,885,300	3,401,859

*a* These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or Overseas.

*b* Included under other headings.

*c* Other than Registered Parcels.

The total number of communications lodged at the 8,251 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1939-40 were:—858,353,000 letters, &c., 145,165,000 newspapers, 8,134,000 registered articles, 9,259,000 parcels, and 18,356,000 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.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
<b>Issued—</b>					
Number ..	2,357,295	2,308,317	2,371,859	2,487,069	2,467,981
Value £	846,424	868,402	893,396	932,549	940,426
Commission£	19,302	19,230	20,877	20,730	21,452
<b>Paid—</b>					
Number ..	2,821,497	2,690,256	2,811,517	2,894,607	2,800,820
Value £	962,463	1,000,163	1,036,428	1,059,608	1,020,606
<b>Money Orders—</b>					
<b>Issued—</b>					
Number ..	509,691	516,845	530,371	553,398	557,975
Value £	2,539,631	2,598,076	2,694,599	2,824,023	2,876,188
Commission£	16,303	17,268	17,525	17,835	19,483
<b>Paid—</b>					
Number ..	456,714	465,182	481,354	504,667	497,162
Value £	2,346,537	2,412,692	2,521,923	2,652,523	2,702,204

Telegraphic business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1939-40 were £277,781, out of £1,597,574 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £245,015, out of £1,368,254.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	
<b>Messages sent to</b>						
<b>Places—</b>						
<b>In Australia—</b>						
Number ..	2,844,765	2,914,671	3,033,385	3,212,880	3,373,939	
Value £	222,624	227,033	232,429	234,912	236,752	
<b>Oversea—</b>						
Number ..	29,212	33,005	31,942	33,701	27,920	
Value £	22,207	24,173	21,841	20,326	19,889	
Total Value £	244,831	251,206	254,270	255,238	256,641	
<b>Messages Received</b>						
from Oversea	No.	23,767	26,177	26,306	27,848	25,793

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1939-40 in Queensland were £1,176,015, out of an Australian total of £8,809,592, and working expenses £713,236, out of £5,603,398.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<b>Calls—</b>					
Local .. .. 1,000	59,576	62,485	66,009	70,656	73,820
Trunk .. .. 1,000	6,527	6,541	6,851	7,306	7,484
<b>Earnings .. .. £</b>	<b>965,829</b>	<b>1,002,338</b>	<b>1,062,605</b>	<b>1,136,393</b>	<b>1,176,015</b>
Exchanges at end of Year No.	995	1,012	1,029	1,053	1,075
Lines Connected .. No.	53,784	55,796	58,626	61,650	64,120
Instruments Connected No.	70,844	73,793	77,929	82,226	85,847

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in force in Queensland at the end of each of the last five years:—

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June—				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Coast .. .. .	6	6	6	6	6
Ship .. .. .	15	15	13	16	14
Aircraft .. .. .	5	5	7	7	5
Land <i>a</i> .. .. .	26	33	44	53	62
<b>Broadcasting—</b>					
National <i>b</i> .. .. .	2	3	4	4	5
Commercial .. .. .	16	16	18	19	19
Broadcast Listeners .. .. .	83,025	101,324	117,487	133,217	151,109
Experimental .. .. .	199	227	251	260	42
Portable .. .. .	4	6	5	5	8
Special .. .. .	4	10	16	18	21

*a* Includes a station operated at Camooweal by the Postmaster-General's Department.  
*b* This is the number of Broadcasting Stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The six coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. They are owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited and are used for transmitting commercial messages. In 1939-40 these stations sent, 1,900 service messages of 44,564 words, 11,768 weather messages of 227,923 words, and 9,633 paying messages of 159,779 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it receives 12s. out of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retains the balance of the fees for technical services.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1940, there were twenty-four broadcasting stations in Queensland, including five stations (at Brisbane (2), Dalby, Rockhampton, and Townsville) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station (Brisbane, Dalby, Rockhampton or Townsville), and 14s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum.

The number of licenses issued in the various States is shown hereunder:—

**BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENCES, 30TH JUNE, 1940.**

State.	Stations.		Listeners' Licences. <i>a</i>			
	National.	Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
					Whole State.	Metropolls.
N. S. Wales <i>b</i> ..	No. 8	No. 36	No. 458,256	No. 262,340	No. 165	No. 201
Victoria ..	5	19	348,264	217,400	185	208
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>151,151</b>	<b>78,884</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>243</b>
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	3	8	124,928	79,717	207	247
W. Australia ..	5	9	87,790	52,595	188	234
Tasmania ..	3	8	42,191	13,392	175	205
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>29</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,212,580</b>	<b>704,328</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>214</b>

*a* Including Experimental licenses.

*b* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*c* Including Northern Territory.

## Chapter 9.—TRADE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of her working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Her exports consist almost entirely of primary produce, about two-thirds of which (in peace-time) are exported overseas and one-third interstate. Her imports, however, are approximately two-thirds interstate and one-third overseas. She thus provides an important market for the manufactured products of Victoria and New South Wales.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live-stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales border from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports stretch from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. Cairns is the outlet of the mining and sugar districts of the North, and of the production of the Atherton Tableland, and Townsville of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as oversea, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade are available until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date figures have been classified in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 164.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6 m. for exports, and £7.2 m. for imports. By 1909 exports were £14.8 m. and imports £10.2 m., and in 1938-39 exports were £44.8 m. and imports £32.8 m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 10s. 3d. in 1938-39. External trade is large in proportion to production.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1 m. annually, and gold and livestock were each worth about £½ m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2 m. Meat exports first exceeded £1 m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1 m. in 1898. Livestock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, since when they have been approximately £1 m. annually.

## 2. OVERSEA TRADE.

Oversea Trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Figures are not available for publication during the course of the war. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act, 1901-1936, for the payment of duty. They are approximately the value of the goods, c.i.f., at the port of import, recorded in British currency. The amount is determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever is the higher, adding all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus 10 per cent. of the whole amount to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia.

Since the divergence of the Anglo-Australian exchange from the approximate parity of the years before 1930, the import values recorded in the manner described above are different from the values of the goods in Australian currency. Therefore they have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency in all tables in this chapter where imports and exports are directly compared.

*Exports.*—The following table shows the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the five years up to 1938-39. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed usually at a much lower level by butter. When meat and sugar, the former of which usually surpasses the latter, are added to wool and butter, the remaining items are of relatively little significance. Sugar exports first became large in 1928-29, when an export of 195,000 tons of sugar realised £2 m. against £4.2 m. obtained for 442,000 tons in 1938-39.



## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. .. cwt.	911,909	680,628	481,116	670,192	1,138,804
Bacon, hams, and pork .. .. cwt.	88,931	115,009	97,409	143,136	173,051
Beef, frozen and chilled .. .. cwt.	1,550,790	1,353,798	1,673,075	2,073,908	1,980,816
Lead .. .. tons	37,704	30,101	35,972	40,895	41,702
Sugar .. .. tons	310,657	299,786	405,587	426,165	441,788
Tallow .. .. cwt.	207,385	97,911	128,748	148,125	144,753
Wool, greasy 1,000 lb.	137,837	109,840	129,104	142,783	160,044
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	17,425	14,335	11,061	11,480	12,494

VALUE (£A).					
Butter .. .. .	3,676,486	3,811,709	3,091,504	4,534,924	7,523,409
Hides and skins ..	211,908	267,883	712,079	457,254	287,505
Bacon, hams, and pork	288,244	361,944	333,115	508,146	598,322
Beef, frozen and chilled	2,040,770	1,942,488	2,420,295	3,391,000	3,510,262
Other meat .. ..	506,601	378,829	516,848	659,845	777,270
Lead .. .. .	635,819	881,279	1,301,253	1,359,609	1,144,518
Sugar .. .. .	2,715,833	2,739,990	3,692,519	4,007,844	4,155,785
Tallow .. .. .	231,898	137,799	156,919	160,920	117,220
Wool, greasy .. ..	6,047,655	6,603,031	9,040,128	8,297,012	7,577,930
Wool, scoured .. ..	1,322,716	1,267,637	1,130,124	1,094,768	943,631
<b>Total all articles ..</b>	<b>18,840,176</b>	<b>19,561,820</b>	<b>23,893,265</b>	<b>26,558,516</b>	<b>28,651,842</b>

*Imports.*—Queensland's direct oversea imports are of a miscellaneous nature, chiefly manufactured goods. Machinery and vehicles are the most important group, and softgoods are large. Details for the five years up to 1938-39 are as follow.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

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

*Countries of Shipment of Exports.*—Direct oversea exports from Queensland are sent predominantly to the United Kingdom. The British proportion, usually about 60 per cent., increased to 74 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion taken by the United States, though very small, increased in 1938-39, due to more wool being purchased. Details are shown

in the following table, which may be compared with a similar table for oversea imports on page 161.

OVERSEA EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	12,050	12,299	15,089	18,394	21,149
Canada .. ..	522	60	599	727	560
Other .. ..	394	468	444	487	582
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	986	1,106	1,647	1,336	1,223
France .. ..	663	667	1,030	1,584	1,481
Germany .. ..	397	557	1,060	1,271	728
Italy .. ..	183	52	532	349	256
Other .. ..	542	847	760	921	798
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	2,342	2,576	1,238	501	680
Netherlands East Indies	76	69	70	53	72
Philippine Is. .. ..	43	51	60	86	80
Other .. ..	40	32	26	38	27
United States of America	472	582	1,213	655	799
Other Countries .. ..	130	196	125	157	217
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,840</b>	<b>19,562</b>	<b>23,893</b>	<b>26,559</b>	<b>28,652</b>

PERCENTAGE.

<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	63.96	62.88	63.15	69.26	73.81
Canada .. ..	2.77	0.31	2.51	2.74	1.95
Other .. ..	2.09	2.39	1.86	1.83	2.03
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	5.23	5.65	6.89	5.03	4.27
France .. ..	3.52	3.41	4.31	5.96	5.17
Germany .. ..	2.11	2.85	4.44	4.79	2.54
Italy .. ..	0.97	0.27	2.23	1.32	0.90
Other .. ..	2.88	4.33	3.18	3.46	2.79
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	12.43	13.17	5.18	1.89	2.37
Netherlands East Indies	0.40	0.35	0.29	0.20	0.25
Philippine Is. .. ..	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.32	0.28
Other .. ..	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.09
United States of America	2.51	2.97	5.08	2.47	2.79
Other Countries .. ..	0.69	1.00	0.52	0.59	0.76
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Countries of Origin of Imports.*—Direct oversea imports are shown in the following table according to their country of origin, which is not in all cases the country of final shipment to Queensland. Slightly over one-half of the State's oversea imports are of British origin, of which an overwhelming proportion are products of the United Kingdom. The most important items in Canada's 11 per cent. are motor cars and news-print. Among other countries, the United States, Japan, and the Netherlands East Indies are predominant. Motor cars and oils form about

one-half of the imports from the United States, and oils four-fifths of those from the Netherlands East Indies. Details are as follow:—

## OVERSEA IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country of Origin.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
VALUE (£1000 STERLING).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	2,638	2,971	3,095	3,541	3,394
Canada .. ..	471	603	541	712	839
Other .. ..	332	325	262	294	393
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	26	23	44	62	63
France .. ..	31	36	41	44	40
Germany .. ..	115	152	197	182	215
Italy .. ..	29	23	16	38	49
Other .. ..	168	208	229	241	213
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	548	434	315	429	356
Netherlands East Indies	505	539	764	943	803
Philippine Is. .. ..	3	4	5	6	8
Other .. ..	27	26	23	40	21
United States of America	1,137	1,165	1,029	1,350	1,166
Other Countries .. ..	267	389	343	356	396
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>6,904</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>7,956</b>

## PERCENTAGE.

<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	41.88	43.07	44.82	42.98	42.67
Canada .. ..	7.47	8.74	7.84	8.64	10.55
Other .. ..	5.29	4.72	3.80	3.58	4.94
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. ..	0.41	0.33	0.63	0.75	0.79
France .. ..	0.49	0.52	0.60	0.53	0.51
Germany .. ..	1.82	2.21	2.85	2.21	2.70
Italy .. ..	0.46	0.33	0.23	0.46	0.61
Other .. ..	2.68	3.01	3.32	2.94	2.67
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. ..	8.70	6.28	4.56	5.21	4.48
Netherlands East Indies	8.02	7.81	11.07	11.44	10.09
Philippine Is. .. ..	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.10
Other .. ..	0.43	0.39	0.34	0.49	0.26
United States of America	18.05	16.89	14.91	16.39	14.66
Other Countries .. ..	4.25	5.64	4.96	4.31	4.97
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Total Oversea Trade.*—The following table shows, in Australian currency value, total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. It must be remembered that these figures merely indicate the nature of the trade of the State, and that the last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 166.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1929-30 .. ..	30,234,894	11,540,083	18,694,811	7,154,728
1930-31 .. ..	23,520,114	6,244,969	17,275,145	11,030,176
1931-32 .. ..	21,661,495	4,774,859	16,886,636	12,111,777
1932-33 .. ..	21,160,234	5,660,772	15,499,462	9,838,690
1933-34 .. ..	26,001,148	5,821,417	20,179,731	14,358,314
1934-35 .. ..	26,727,793	7,887,617	18,840,176	10,952,559
1935-36 .. ..	28,201,294	8,639,474	19,561,820	10,922,346
1936-37 .. ..	32,540,653	8,647,388	23,893,265	15,245,877
1937-38 .. ..	36,875,992	10,317,476	26,558,516	16,241,040
1938-39 .. ..	38,616,504	9,964,662	28,651,842	18,687,180

*Oversea Trade at Ports.*—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the five years up to 1938-39:—

## OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS PORTS.

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

The overseas import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into this port for each of the five years shown. About 70 per cent. of the exports are handled through Brisbane annually, but some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat; Rockhampton, meat, hides, and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, sugar, and wool; and Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a small part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is usually about 40 per cent. of the value of overseas exports, and as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is probably for the most part handled for each district through its local port.

Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports.

*Australian Oversea Trade.*—During the last ten years the total overseas trade of Australia has fluctuated as follows.

## OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of Exports.
	£A	£A	£A
1931-32 .. ..	56,967,274	109,034,065	52,066,791
1932-33 .. ..	72,662,360	121,264,109	48,601,749
1933-34 .. ..	76,042,940	124,003,402	47,960,462
1934-35 .. ..	92,834,669	113,523,334	20,688,665
1935-36 .. ..	106,778,705	136,963,887	30,185,182
1936-37 .. ..	116,032,180	162,376,784	46,344,604
1937-38 .. ..	142,753,763	157,580,120	14,826,357
1938-39 .. ..	127,950,831	140,496,312	12,545,481
1939-40 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	144,883,570	148,749,558	3,865,988
1940-41 <sup>ab</sup> .. ..	136,247,482	134,575,355	— 1,672,127

<sup>a</sup> Excluding specie and bullion.

<sup>b</sup> Subject to revision.

*Oversea Trade Control.*—Since the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the Commonwealth Government has exercised control of overseas trade. Exporters must guarantee that the overseas exchange arising from sales abroad will be placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank. Import licensing is designed to ensure that available supplies of overseas exchange are used to the best advantage. Imports have been restricted, and in some cases prohibited, from non-sterling countries; whilst the United Kingdom and other sterling countries are, in general, exempt from licensing requirements.

*Export Prices.*—The Commonwealth Statistician has computed the export prices index numbers shown in the following table. The index numbers are made from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities, based on actual price quotations in Australia, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

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

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.		Months.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	a	b	a	b		a	b	a	b
1931-32	593	612	625	629	1940.				
1932-33	579	601	589	594	Jan.	844	879	886	895
1933-34	796	764	750	755	Feb.	844	879	887	895
1934-35	615	642	611	617	Mar.	846	881	888	897
					Apr.	847	882	887	896
1935-36	782	806	768	773	May	848	883	888	897
1936-37	959	975	892	894	June	849	884	884	895
1937-38	850	871	834	838					
1938-39	681	711	748	756	1940-41.				
1939-40	800	835	865	874	July	848	882	892	901
					Aug.	844	879	892	901
1940-41	852	886	894	904	Sept.	846	881	892	901
					Oct.	847	882	893	902
					Nov.	847	883	893	904
					Dec.	847	882	893	902
					Jan.	848	883	893	904
					Feb.	855	889	894	904
					Mar.	859	894	896	906
					Apr.	859	894	895	906
					May	859	893	897	907
					June	859	894	897	908
					1941-42.				
					July	859	894	897	908

a Excluding gold.

b Including gold.

### 3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. Since February of that year returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 31st January, 1941.

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

## INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST JAN., 1941.

Item.	Exports.	Imports.
Goods ready for sale to users or consumers—	£	£
Meats and fish (fresh) .. .. .	876,374	60,896
Groceries .. .. .	2,546,592	3,940,806
Confectionery and soft drinks .. .. .	63,750	595,133
Fresh fruit .. .. .	623,022	350,261
Fresh vegetables .. .. .	122,863	178,093
Beer .. .. .	9,717	520,779
Wine and spirits .. .. .	29,540	350,819
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and smokers' accessories .. .. .	114,834	1,810,561
Gardening equipment, seeds, plants, &c. .. .. .	5,633	44,754
Clothing, haberdashery, boots, and shoes .. .. .	372,489	3,186,988
Furniture, bedding, linen, carpets, linoleum (except unfinished) .. .. .	53,319	291,034
Radio and gramophones—complete .. .. .	71	235,120
Cars and cycles—complete .. .. .	138,552	28,701
Refrigerators—complete .. .. .	3,930	189,539
Vacuum cleaners—complete .. .. .	..	21,463
Domestic hardware, crockery, brooms, and similar requisites—complete .. .. .	19,476	487,215
Printed books and periodicals .. .. .	8,603	113,007
Stationery .. .. .	17,269	232,711
Jewellery, ornaments, clocks, watches, fancy goods .. .. .	7,559	239,830
Toys, games, and sporting equipment .. .. .	6,189	117,098
Surgical, optical, scientific, and other instruments .. .. .	3,609	73,396
Photographic goods .. .. .	4,917	109,853
Cosmetics and toilet goods .. .. .	6,473	445,091
Drugs and medicines .. .. .	32,339	585,543
Musical instruments, music, records .. .. .	1,144	64,197
Other goods ready for sale .. .. .	95,201	1,327,247
Farmers and pastoralists' requirements—		
Dips, sprays, &c. .. .. .	4,473	111,715
Fodders and stock licks .. .. .	196,535	247,345
Farming and pastoral machinery and implements—complete .. .. .	145,166	427,514
Wire and wire-netting .. .. .	1,860	114,918
Fertilisers .. .. .	5,627	252,327
Other .. .. .	29,603	297,131
Goods for trade use or sale—		
Textile piecegoods .. .. .	161,220	796,966
Builders' (including painters' and plumbers') materials, hardware, &c. .. .. .	849,516	1,456,449
Radio and gramophone parts .. .. .	..	109,874
Machinery (not farming and pastoral)—complete .. .. .	18,958	421,977
Machinery (not farming and pastoral)—parts .. .. .	6,042	172,528
Farming and pastoral machinery—parts .. .. .	10,940	103,034
Car and cycle parts, tyres and tubes .. .. .	41,213	1,097,577
Structural iron and steel ready for erection .. .. .	16,161	112,505
Other goods for trade use or sale .. .. .	10,571,468	4,177,938
Total .. .. .	17,222,247	25,499,933

*Stock and Wool Overland.*—Movements of livestock and wool across the State's borders result in a net export, valued at £421,462, £496,866, £193,711, £1,446,048, and £2,213,504 for the five years ended 1939-40.

*Sugar.*—Interstate exports of sugar are also available separately. During the five years ended 1939-40 their amounts have been £6,086,185, £6,574,690, £6,330,008, £6,490,377, and £6,975,967.

#### 4. TOTAL TRADE.

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

Indirect oversea imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct oversea imports. Indirect oversea exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

In the following statement an attempt has been made to set out for the five years up to 1938-39 a complete statement of Queensland's trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect oversea trade.

#### TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.
1934-35	7,887	17,924	25,811	18,824	12,049	981	31,854	57,665	6,043
1935-36	8,638	19,461	28,099	19,552	12,590	934	33,076	61,175	4,977
1936-37	8,647	21,267	29,914	23,881	13,732	1,029	38,642	68,556	8,728
1937-38	10,318	22,623	32,941	26,556	13,801	1,238	41,595	74,536	8,654
1938-39	9,965	22,839	32,804	28,651	14,780	1,389	44,820	77,624	12,016

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

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

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

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. In normal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



## 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

The next table shows the balance of payments for Australia for each year since 1928-29, including estimates since 1938-39. The figures in the last column up to 1937-38 were published by Dr. Wilson, Commonwealth Statistician, in a paper read by him to the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in January, 1939.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Exports of Merchandise	Gold produced.	Imports of Merchandise	External Interest. (Common- wealth and Municipal.)	Net Debit due to all other external transactions.	Balance representing Capital Inflow (-) or Outflow (+)
	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000
1928-29..	138,631	1,860	143,300	28,020	12,023	- 42,852
1929-30..	98,132	1,878	130,788	29,352	- 8,842	- 51,288
1930-31..	90,611	2,443	68,386	35,510	- 1,124	- 9,718
1931-32..	97,142	4,602	56,134	34,452	- 5,100	+ 16,258
1932-33..	98,720	5,769	71,232	32,573	- 10,389	+ 11,073
1933-34..	114,430	7,103	74,526	31,295	6,264	+ 9,448
1934-35..	103,707	7,378	90,731	29,198	7,347	- 16,181
1935-36..	124,436	9,216	104,730	28,482	7,767	- 7,327
1936-37..	148,490	11,305	113,529	27,397	10,134	+ 8,735
1937-38..	141,668	12,809	140,007	27,500	11,365	- 24,395
1938-39..	122,543	14,614	124,478	27,300	<i>n</i>	- 26,000 <sup>a</sup>
1939-40..	149,674	17,665	144,934	27,900	<i>n</i>	- 17,000 <sup>a</sup>
1940-41..	134,881	16,395	136,321	28,100	<i>n</i>	- 25,000 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.*n* Not available.

The figures in the last column of the above table represent the capital inflow and outflow.

## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

For the past twenty-five years Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed making it possible for the Minister for Agriculture and Stock to establish marketing authorities for any agricultural product unless a majority of the producers vote against it in a poll. The Marketing Boards generally consist of one Government representative and producers' representatives. Another Act passed in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

The policy underlying this legislation is the protection of the primary producer from unfair exploitation.

The Marketing Boards do not and cannot aim at securing monopolistic benefits for the producer, for the reason that in nearly all forms of primary production Queensland is an exporting State, and the price of the commodity depends on the world market (or on the Australian market where an Australia-wide pooling scheme is in operation). The Boards can and do, however, secure for the Queensland producer in a number of cases a price differential corresponding to the cost of transport between Queensland and other States.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, dried fruits, and in recent years wheat, Australian-wide schemes are in operation whereby a low export price is pooled with a comparatively high internal consumption price, and the proceeds distributed among all producers.

The next important objective of Queensland Marketing Boards is grading, and this is now recognised to be of advantage to producer and consumer alike. In an unorganised market the quality of each consignment is uncertain, and under these circumstances neither producer or consumer gains.

Where excessive production threatens to bring down prices very heavily, or where increased exports are prevented by external circumstances, control of production becomes necessary. This is the case in sugar, wheat and peanuts. The amount of sugar which may be delivered from each mill is controlled by "*The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts Amendment Act of 1939*," and each mill, in turn, makes arrangements with its own cane-suppliers for control of production. Sugar-cane may not be grown except on land "assigned" by the Cane Prices Board, and no fresh assignments have been made since 1925. During the first few years of this system, it caused substantial differences in land values between assigned and unassigned land, but these excessive land values have now, for various reasons, practically disappeared.

Restriction of wheat production is still, at this date, under consideration and will probably be the subject of joint legislation by the Commonwealth and States.

“*The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Act of 1939*” makes provision for the licensing of growers and the restriction of the tonnage which each may deliver.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. At present home consumption prices are maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom would, if they wished, have the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in one State, output and sales can be controlled by that State's legislation. There is a small sugar production in New South Wales, the sale of which is the subject of a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth Parliament in 1940 passed a Sugar Agreement Act extending till 1945 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government also provides that refined sugar shall be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. During the course of the war the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments are parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position makes possible. For 1940 arrangements were made to sell to Canada and New Zealand 120,000 tons and 80,000 tons respectively. Indications are that the amount purchased by these countries in 1941 will be much less. It is anticipated that the 1937 International Agreement will again come into force after the conclusion of the war.

Subject to the above undertakings regarding the price in the Australian market and the limitation of the volume of exports, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For the 1941 season a Proclamation was issued by the State Government acquiring the mill peak quotas aggregating 737,000 tons. This was the amount fixed by the Royal Commission in 1939. In accordance with “*The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*,” ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar

Refining Company and the Millaquin Company as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services, normally about £24 per ton, and of export sales (at prices which have ranged from £8 to £11 per ton during recent years) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Fifteen of the mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining 18 mills are owned by companies. The terms of sale of sugar-cane to them by farmers are controlled by the Cane Prices Board, a Government authority whose object is to prevent any excessive profit making by the mills, but, on the other hand, to allow them substantial incentives to improvements in efficiency. Mill efficiency has improved enormously during the last twenty years, the number of man-hours required per ton of sugar milled having fallen from 25 to 6½.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in the chapter under that heading. The following table gives the amounts of 94 net titre sugar disposed of by the Board since 1923.

**AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION—RAW SUGAR MARKETED.**

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold—			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923 .. ..	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925 .. ..	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930 .. ..	325	210	535	39	7	3
1931 .. ..	304	301	605	50	22	7
1932 .. ..	337	196	533	37	23	12
1933 .. ..	348	319	667	48	72	23
1934 .. ..	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936 .. ..	359	423	782	54	150	35
1937 .. ..	365	445	810	55	184	41
1938 .. ..	364	458	822	56	164	36
1939 .. ..	383	545	928	59	169	31
1940 .. ..	400	406	806	50	59	15

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas since the 1923 season, when for the first time exports became large and imports became negligible. Average net prices are shown in the second part of the table. The average prices in Australia and overseas apply, of course, to the whole Australian production, and changes in the Australian price reflect changes in the Commonwealth fixed prices for refined sugar. The last two columns show average prices for Queensland sugar, excluding and including "excess" sugar.

## SUGAR—NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Prices—			
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	Australia.	Oversea.	Average. a.	Average. b.
	£A 1,000	£A 1,000	£A 1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1923 ..	7,286	458	7,744	..	..	27 0 0	..
1924 ..	9,275	1,983	11,258	..	..	26 0 0	..
1925 ..	7,618	2,464	10,082	26 0 0	11 5 9	19 10 7	..
1927 ..	9,277	1,923	11,200	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4	..
1930 ..	8,745	1,731	10,476	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 13 1	19 10 1
1932 ..	8,437	1,624	10,061	25 2 3	8 5 9	19 6 1	18 16 2
1933 ..	8,318	2,562	10,880	23 18 6	8 0 6	17 4 3	16 3 6
1934 ..	7,623	2,456	10,079	24 0 0	7 11 3	16 10 11	15 10 6
1935 ..	8,077	2,462	10,539	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 17 0	16 3 8
1936 ..	8,660	3,363	12,023	24 2 0	7 19 0	17 1 4	15 4 8
1937 ..	8,758	3,693	12,451	24 0 0	8 6 0	17 11 0	15 6 5
1938 ..	8,723	3,765	12,488	24 0 0	8 4 3	16 19 1	15 2 2
1939 ..	9,087	5,650	14,737	23 12 6	10 7 6	16 19 7	15 15 3
1940 ..	9,237	4,581	13,818	23 1 0	11 5 6	17 11 9	17 2 8

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

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

*Sugar Board Accounts.*—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ending 30th June, 1940:—

## SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Sales in Australia .. .. .	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales oversea .. .. .	11,379	11,392	12,261
Stocks at end of year .. .. .	5,478	5,281	7,448
Charges on Australian sales a—	1,042	1,018	789
Raw sugar sea freights, &c. ..	697	709	783
Refining .. .. .	780	793	897
Managing .. .. .	472	465	510
Selling .. .. .	124	122	131
Trade discounts, &c. .. .. .	139	151	159
Syrup and treacle packages and allowances .. .. .	72	68	68
Refined sugar, &c., freights ..	36	36	43
Charges on oversea sales—			
Freights, port handling, &c. ..	1,544	1,258	1,414
Sacks and exchange .. .. .	171	197	278
Insurance, commission, &c. ..	65	61	91
Contribution to fruit industries ..	216	216	216
Rebates on sugar content of exported manufactures .. .. .	97	108	123
Administration and sundries ..	9	7	6
Total expenses .. .. .	4,422	4,191	4,719
Raw sugar purchases .. .. .	12,450	12,488	14,738
Percentage of expenses to—			
Gross receipts .. .. .	24.7	23.7	23.9
Purchases .. .. .	35.5	33.6	32.0

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £23,722 was carried forward at 30th June, 1940, and the total excess of assets was then £99,455.

### 3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

*Butter and Cheese.*—The Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards, operates with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria in the voluntary marketing of butter and cheese. Quotas are decided for State, interstate, and oversea sales, and proceeds are pooled. See section 11 for Wartime Marketing.

*The Queensland Butter Board.*—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were—

- (i.) To obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands;
- (ii.) To obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

*Butter Statistics.*—For Production see Chapter 7.

#### SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER.

Year.	Australia.		Oversea. <sup>a</sup>			Per-centage Oversea.	Average Pool Price per lb.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	The East.	Other.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
1930-31 ..	9,841	925	30,017	772	82	74.1	1 3
1931-32 ..	9,995	177	31,099	1,032	54	76.0	1 1½
1932-33 ..	10,698	183	32,376	1,339	80	75.6	0 10½
1933-34 ..	10,639	228	42,304	1,711	105	80.2	0 9½
1934-35 ..	11,589	1,195	43,576	1,968	114	78.1	0 11½
1935-36 ..	12,638	2,603	33,184	1,756	110	63.6	1 1
1936-37 ..	12,912	1,292	22,074	756	71	38.0	1 1½
1937-38 ..	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,223	134	68.8	1 2½
1938-39 ..	13,148	2,032	52,582	1,468	150	78.1	1 3
1939-40 ..	13,352	2,528	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1 3½

<sup>a</sup> The East includes butter sold to tinnors for export, and Other includes ships' stores.

*n* Not available for publication.

Butter production in 1939-40 was less than in the previous year, and sales by butter factories were worth £9m. The average net price returned to factories (14s. 10d.) was higher than the previous year. Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, was low in 1930-31 at 10,356 tons, and had risen by 1939-40 to 13,652 tons.

The per capita consumption for 1939-40 was 30.0 lb. for Queensland, this amount being less than for Australia as a whole. For 1938-39 the Australian consumption per head was 32.7 lb.

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

BUTTER PRICES PER CWT.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Pool.
	£ Aust.		£ Aust.	£ Aust.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1930-31	136	9	179	139
1931-32	132	10	161	123
1932-33	107	11	136	98
1933-34	97	6	131	91
1934-35	94	4	140	105
1935-36	120	10	140	120
1936-37	129	1	140	126
1937-38	149	1	149	140
1938-39	142	0	158	140
1939-40	151	4	158	141

*Cheese.*—Pooling is now effected through the Commonwealth Board, which also handles butter. The Board has power to license manufacturers and agents and to fix minimum prices for sales within the State. Sales for processing are made at a lower price than for direct consumption.

The average pool price in 1938-39 was about 8d. and slightly higher in 1939-40. The production for 1939-40 was less than the 1938-39 production. The proportion of Queensland cheese exported overseas in the last two years amounted to two-thirds of the production. The average net receipts per lb. in 1939-40 were 10½d. for local and interstate sales, and 9d. for processed cheese and 6½d. from the overseas markets.

*Eggs.*—The Egg Board dates from 1923. This Board employs agents, but handles most of the commodity and has a large store in Brisbane. In 1938-39 it received 4,754,091 dozen, and in 1939-40, 5,355,875 dozen. Oversea sales totalled 1,561,530 dozen in 1939-40, all to Great Britain under a contract with the British Government (see section 11), and 352,050 dozen were sold in other States. Suppliers were paid £248,264, and the average per dozen was about 1s., being 1d. less than in the previous year.

The Board controls prices and supplies in the principal markets. When supplies are heavy a levy is made of ½d. or 1d. per dozen and the proceeds used for disposing of the surplus in the Southern markets. It also makes a levy of ½d. per dozen for providing a general reserve and working expenses.

*Honey.*—This Board was established in 1929 and employs two Brisbane agents who receive and dispose of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. A levy is imposed of 1½ per cent. on proceeds, and also on the commission allowed the agent amounting to another 1½ per cent. on sales. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. The Board has made provision for grading honey to four or five grades, which has effected a substantial improvement in marketing. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1939-40, 24,987 60-lb. tins, compared with 12,539 in the previous year, were sold at from 1½d. to 6d. per lb., according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 14,035 lb. being sold during the year at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

#### 4. WHEAT.

The Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its headquarters in Toowoomba. Queensland does not supply its own requirements except in good seasons, and the yield fluctuates greatly from year to year.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop for 1939-40 (see Section 11—Wartime Marketing); but as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed. The State Wheat Board was appointed as the agent and sole licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Board, and is allowed a commission to cover cost of services in receiving and handling the crop. The Board's standard price for third-grade milling wheat for 1939-40, on rails at the sender's railway station, was equivalent to the Sydney home consumption price of bagged wheat, as declared from day to day by the Australian Wheat Board, less railage to Brisbane. Premiums of 3d. and 1½d. per bushel were paid for first and second grades respectively. Darling Downs mills received a 25s. per ton advantage in the selling price of flour, but paid an extra 2½d. per bushel for wheat represented in flour sold at Ipswich and beyond.

In 1940 the full rail charges were borne by the wheatgrowers; prior to 1938 these charges were paid by the millers, and in 1938 and 1939 the millers paid half. The millers agreed, however, to bear weight loss on the 1939-40 season's wheat up to 1½ per cent.

The Board has had an adventurous career and its ambitions to secure the highest possible return to the growers has led it on occasion to hold wheat and even to export it oversea rather than come to terms with the millers. The Board has also had difficulties with growers over grading. It classifies milling wheat into three grades. In 1934 a Royal Commissioner reported adversely on the Board's operations.

Since 1929 the price received by the growers has been sustained by Government action, from 1929 to 1933 by a State guarantee of 4s. per bushel, and by Commonwealth bounties applicable throughout Australia from 1933 to 1936, and again from 1938 onwards.



## 5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organization which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, cake and linters. Its oil mill treated 6,276 short tons of cotton seed in 1940.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1929 has increased at a faster rate than its production; the estimated consumption for 1940 was 50,000 bales, and for 1941 is 70,000 bales, quantities in excess of any production hitherto achieved.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The basic price for 1940 was the spot price of the standard grade in Liverpool, which varied from day to day, and the sale price to spinners was fixed on that basis when orders were given.

The Commonwealth Government, in 1940, extended the cotton bounty for five years. The basic bounty rates were to be related to a Liverpool spot price of 6d. per lb., decreasing from 4½d. per lb. in 1941 to 3½d. per lb. in 1945. As the Liverpool price rose or fell, the bounty payable to growers would fall or rise by a similar amount, but the bounty was not to exceed 5½d. A maximum amount of £150,000 was to be made available each year. Early in 1941 world prices for raw cotton fell, and the Commonwealth Government, to ensure a profitable return to growers, amended the foregoing to the extent of guaranteeing for 1941 and 1942 an average return of 12½d. per lb. to the grower. World prices have since risen considerably, and in September, 1941, another amendment guaranteed the net return to the grower at 15d. per lb. of raw cotton for the 1942 crop and thereafter until the completion of one season after the end of the war.

For the 1940 season about 12 million lb. of seed cotton was received, and 4,127,823 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers amounted to £141,144, averaging 2.80d. per lb. of seed cotton; the Commonwealth bounty was £42,350, averaging 0.84d. per lb., the total averaging 3.64d. The Board has established a substantial reserve.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. The Board may need to export certain grades while the spinners are importing others. Nevertheless there is a market for more Queensland cotton and the expansion of spinners' consumption is still proceeding.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.	Seed Cotton.	Percentage of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint. (Estimated).
	1,000 lb.		Bales.	Bales.
1931 .. .. .	15,148	32.2	9,689	10,000
1932 .. .. .	6,171	32.2	3,989	12,000
1933 .. .. .	17,718	31.3	10,974	10,000
1934 .. .. .	26,862	32.6	17,471	12,500
1935 .. .. .	20,766	34.0	14,515	15,000
1936 .. .. .	19,199	34.6	13,504	20,000
1937 .. .. .	11,793	34.9	8,519	27,000
1938 .. .. .	13,688	34.9	9,654	30,000
1939 .. .. .	17,528	35.3	12,447	35,000
1940 .. .. .	12,108	34.1	8,370	50,000

## 6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 partly to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. In 1939-40 the Board charged £9 5s. per ton for maize sold in North Queensland, £7 5s. for Melbourne sales, £6 10s. 6d. for Sydney sales, giving an average return of £7 17s. 2d. per ton, from which £1 14s. 10d. was deducted for the Board's charges. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is especially liable to be infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with Government loans for silos equipped with mechanism for drying, cleaning, and disinfecting the maize. It also shells maize and produces poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The district has a market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize competes as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces less than one-fifth of total Queensland maize production, but the rest is grown over a wide area and is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount at a price in excess of prices obtained elsewhere, and the balance is sold chiefly in

New South Wales and Victoria. The following table gives information for five years, including the amount outstanding on loans made by the Government for silos, &c.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE BOARD.

	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Maize received at silos (gross) .. Tons	11,431	19,337	26,721	25,675	16,778
Northern sales Tons	8,277	7,402	7,228	8,464	8,159
Payments to growers per ton, according to grade .. ..	£7 9 3	£7 10 3	£8 1 9	£6 0 11	£6 2 4
Expenses per ton received .. ..	£1 14 4	£1 5 4	£1 1 5	£1 6 8	£1 14 10
Loan liability to Government (approx.)	£69,000	£66,000	£63,000	£60,000	£57,000

*Northern Pig Board.*—This also was established in 1923, and is associated with a co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba. The Board controls the district market for pork and most of the pigs are taken by the factory. The output is consumed in the district. A small business is done in cattle also.

In 1939-40, 12,912 pigs were handled and graded, and 112 head of cattle. Butchers bought 874 pigs. Payments totalled £33,538, and the average price paid for first quality pigs was 6.13d. per lb. dressed weight.

7. OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

*Peanuts.*—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the Kingaroy district. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and other treatment. The original equipment cost £57,000, and extensions in 1938 another £52,104. Finance was from levies and Commonwealth Bank advances. The debt to the Bank was £36,343 at 30th June, 1940.

Legislation is now in force to restrict the production of peanuts and to confine production and merchandising to authorised persons. This licensed tonnage may be sold through No. 1 Pool, which gets the proceeds of the remunerative market for whole peanuts. There is a less remunerative market for peanuts for crushing for oil. Farmers may, if they wish, produce surplus above the prescribed tonnages, which is disposed of for crushing.

Following are particulars for five years:—

THE PEANUT BOARD.

Particulars.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Quantity received .. .. Tons	4,300	7,290	4,276	7,474	5,609
Average price realised per lb. .. d.	3-38	2-86	3-49	2-34	3-05
Average price per lb. paid to growers d.	2-53	2-13	2-44	1-57	2-18
Working expenses per lb. .. d.	0-85	0-73	1-05	0-77	0-87

*Canary Seed.*—This commodity was at first controlled through the Wheat Board, but a separate Board was constituted in 1925. The product is protected by a tariff which operates on a sliding scale so that the landed cost in Australia is approximately £35. The Australian market, which consumes about 2,500 tons a year, was over-supplied in 1938-39 and 1939-40, and growers were advised not to plant for 1940-41, and also for 1941-42. An agreement operates with growers of other States, but interstate sales outside the pool increase the difficulties of the Board.

The receipts for 1938-39 amounted to 1,376 tons which have now been sold, but only a small portion of the 1939-40 pool (1,783 tons) has been sold to date.

*Barley.*—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40 (see section 11—Wartime Marketing). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed its agent in this State; it also continues to malt barley through a co-operative association. Queensland does not produce the whole of its barley requirements.

In 1938-39, 123,433 bushels were received, and £17,432 was paid to growers. The receipts for 1939-40 totalled 138,217 bushels.

*Arrowroot.*—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs has a limited market (about 800 tons) chiefly in other States and sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices have had a depressing effect upon the price obtained. Usually between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs are milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour. In 1939, 528 tons of flour were made, and the average price of flour sold was £40 a ton. It is estimated that the 1940 crop will yield 1,000 tons of flour.

*Broom Millet.*—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all local requirements, the balance being obtained from Southern States. As a result of small crops since 1937-38 the Board has not insisted on the harvest being pooled. In 1938-39, 133 tons were sold for £5,907, and receipts for 1939-40, 74 tons, were sold for £3,693.

## 8. FRUIT.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, or the "C.O.D.," established in 1923. Its functions are:—

- (i.) The provision of cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit to Southern markets.
- (ii.) To inform growers daily of the conditions of each market, and mitigate gluts and shortages.
- (iii.) To maintain wholesale sales floors and retail fruit shops in certain cities, at present Rockhampton, Townsville, and Mackay.
- (iv.) To maintain a selling agency for Queensland fruits in Sydney and Melbourne.
- (v.) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

In addition, it engages upon scientific investigations, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana ripening, sale of requisites to growers and of case fruit to western consumers.

During 1940 the C.O.D. organised approximately 300 special trains for fruit transport to Sydney and Melbourne, collecting fruit from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year a number of these trains left from Stanthorpe.

The following table shows the principal fruits carried in the special trains for each month of 1940. Strawberries are also sent to Southern States, but they are transported by passenger train.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1940.

Month.	Avocados.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Passion Fruit.	Pineapples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush.
January ..	..	11,640	..	..	4,679	3,235	351	29,980
February ..	10	16,817	303	..	954	395	95	43,214
March ..	70	12,641	6,159	..	..	114	5	46,938
April ..	187	12,694	18,496	4,416	..	359	7	39,547
May ..	198	10,376	18,642	6,423	..	1,400	200	24,621
June ..	71	10,608	21,052	4,023	..	1,994	524	20,151
July ..	79	12,655	8,079	725	..	1,995	390	30,145
August ..	56	13,944	981	64	..	2,441	602	39,108
September ..	51	11,279	43	6	..	2,220	93	32,687
October ..	85	22,531	69	..	..	6,112	199	61,433
November ..	97	18,521	..	..	252	5,608	1,399	44,112
December ..	3	17,375	..	..	5,164	4,313	2,743	44,095

The next table gives monthly details of vegetables forwarded interstate in 1940.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1940.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
	1½ bush.	cwt.	bush.	1½ bush.	bush.	cwt.	½ bush.
January ..	2,550	605	554	99	26	56	10,338
February ..	240	249	586	602	..	8	54,457
March ..	2,936	58	662	337	16	183	85,694
April ..	5,544	149	531	36	85	657	59,987
May ..	3,119	47	92	104	..	430	2,243
June ..	17,642	21	371	62	190	..	29,035
July ..	30,094	31	807	147	135	..	71,310
August ..	21,381	13	631	546	109	..	122,354
September	12,974	848	2,181	2,438	68	..	140,254
October ..	2,950	2,647	11,119	2,288	3	4,157	129,879
November ..	19	3,045	7,041	1,080	..	8,636	29,528
December ..	..	659	1,928	90	..	4,840	97

*Canning.*—The C.O.D. has a half interest in the Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd., its share of the capital being provided by a levy on pineapples supplied to factories.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and *ex* markets, the principal amounts for 1939-40 being pineapples 16,672 tons (half of the total crop), papaws 487 tons, citrus 427 tons, figs and strawberries 361 tons, and 235 tons of apples and plums.

#### 9. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

*Plywood and Veneer.*—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment under the same general legislation as for farm commodities of the Plywood and Veneer Board. It has a large membership and includes a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (See Chapter 6). The object of the Board is to standardise prices and qualities of pine plywood. It also promotes research and technical improvements.

The Board is, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. In 1939-40 the output of pine plywood was 43,015,024 square feet, valued at £338,736.

*Northern Plywood and Veneer.*—A similar but smaller Board, established in 1935, operates in conjunction with the Brisbane Board for the area North of Rockhampton. The disposals for 1939-40 were 16,807,714 square feet, valued at £123,946.

*Coal.*—The principles of control were extended to the coalmining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*“The Coal Production Regulation Acts”*). A Central Coal Board regulates the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there are four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board includes a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices is Chairman. Quotas are determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Transport costs from New South Wales determine the limits of prices. The Board is empowered to levy 3d. per ton on production to subsidise exports but has not yet done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1939-40 amounted to £7,189. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

#### 10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

State activities incidentally related to marketing include those conducted by the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers and Commission Agents, and of other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—The Commissioner of Prices, acting under “*The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*,” regulates the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. Thus the price of wheat is fixed by the Wheat Board as described herein, but the prices of flour and of bread are fixed by the Commissioner after investigation and from time to time. Under regulations made under the National Security Act 1939, price-fixing became a Commonwealth function for the duration of the war and the State Commissioner is now acting under Commonwealth direction.

*The Fish Board.*—This Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the fish market and activities incidental to cold storage. It operates under a special Act. A profit of £1,076 was made in 1939-40. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1940, was £23,979.

*The Meat Industry Board.*—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Federal legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931 and comprises an expert as Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the city area. All sales and slaughterings are conducted on its premises. The Board provides facilities for the trade including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef. About 20 per cent. of Australian exports in 1939 were made from the Brisbane Abattoirs. These Australian exports have been as follows: 1936, 14,800 tons; 1937, 22,600 tons; 1938, 26,380 tons; and 1939, 21,480 tons. Since the outbreak of war, however, all export of meat is in the frozen state.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services, and sales of products. At 30th June, 1940, the capital value of its works was £790,192, and its excess of assets over liabilities was given as £421,351. The following particulars include average values for Australian chilled and frozen beef reported by the Board. They are the averages of weekly quotations in sterling at Smithfield, London.

## BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS AND EXPORT BEEF PRICES.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<b>Cattle Treated—</b>	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic markets ..	81	83	92	88	89
For Interstate markets ..	4	2	6	41	9
For Oversea markets ..	75	72	128	88	121
Total .. ..	160	157	226	217	219
<b>Other Animals Treated <sup>a</sup>—</b>					
For Domestic markets ..	427	449	497	510	522 <sup>b</sup>
For Oversea markets ..	250	314	305	245	341
Total .. ..	677	763	802	755	863
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue .. ..	27,756	45,021	34,993	23,167	26,131
Applied for scientific research	5,799	5,447	6,435	8,836	8,361
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
London Values of Aust. Beef—					
Chilled hinds, per lb.	4-27	4-76	5-16	5-02	<i>n</i>
Frozen hinds, per lb.	3-88	4-02	4-36	4-08	<i>n</i>

<sup>a</sup> Including calves, which increased from 186,321 in 1935-36 to 189,426 in 1939-40. Pigs increased from 75,126 to 94,860 in 1939-40. Sheep provide the largest numbers.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 2(000) for interstate markets.

*n* Not available; weekly quotations were discontinued on the outbreak of war.

## 11. WAR-TIME MARKETING.

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

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

*Wool.*—The United Kingdom will purchase for the duration of the war, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian clip (less the amount used in Australia) at 10½d. sterling per lb., plus 50 per cent. of the profits derived from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of ¾d. sterling per lb. is also paid to cover all costs from wool stores to ship. The price will be reviewed annually.

*Meat.*—This contract was renewed for another 12 months ended 30th September, 1941, whereby the United Kingdom purchased 240,000 tons of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and pork, and endeavoured to take any additional quantities available for export.

*Butter.*—The amount purchased from November, 1939, to 30th June, 1940, was 75,500 tons, which is on the basis of 94,500 tons per annum. The price ranged from 137s. 2½d. to 127s. 6d. per cwt. (Australian currency) according to grade. This contract was renewed for 1940-41.

*Cheese.*—The amount to be purchased to the end of June, 1940, was 13,000 tons, which is on the basis of 16,500 tons per annum. The price in Australian currency ranged from 76s. 6½d. to 71s. 6¾d. per cwt. according to grade. Contract renewed for 1940-41.



*Eggs.*—This contract was renewed up to February, 1941, at prices which represented an increase of 1s. 3d. (Aust.) per long hundred for each pack over the previous contract. The price in Australian currency under the previous contract ranged from 9s. 10-83d. for 13½-lb. and 14-lb. packs to 12s. 4-25d. for 17-lb. and 18-lb. packs.

*Sugar.*—The Queensland Government arranged for the sale of the balance of the surplus of the Australian 1939 raw sugar crop. The price was £7 10s. per ton sterling c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, plus the tariff preference of £3 15s. a ton. Any excess of freight rates or insurance above pre-war normal rates will be paid by Britain. 368,000 tons of the 1940 crop were disposed of under the same conditions as the 1939 crop, except that the gross price was increased by about 10s. per ton.

*Lead and Zinc.*—Further contracts for the 12 months ended 31st August, 1941, were arranged by the Commonwealth Government with private companies for the supply of these metals to United Kingdom. The amounts to be supplied monthly are 13,330 tons of lead and 3,000 tons of zinc at £18 16s. 7d. and £22 10s. (Australian currency) per ton respectively.

*Canned Fruits.*—The United Kingdom contracted to take a quantity of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 season's crop.

*Dried Fruit.*—A contract has been arranged with the United Kingdom for the disposal of portion of the exportable surplus of the 1940 pack of dried vine fruits.

*Sheep Skins.*—The United Kingdom has agreed to take the exportable surplus of sheepskins for the same period as covered by the wool contract.

The Commonwealth Government has also set up Boards to control the marketing of the commodities listed below.

*Wheat and Flour.*—The Australian Wheat Board was established to receive, care for, and market wheat acquired by the Commonwealth Government. For the 1940 harvest, advances of 3s. 5½d. per bushel for bagged wheat, less rail freight, and 3s. 3½d. for bulk wheat, less rail freight, were made to growers by the Board on delivery of wheat at the sidings. These advances were guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. The Board controls the marketing of wheat within Australia, and negotiates sales in the United Kingdom and other countries.

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

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

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

*Rabbit Skins.*—An Australian Rabbit Skins Board controls the marketing of these skins. The object is to make sufficient skins available to hat manufacturers, and to keep hat prices at a reasonable level.

## Chapter 11.—PRICES.

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living," wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and, for recent years, are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 186 of this Chapter the New South Wales Government Statistician's wholesale price index for Sydney is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of livestock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

#### AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS—BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
<i>Cattle—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks .. ..	7 16 8	8 17 3	9 9 1	9 11 8	11 4 4
Cows .. ..	4 8 4	4 15 5	5 7 6	5 14 2	7 6 10
Steers .. ..	5 16 7	6 8 5	6 19 5	7 14 0	9 6 5
Heifers .. ..	3 19 4	4 13 6	5 7 6	5 14 6	7 0 3
Vealers and Yearlings	2 2 11	1 15 1	2 12 11	3 12 8	4 8 3
Calves .. ..	0 10 5	0 12 3	0 10 6	0 12 7	0 13 10
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	0 17 8	1 0 2	0 14 10	0 13 3	0 14 9
Wethers (Crossbred)	0 18 6	1 2 10	0 19 3	0 14 10	1 0 6
Wethers (all kinds)	0 17 8	1 0 1	0 14 9	0 13 5	0 14 8
Ewes (Merino) ..	0 13 8	0 17 0	0 11 0	0 10 4	0 11 5
Ewes (Crossbred) ..	0 16 1	0 18 4	0 15 0	0 12 7	0 18 1
Ewes (all kinds) ..	0 13 9	0 17 0	0 11 1	0 10 2	0 11 10
Hoggets .. ..	0 14 6	1 1 8	0 13 0	0 12 11	0 13 7
Lambs .. ..	0 17 8	1 0 2	0 18 0	0 16 0	0 17 10
Rams .. ..	0 14 5	1 1 2	0 12 0	0 12 3	0 10 7
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Backfatters .. ..	2 15 3	2 16 11	3 3 2	2 18 10	3 14 5
Baconers .. ..	2 12 3	2 19 4	3 5 11	3 0 0	3 7 10
Porkers .. ..	1 12 10	1 18 9	2 5 10	2 2 5	2 4 0
Stores .. ..	0 14 2	0 17 6	1 8 10	1 6 10	1 4 1
Pigs (all kinds) ..	1 12 10	2 1 4	2 10 6	2 8 4	2 16 1

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for market produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

## AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES—BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
<i>Agricultural Produce</i>						
Barley—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Malting ..	bush.	4 4	5 4	4 3	3 10	3 10
Other ..	bush.	4 1	5 5	4 2	3 9	3 6
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	7 6	5 6	6 0	6 6	6 1
Cabbages ..	doz.	5 3	3 6	4 3	4 4	3 9
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	6 8	6 2	6 1	6 9	6 10
Chaff—						
Lucerne ..	cwt.	7 7	7 8	5 10	6 8	8 4
Oaten ..	cwt.	6 1	7 1	7 10	5 10	7 2
Mixed ..	cwt.	6 0	6 9	5 3	5 1	6 9
Hay—Lucerne	cwt.	6 4	6 6	4 7	4 10	6 2
Maize ..	bush.	4 7	5 7	4 3	4 0	4 5
Onions ..	cwt.	12 8	10 10	8 11	19 11	12 5
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	7 4	6 2	6 10	7 4	7 4
Potatoes—						
English ..	cwt.	10 9	7 6	10 7	14 6	12 4
Sweet ..	cwt.	5 3	6 3	4 7	6 5	5 9
Pumpkins ..	cwt.	4 10	5 5	5 4	6 2	6 8
Tomatoes ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	4 3	3 8	4 7	4 5	4 6
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples ..	bush.	8 4	6 11	7 9	8 8	8 3
Bananas ..	doz.	0 4	0 4-75	0 4-25	0 4-75	0 5
Grapes ..	lb.	0 3-25	0 3-75	0 3-50	0 4-50	0 4-50
Lemons ..	bush.	10 8	11 11	9 1	11 4	11 2
Mandarins ..	bush.	7 10	9 0	7 3	8 9	7 10
Mangoes ..	bush.	7 2	5 5	6 11	7 8	7 6
Oranges ..	bush.	7 1	8 4	6 9	9 0	7 6
Papaws ..	bush.	5 0	5 6	4 5	4 0	3 9
Passion Fruit ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	7 4	7 4	7 11	8 5	8 11
Peaches ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	4 8	4 3	3 7	4 2	4 6
Pineapples ..	doz.	3 8	3 7	3 0	3 0	3 1
Strawberries ..	doz.	8 3	8 1	7 1	8 1	8 0
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran ..	ton	149 7	159 0	150 9	119 11	118 2
Flour ..	ton	237 11 <i>a</i>	273 2	214 10 <i>b</i>	255 4 <i>b</i>	283 2 <i>b</i>
Pollard ..	ton	152 6	164 10	156 7	124 11	135 8
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon ..	lb.	0 8-25	0 10-75	0 11	0 10-50	0 11-50
Butter ..	lb.	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5
Cheese ..	lb.	0 10	0 10-25	0 10-75	0 11	0 11
Ducks—Live ..	pair	5 1	5 10	6 6	5 5	5 8
Eggs ..	doz.	1 2	1 5	1 4	1 3	1 3
Fowls—Live ..	pair	4 9	5 4	6 0	5 1	5 10
Geese—Live ..	pair	5 10	5 10	5 6	6 2	6 0
Ham ..	lb.	1 3	1 5	1 6	1 5	1 5
Honey ..	lb.	0 3-25	0 3-25	0 3-50	0 3-75	0 4-25
Milk <i>c</i> ..	gal.	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Pork ..	lb.	0 6	0 8-25	0 8-75	0 8-25	0 8-75
Turkeys—						
Cocks — Live	pair	22 4	25 9	25 0	26 3	24 7
Hens—Live ..	pair	11 0	11 9	12 5	12 11	11 10

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

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

*c* Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

*Wholesale Price Indexes.*—The Commonwealth Statistician publishes a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and the Government Statistician of New South Wales publishes an index for Sydney. The Sydney index is published in the next table, as it is probably more typical of Queensland conditions than the Melbourne index. It is compiled from the prices of 100 commodities, which include the majority of items of importance in the economic life of New South Wales. These are arranged in eight groups, and each commodity has been weighted according to the average annual consumption in New South Wales during the three years 1911-1913. Thus it is not necessarily typical of commodities of importance to Queensland. A separate index is compiled for the non-rural commodities included in the 100. Both the Commonwealth Statistician's revised Melbourne index, with 1928-29 as base year, and New South Wales Statistician's index agree in showing that wholesale prices have risen during the year 1940. The groups covering Wool, Cotton, etc.; Metals and Coal; Building Materials; Meat; and Chemicals increased substantially. Details for the Sydney index are as follow:—

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, SYDNEY.  
(Base for each series = 1,000 in 1911.)

Period.	Agricultural Produce.	Groceries.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, & Jute.	Metals and Coal.	Building Materials.	Meat.	Dairy Produce.	Chemicals.	All Commodities. a.	Non-Rural Commodities.
<i>Year.</i>										
1901	834	949	737	1,001	745	1,222	963	977	904	<i>n</i>
1906	929	960	937	996	806	1,163	953	951	955	<i>n</i>
1911	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,069	1,033	1,043	1,039	1,107	1,379	1,093	1,003	1,092	1,054
1920	2,430	1,914	3,079	2,602	2,415	3,113	2,236	2,301	2,503	2,490
1928	1,456	1,674	1,798	2,176	1,937	1,985	1,763	1,492	1,785	1,866
1933	1,122	1,659	1,339	1,995	1,854	1,518	1,172	1,585	1,507	1,716
1934	1,144	1,678	1,393	1,933	1,712	1,599	1,245	1,458	1,504	1,666
1936	1,299	1,670	1,470	1,901	1,707	1,679	1,316	1,346	1,562	1,650
1937	1,487	1,671	1,623	1,985	1,902	1,754	1,404	1,358	1,677	1,731
1938	1,523	1,682	1,302	2,002	1,922	2,024	1,488	1,391	1,679	1,725
1939	1,351	1,711	1,398	2,001	1,902	1,867	1,476	1,428	1,643	1,751
1940	1,371	1,763	1,840	2,164	2,094	2,155	1,504	1,702	1,799	1,950
<i>Mths.</i>										
<i>1940.</i>										
Jan.	1,226	1,746	1,858	2,126	2,001	1,905	1,473	1,543	1,723	1,917
Feb.	1,243	1,753	1,840	2,134	2,002	1,919	1,513	1,568	1,731	1,916
Mar.	1,237	1,755	1,808	2,141	2,004	2,035	1,530	1,578	1,740	1,911
Apr.	1,293	1,752	1,841	2,145	2,041	2,212	1,559	1,578	1,781	1,928
May	1,277	1,745	1,849	2,163	2,044	2,205	1,588	1,623	1,783	1,934
June	1,297	1,754	1,861	2,163	2,101	2,102	1,551	1,622	1,784	1,952
July	1,252	1,745	1,855	2,163	2,094	2,071	1,492	1,703	1,763	1,948
Aug.	1,413	1,742	1,851	2,163	2,114	2,161	1,465	1,842	1,807	1,952
Sept.	1,471	1,753	1,827	2,163	2,134	2,190	1,467	1,847	1,822	1,954
Oct.	1,499	1,769	1,823	2,168	2,136	2,421	1,461	1,847	1,854	1,961
Nov.	1,624	1,773	1,827	2,198	2,180	2,209	1,473	1,853	1,873	1,981
Dec.	1,620	1,871	1,844	2,244	2,274	2,431	1,477	1,867	1,932	2,050

a Weighted average.

n Not available.

## 2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of the "cost of living," and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates," that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from one time to another. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time, bears to the cost of the same regimen in the base period. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprise standard items of food, groceries and house rents which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and in particular of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage-earner. The regimen at present in use is described below.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "all items" index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enable the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen now comprises 164 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some former articles were omitted either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use is not general.

The collections are made by qualified "field officers," who inspect the articles to be priced in the shops themselves. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The

same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

*The Present Regimen.*—The complete regimen at present comprises 41 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 81 items of clothing, 28 items of household drapery and utensils, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 189 and 190. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair." The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of ten and a-half years, a girl of seven years, and a boy of three and a-half years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases more than one variety of the commodity mentioned are included.

**Man.**—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, collar, singlets, under-pants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

**Woman.**—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, dressing gown, apron, cardigan, shoes.

**Three Children.**—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining items the regimens are:—

**Household Drapery.**—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

**Household Utensils.**—21 items, made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

**Fuel and Light.**—Prices of firewood, gas and electric light and power are used in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

**Other.**—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items," and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household." To determine this average household the results of the 1933 census have been used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons the proportions used for each are those shown by the census for numbers of persons in the age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five-roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Food Prices.*—The following table shows the average retail price in seven Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1940, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—AVERAGE DURING 1940.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>								
Bread .. ..	2 lb.	5-75	6-00	6-00	6-00	6-00	6-00	6-00
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	4-05	4-48	5-43	5-35	4-73	5-80	4-80
Flour (Self-raising) ..	2 lb.	8-21	8-84	11-40	9-59	9-07	9-08	9-50
Tea .. ..	1 lb.	29-40	28-33	33-18	29-89	29-56	31-70	30-13
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	3-96	3-97	4-50	4-10	4-23	4-50	4-13
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	3-36	3-71	4-21	4-00	3-65	3-86	3-58
Sago .. ..	1 lb.	3-79	4-00	4-06	4-14	3-82	3-80	3-83
Jam (Plum) .. ..	1½ lb.	8-65	8-94	9-71	8-86	8-74	9-05	8-86
Golden Syrup .. ..	2 lb.	6-73	7-20	8-83	7-69	7-18	7-84	7-57
Oats (Flaked) .. ..	1 lb.	2-99	3-48	4-23	3-74	3-26	3-68	3-44
Raisins (Seeded) .. ..	1 lb.	11-20	10-83	11-35	11-42	11-46	10-98	11-42
Currants .. ..	1 lb.	9-87	10-08	10-15	10-00	9-67	9-62	10-03
Apricots (Dried) .. ..	1 lb.	16-85	16-39	17-65	17-13	16-61	16-85	16-54
Peaches (Canned) .. ..	30 oz. tin	11-26	11-82	12-63	11-65	11-64	11-38	11-65
Pears (Canned) .. ..	30 oz. tin	11-81	12-40	12-83	12-06	12-14	12-25	12-35
Salmon (in Tins) .. ..	1 lb.	16-71	16-87	18-00	16-57	16-51	13-38	16-52
Potatoes .. ..	7 lb.	13-62	13-64	17-95	14-43	12-52	14-92	14-17
Onions (Brown) .. ..	1 lb.	2-14	2-17	2-86	2-30	2-11	2-44	2-29
Soap .. ..	1 lb.	6-22	6-51	7-07	6-91	6-72	6-93	6-66
Kerosene .. ..	1 quart	4-47	5-39	7-12	6-21	5-33	6-23	5-57

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—1940 (continued).

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>								
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	19-00	18-80	22-50	19-35	19-00	21-00	18-86
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	13-35	13-79	14-20	14-30	13-71	14-43	13-22
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	19-20	17-80	20-78	18-45	15-65	21-75	15-02
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	15-33	14-76	17-72	15-69	14-92	14-93	15-38
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	9-28	9-79	9-86	10-07	9-18	10-20	9-51
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	6-04	7-00	7-00	6-00	5-86	8-10	5-43
<i>Meat—</i>								
<i>Beef—</i>								
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	9-83	9-08	8-00	8-84	7-64	9-08	8-43
Rib ..	1 lb.	6-90	7-03	6-00	5-87	5-82	6-08	6-22
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	12-71	10-90	10-83	11-54	10-28	11-08	10-27
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	6-66	6-47	6-38	6-50	5-63	6-53	5-45
Sausages ..	1 lb.	6-42	7-03	6-83	6-64	6-17	7-04	6-05
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>								
Silverside ..	1 lb.	8-30	8-07	7-83	8-64	7-36	8-08	7-27
Brisket ..	1 lb.	6-30	7-03	6-33	7-41	6-12	6-74	6-32
<i>Mutton—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	7-94	9-83	7-00	8-73	6-54	10-00	7-68
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	5-35	7-60	5-00	6-01	3-86	6-00	4-96
Loin ..	1 lb.	7-70	9-83	7-22	8-58	6-48	8-00	7-68
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	7-87	9-83	8-00	8-72	6-42	8-00	7-87
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	8-13	9-83	8-00	8-73	6-62	10-00	7-87
<i>Pork—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	11-72	11-80	10-00	11-50	10-74	13-00	10-00
Loin ..	1 lb.	11-80	11-80	10-00	11-20	10-30	10-82	10-00
Chops ..	1 lb.	11-86	11-80	10-00	11-92	10-49	10-87	10-00

The food and groceries index numbers for each Queensland town are given in the following table for certain years since 1901.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000).

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
1901 ..	540	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	544
1912 ..	616	n	723	639	615	n	640	628	631
1920 ..	1,148	n	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1929 ..	951	n	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	961	1,044
1933 ..	699	n	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1938 ..	838	884	920	879	794	931	814	846	886
1940 ..	889	931	964	921	852	969	873	895	939

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

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

<sup>n</sup> Not available.



The next table gives food and groceries index numbers for thirty-two towns in the State, calculated on prices collected for the month of November only for the years 1935, 1938, and 1940. The towns have been grouped according to the Basic Wage districts in which they are situated. The weighted average is given for each district, but in the South-Eastern district Brisbane was omitted when calculating the averages for the district. The Basic Wage in operation at the three dates are also shown.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

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

Town.	Nov., 1935.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1940.	Town.	Nov., 1935.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1940.
<i>S. Eastern District</i> —				<i>Mackay District</i> —			
Brisbane ..	780	824	909	Mackay ..	872	916	960
Bundaberg ..	803	875	951				
Dalby ..	807	835	960		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gayndah ..	851	895	983	Basic Wage ..	79 6	86 6	94 6
Gladstone ..	827	903	983				
Goondiwindi ..	889	893	975	<i>N. Eastern District</i> —			
Gympie ..	857	859	967	Ayr ..	825	913	973
Ipswich ..	785	824	909	Bowen ..	885	961	998
Maryborough ..	794	849	922	Cairns ..	887	949	995
Mount Morgan ..	855	902	960	Charters Towers	876	933	951
Nambour ..	834	883	975	Chillagoe ..	900	944	1,061
Rockhampton ..	839	863	918				
Stanthorpe ..	803	898	956	Cooktown ..	963	1,003	1,059
Toowoomba ..	751	781	877	Innisfail ..	943	978	978
Warwick ..	792	822	882	Townsville ..	887	933	961
Weighted Av. <sup>a</sup>	804	841	920	Weighted Av.	884	939	973
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Basic Wage ..	74 0	81 0	89 0	Basic Wage ..	84 0	91 0	99 0
<i>S. Western District</i> —				<i>N. Western District</i> —			
Barcaldine ..	938	993	1,053	Cloncurry ..	1,030	1,050	1,083
Charleville ..	949	970	1,060	Hughenden ..	919	989	1,032
Cunnamulla ..	927	951	1,026	Winton ..	931	1,021	1,029
Longreach ..	978	1,009	1,084				
Roma ..	877	921	989				
				Weighted Av.	958	1,019	1,047
Weighted Av.	934	969	1,044		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Basic Wage ..	91 4	98 4	106 4
Basic Wage ..	81 4	88 4	96 4				

<sup>a</sup> Excluding city of Brisbane.

*Rent.*—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage-earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each city. This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different towns and different States throughout Australia. The Census investigation was, of course, complete, but the index numbers of fluctuations since 1933, like most index numbers, are made from statistical "samples."

The information in the next two tables, showing rents being paid for rented houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,  
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Description of Dwellings.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 roomed houses .. ..	10 7	11 5	9 6	10 3
4 roomed houses .. ..	13 5	14 2	11 1	12 8
5 roomed houses .. ..	16 11	16 2	12 8	15 7
6 roomed houses .. ..	19 9	18 2	13 9	18 3
3, 4, 5 and 6 roomed houses	17 0	16 1	12 0	15 4
All houses .. ..	18 0	16 5	11 9	15 7
Tenements and flats.. ..	18 6	15 0	12 0	16 8
All private dwellings ..	18 1	16 3	11 9	15 8

**PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Rent per Week (Unfurnished).	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5s. .. ..	177	261	1,539	1,977
5s. and under 10s. .. ..	1,664	1,552	4,729	7,945
10s. and under 15s. .. ..	5,856	4,226	5,325	15,407
15s. and under 20s. .. ..	6,769	3,847	2,675	13,291
20s. and under 25s. .. ..	5,201	2,745	1,560	9,506
25s. and under 30s. .. ..	2,130	985	421	3,536
30s. and under 35s. .. ..	958	391	164	1,513
35s. and under 40s. .. ..	300	93	22	415
40s. and over.. ..	483	112	32	627
Not stated .. ..	2,418	1,544	7,011	10,973
Total .. ..	25,956	15,756	23,478	65,190

"All Items."—Combining the index for food, groceries and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the following "C" Series indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court Series" in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court Series" is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The first section of the table on the next page shows the "All Items" index number for the capital city of each State, and the second portion gives the weighted average of these index numbers for the capital and four provincial cities of each State. Figures for the capital cities for each year of the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 were included in the 1940 Year Book.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—“ALL ITEMS.”  
THE “C” INDEX.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
CAPITAL CITIES.							
Year—							
1907 <i>c</i> .. ..	548	495	<b>442</b>	524	594	508	520
1911 <i>c</i> .. ..	606	539	<b>500</b>	618	672	542	578
1914 <i>c</i> .. ..	687	616	<b>554</b>	671	679	621	648
1914 <i>d</i> .. ..	712	671	<b>611</b>	699	707	687	687
1921 <i>d</i> .. ..	1,046	1,003	<b>923</b>	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1928-29 .. ..	1,055	1,002	<b>922</b>	1,030	1,027	989	1,020
1938-39 .. ..	928	914	<b>863</b>	901	893	897	912
1939-40 .. ..	948	937	<b>882</b>	914	909	920	932
1940-41 .. ..	1,005	988	<b>937</b>	962	963	975	985
Quarter—							
1st, 1941 .. ..	1,018	996	<b>950</b>	970	965	982	995
2nd, 1941 .. ..	1,019	999	<b>954</b>	981	993	994	1,000
CAPITAL AND PROVINCIAL CITIES.							
Year—							
1921 <i>d</i> .. ..	1,042	1,003	<b>941</b>	992	1,020	1,057	1,013
1928-29 .. ..	1,050	996	<b>920</b>	1,023	1,026	974	1,013
1929-30 .. ..	1,058	994	<b>903</b>	1,006	1,013	977	1,011
1930-31 .. ..	970	893	<b>826</b>	885	935	912	918
1931-32 .. ..	885	824	<b>734</b>	813	865	847	845
1932-33 .. ..	841	791	<b>756</b>	786	833	823	810
1933-34 .. ..	834	794	<b>759</b>	799	833	824	810
1934-35 .. ..	842	813	<b>769</b>	807	846	839	822
1935-36 .. ..	861	828	<b>736</b>	824	853	843	838
1936-37 .. ..	874	857	<b>823</b>	845	883	857	861
1937-38 .. ..	896	880	<b>847</b>	872	889	875	882
1938-39 .. ..	925	910	<b>864</b>	896	907	888	909
1939-40 .. ..	945	933	<b>883</b>	909	923	911	929
1940-41 .. ..	1,002	984	<b>938</b>	957	978	966	982
Quarter—							
3rd, 1939 .. ..	930	915	<b>867</b>	899	918	896	914
4th, 1939 .. ..	940	928	<b>876</b>	902	914	908	923
1st, 1940 .. ..	943	930	<b>888</b>	907	916	909	927
2nd, 1940 .. ..	968	959	<b>902</b>	929	945	929	951
3rd, 1940 .. ..	970	964	<b>906</b>	935	955	938	956
4th, 1940 .. ..	1,005	985	<b>939</b>	953	969	966	983
1st, 1941 .. ..	1,015	992	<b>951</b>	965	981	973	992
2nd, 1941 .. ..	1,017	995	<b>955</b>	976	1,008	985	998

<sup>a</sup> Figures in the second section are the weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities in the first section, and of the thirty cities in the second section.

<sup>c</sup> Index of food, groceries, and house rent (“B” index).

<sup>d</sup> Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

The following table gives a comparison among the cities of Queensland of the "All Items" index for the month of November, 1921, some recent years, and for each quarter of the last two years.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—"ALL ITEMS."

The "C" Index.

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

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
Year—							
1921 <i>a</i> .. ..	923	<i>n</i>	1,025	972	949	<i>n</i>	994
1928-29 .. ..	922	<i>n</i>	937	905	912	<i>n</i>	924
1938-39 .. ..	863	841	860	861	851	912	822
1939-40 .. ..	882	857	901	880	870	928	846
1940-41 .. ..	937	909	945	933	927	977	898
Quarter—							
3rd, 1939 .. ..	866	843	886	861	853	912	834
4th, 1939 .. ..	874	851	896	872	862	921	842
1st, 1940 .. ..	887	860	904	887	874	932	845
2nd, 1940 .. ..	900	873	919	900	890	947	863
3rd, 1940 .. ..	906	875	917	900	895	949	862
4th, 1940 .. ..	938	907	938	932	932	972	896
1st, 1941 .. ..	950	921	958	947	937	991	911
2nd, 1941 .. ..	954	931	965	953	943	995	923

*a* Month of November only.

*n* Not available.

## CHAPTER 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment and unemployment given in this chapter include Census data and are followed by others dealing with trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court. The Section on Wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.

The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation and accidents, unemployment insurance, and the special provision made for the relief of unemployment.

### 2. INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

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

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

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

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

*Industries.*—The table on the next page shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person stated he (or she) belonged at the time of the 1933 Census. "Breadwinners" for Census purposes are all persons in receipt of an independent income or who would have been in receipt of an income but for involuntary unemployment. The 146,765 male dependants were chiefly children, as there were 138,429 males under 15 at the Census. The 352,456 female dependants were mostly wives and children. At the Census there were 176,400 married women, and 133,004 females under the age of 15.

## PERSONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, CENSUS, 1933.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i> .. .. .	2,055	9	2,064
<i>Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying—</i>			
Fruitgrowing .. .. .	5,110	145	5,255
Sugar growing .. .. .	18,922	285	19,207
Tobacco growing .. .. .	2,144	291	2,435
Cotton growing .. .. .	956	27	983
Wheat farming .. .. .	1,090	36	1,126
Other agricultural farming .. .. .	3,572	74	3,646
Farming, mixed or undefined .. .. .	27,482	779	28,261
Grazing .. .. .	22,691	629	23,320
Dairy farming .. .. .	21,508	1,998	23,506
Poultry farming .. .. .	566	75	641
Other .. .. .	2,965	66	3,031
Total .. .. .	107,006	4,405	111,411
<i>Forestry</i> .. .. .	4,054	27	4,081
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	8,819	31	8,850
<i>Industrial—</i>			
Founding, engineering, &c. .. .. .	9,636	167	9,803
Articles of dress .. .. .	2,903	7,554	10,457
Food .. .. .	12,923	988	13,911
Furniture, woodworking, &c. .. .. .	4,529	167	4,696
Paper, printing, photography, &c. .. .. .	3,510	1,046	4,556
Other manufacturing .. .. .	7,632	1,627	9,259
Building .. .. .	11,423	50	11,473
Roads, railways, earthworks, &c. .. .. .	39,567	54	39,621
Gas, water, electricity .. .. .	2,172	76	2,248
Total .. .. .	94,295	11,729	106,024
<i>Transport and Communication—</i>			
Land transport .. .. .	20,787	814	21,601
Water transport .. .. .	6,028	90	6,118
Air transport .. .. .	62	1	63
Communication .. .. .	3,164	934	4,098
Total .. .. .	30,041	1,839	31,880
<i>Commerce and Finance—</i>			
Property and finance .. .. .	5,353	1,328	6,681
Commerce .. .. .	36,747	11,923	48,670
Storage .. .. .	101	10	111
Total .. .. .	42,201	13,261	55,462
<i>Public Administration and Professional</i>	17,063	15,339	32,402
<i>Entertainment, Sport, and Recreation</i>	2,608	599	3,207
<i>Personal and Domestic Service</i> .. .. .	6,479	27,845	34,324
<i>No Industry or Industry not stated a</i> .. .. .	18,680	6,969	25,649
<i>Pensioners</i> .. .. .	17,151	15,808	32,959
<i>Total Breadwinners b</i> .. .. .	350,452	97,861	448,313
<i>Dependants</i> .. .. .	146,765	352,456	499,221
<b>Total Population</b> .. .. .	<b>497,217</b>	<b>450,317</b>	<b>947,534</b>

a Includes unemployed persons for whom an industry was not stated.

b Includes pensioners, and those of no industry or industry not stated.

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

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

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND.

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

*a* For description, see above.

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

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

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.

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

The figures for Queensland and Australia as shown in the preceding tables have been reduced to a percentage basis in the two tables which follow.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	Working Population.				Estimated number of Persons in Full- time Employ- ment.	
	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1933.	1937-38.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Primary (excl. Mining) .. ..	30.6	28.6	29.6	29.3	34.0	29.8
Mining .. .. .	7.7	6.8	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.8
Manufacturing .. .. .	16.3	18.3	17.8	17.8	14.6	16.6
Building and Construction ..	6.0	6.9	6.9	7.5	4.7	5.8
Transport and Communication ..	9.5	9.9	11.5	10.9	9.7	10.6
Property and Finance .. .. .	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Commerce .. .. .	10.4	11.4	12.1	12.7	13.8	13.6
Public Administration, Pro- fessions, and Entertainment ..	6.4	6.6	8.2	8.8	9.4	9.9
Personal and Domestic .. .. .	11.5	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.4	9.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



## DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.

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

*Occupations.*—Data classifying the working population into occupations, as defined on page 195, became available for the first time in 1933. As the classification then used has already been revised for purposes of the National Register and future Censuses, no tables have been compiled for inclusion in this section.

*Grades of Employment.*—Persons actively engaged in an occupation in pursuit of an income are shown in the following table classified according to the grade of their employment.

## GRADES OF EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.

Grade of Employment.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer .. ..	32,384	3,682	36,066
Working on own account .. ..	51,312	6,617	57,929
Wage or salary earner .. ..	145,978	50,586	196,564
Apprenticed wage earner .. ..	2,949	642	3,591
Wage earner employed part time, including those stated to be on Sustenance or Relief Work .. ..	31,238	2,953	34,191
Unemployed, excluding those under age 21 years without previous occupation	44,983	9,515	54,498
Unemployed under age 21 years, stated to be without previous occupation..	1,748	1,045	2,793
Helper not receiving salary or wage ..	6,266	865	7,131
Grade not applicable <i>a</i> .. ..	179,258	374,188	553,446
Not stated .. ..	1,101	224	1,325
Total .. ..	497,217	450,317	947,534

*a* Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, persons engaged in home duties, scholars, and other dependants.

## 3. EMPLOYMENT.

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

The first table shows index numbers for employment in factories; the number of persons in employment used to obtain the indexes is exclusive of working proprietors. The figures for 1940-41 are subject to revision.

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

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1931-32 .. .. .	69	81	<b>79</b>	64	63	85	74
1936-37 .. .. .	115	123	<b>106</b>	111	108	118	116
1937-38 .. .. .	124	130	<b>114</b>	121	111	125	124
1938-39 .. .. .	127	130	<b>119</b>	119	112	132	126
1939-40 .. .. .	131	137	<b>122</b>	123	110	140	131
1940-41 .. .. .	144	152	<b>127</b>	145	114	152	144
Months, 1940-41.							
July .. .. .	135	141	<b>128</b>	123	109	146	135
August .. .. .	137	142	<b>131</b>	125	109	146	137
September .. .. .	139	147	<b>132</b>	130	111	146	140
October .. .. .	140	149	<b>130</b>	133	111	145	141
November .. .. .	142	152	<b>129</b>	137	113	145	143
December .. .. .	145	155	<b>124</b>	144	114	151	146
January .. .. .	143	152	<b>116</b>	147	113	158	143
February .. .. .	145	155	<b>120</b>	152	116	156	146
March .. .. .	149	156	<b>125</b>	159	117	156	149
April .. .. .	149	156	<b>126</b>	159	117	155	149
May .. .. .	151	159	<b>133</b>	162	118	158	152
June .. .. .	153	160	<b>130</b>	169	119	160	150

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

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

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1933-34 .. .. .	103	107	<b>101</b>	102	99	106	104
1936-37 .. .. .	124	137	<b>111</b>	115	115	119	125
1937-38 .. .. .	130	141	<b>112</b>	115	116	118	128
1938-39 .. .. .	132	142	<b>114</b>	114	116	133	130
1939-40 .. .. .	132	144	<b>117</b>	112	115	139	131
1940-41 .. .. .	134	147	<b>117</b>	114	113	138	132
Months, 1940-41.							
July .. .. .	131	142	<b>116</b>	110	116	138	130
August .. .. .	130	140	<b>114</b>	111	112	137	128
September .. .. .	129	142	<b>113</b>	111	113	137	128
October .. .. .	130	143	<b>113</b>	111	110	138	129
November .. .. .	134	148	<b>117</b>	117	113	139	133
December .. .. .	152	174	<b>131</b>	127	122	152	151
January .. .. .	131	141	<b>116</b>	116	116	141	130
February .. .. .	135	145	<b>116</b>	111	112	136	132
March .. .. .	132	144	<b>116</b>	110	110	135	130
April .. .. .	133	146	<b>114</b>	111	109	135	131
May .. .. .	134	147	<b>115</b>	114	110	135	132
June .. .. .	134	151	<b>118</b>	117	111	136	134

All of the States show a substantial increase in factory employment during the months of 1940-41, whilst employment in retail stores remains at much the same level as the previous year.

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

## EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Class of Industry.	1933-34.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41.
Govt. and Municipal— Administration No.	39,577	49,212	50,690	35,973	35,995	36,418
Maintenance No.				9,029	9,314	9,200
New Building and Construction No.				10,165	10,995	9,381

Index Numbers.—Base, 1936-37 = 1,000.

Private Building ..	n	1,000	986	623	517	526
Wholesale Trade ..	889	1,000	1,071	1,115	1,142	1,112
Miscellaneous Trade ..	861	1,000	1,067	1,131	1,226	1,232
Banks and Insurance Cos. . . . .	897	1,000	1,031	1,071	1,107	1,090

n Not available.

The total number of Government employees at 30th June, 1940, was 39,812; Business Undertakings absorbed 21,128 (Railways, 18,313); Constructing Authorities, 5,593 (Main Roads Commission, 4,049); and the Education Department, 5,323, the Police Department, 1,459, and Administrative Departments, 4,933 accounted for most of the balance.

*Bureau of Industry Figures.*—This series covers all persons in work in Queensland, whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account. The table on the next page shows these figures for the last five years and 1929-30 and 1931-32, the last two quarters of 1940, and three quarters of 1941.

The numbers of employers and workers on own account were obtained for Census dates, and a special inquiry was made to determine the changes between 1933 and 1938. Employees cover (a) those coming within the scope of unemployment insurance, (b) persons in insurable industries who are not subject to unemployment insurance because they are either under eighteen years of age or receive salaries above certain specified limits, and (c) those persons engaged in uninsurable industries such as agriculture (other than sugar and cotton-picking), Commonwealth services, domestic services, and shipping. The numbers of persons under eighteen in insurable employment have been computed from Census data, the trend of unemployment insurance contributions, and the year to year ratio of juniors to adults as disclosed by factory and shop statistics. The employees in

uninsurable industries have been estimated mainly from Census data, and also from wage payments as returned for workers' compensation insurance assessment. Those working for no wages are mainly family employees, and their numbers have been based on Census data.

The last column of the table gives a full percentage of unemployment. This percentage can be defined as the ratio of the number of persons seeking and capable of work and not in work, to the total of the working population. The working population has been estimated from the total population by examining the trend of the proportions available for work in each age group for males and females separately, as disclosed by the last two Censuses. Persons not working through sickness, estimated from Census data, are excluded from the unemployed but included in the working population.

Since September, 1939, enlisted men have been excluded from the estimates of employment and numbers available for work, and adjustments have been made to allow for the effect on employment of home defence training.

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

#### QUEENSLAND TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

Period.	Numbers in Work.				Percentage of Unemployment.
	Employers and Workers on Own Account.	Employees.	Working for No Wages.	Total.	
<i>Average—</i>					
1929-30 ..	88,000	202,800	9,200	300,000	13.6
1931-32 ..	91,400	181,300	9,400	282,100	20.3
1936-37 ..	100,900	234,500	10,100	345,500	10.0
1937-38 ..	103,000	245,800	10,300	359,100	8.3
1938-39 ..	105,100	257,700	10,500	373,300	6.3
1939-40 ..	106,800	264,500	10,600	381,900	5.0
1940-41 ..	107,100	264,400	10,900	382,400	4.1
<i>Quarter—</i>					
3rd, 1940 ..	106,700	262,200	10,700	379,600	3.9
4th, 1940 ..	107,100	262,900	10,800	380,800	4.4
1st, 1941 ..	107,400	264,900	10,900	383,200	4.3
2nd, 1941 ..	107,400	266,500	11,000	384,900	3.9
3rd, 1941 ..	107,500	263,600	11,000	382,100	3.1

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

*The State Industrial Court.*—The Court of Industrial Arbitration consists of a Supreme Court Judge as President and two other members, and is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of Arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of

employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1918 and now operates under "*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1941.*" It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in other States.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last 10 years are as follow.

**BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.**

Nature of Transaction.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Applications for new awards, variation, rescission, or interpretation	114	208	187	172	320	185	244	209	195	140
Applications for compulsory conferences and references to disputes .. .. .	7	7	17	25	24	17	15	25	6	5
Applications re apprentices or improvers .. .. .	43	133	161	105	71	66	48	59	47	45
Applications for deregistration of Industrial Union .. .. .	2	1	2	..	1	5	1	2	..	5
Appeals from decision of Industrial Magistrate .. .. .	11	4	9	26	25	29	46	37	39	41
Appeals from decision of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts .. .. .	2	4	4	7	4	8	13	19	14	14
Applications for injunction and restraint orders .. .. .	2	..	1	4	3	2	2	1	2	2
Miscellaneous applications .. .. .	18	20	12	8	24	34	35	30	21	24
Cases filed at Townsville Registry	10	30	19	28	12	31	26	22	13	9
Total Cases .. .. .	209	407	412	375	484	377	430	404	337	285

a Mainly applications for variations of awards.

*The Basic Wage.*—The most important function of the Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them. In 1925 this wage was fixed by Act of Parliament, which provided that the wage fixed therein should operate for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court; no variation was made until 1930. This wage is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The various basic rates are given in the Section on Wages, where the Commonwealth Court's rates are given also and an account of the adjustments used by that Court. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity."

The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be. The index numbers used for determining variations in the purchasing power of wages are given in Chapter 11 on Prices.

*Industrial Disputes.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last 5 years.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1936 ..	12	12	1,052	194	1,246	14,653	12,325
1937 ..	10	11	792	203	995	15,681	15,699
1938 ..	5	9	2,657	..	2,657	87,539	87,379
1939 ..	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
1940 ..	4	8	3,013	14	3,027	131,628	157,673

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

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1940.

State or Territory.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	313	680	161,766	12,238	174,004	1,238,161	1,430,416
Victoria ..	19	44	8,279	385	8,664	108,035	101,326
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>131,628</b>	<b>157,673</b>
S. Australia ..	5	5	2,745	21	2,766	9,506	7,632
W. Australia	4	153	2,735	288	3,023	7,387	6,396
Tasmania ..	2	5	216	12	228	10,466	10,641
N. Territory ..	3	4	185	700	885	2,069	2,037
Total ..	350	899	178,939	13,658	192,597	1,507,252	1,716,121

*Trade Unions in Queensland.*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under “*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1932 to 1941.*” Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The following tables give particulars of membership of registered unions, showing separately each union which at 31st December, 1940, had 1,000 or more members. The number of unions at 31st December, 1940, were:—Employees’ 78, and employers’ 17.

## MEMBERSHIP OF EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland as at 31st December.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Australian Workers' (Q'land)	52,277	55,216	57,856	64,711	66,017
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q'land)	7,446	7,783	7,958	8,696	11,517
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	5,930	6,787	7,370	7,576	8,744
Clothing and Allied Trades	6,830	7,163	7,508	7,794	7,650
Aust. Meat Industry (Q'land)	5,518	5,658	6,261	6,976	7,648
Aust. Railways Union (Q'land)	6,434	7,015	7,059	7,251	7,524
Q'land Shop Assistants' ..	4,957	4,916	5,202	5,166	4,991
Queensland State Service ..	3,869	4,022	4,198	4,305	4,650
Amalgamated Engineering	4,163	4,184	4,511	4,635	4,629
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,595	4,600	4,537	4,508	4,574
Transport Workers' (Q'land)	3,476	3,677	4,035	4,244	4,361
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen .. ..	3,279	3,751	3,405	3,761	3,932
Amalgamated Foodstuffs' ..	3,871	3,162	3,242	3,441	3,544
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	2,632	2,746	3,039	3,045	3,274
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q'land)	3,216	2,704	2,873	3,010	3,191
Queensland Colliery .. ..	2,281	2,394	2,481	2,610	2,800
Queensland Branch, Water- side Workers' Federation	1,578	2,362	2,641	2,704	2,702
United Bank Officers' (Q'land)	1,995	2,066	2,138	2,205	2,374
Queensland Branch Printing Industry .. .. .	2,132	2,121	2,145	2,147	2,107
Electrical Trades (Q'land) ..	1,724	1,620	1,745	1,858	2,044
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen .. ..	1,890	1,892	1,915	1,916	1,948
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q'land) ..	1,905	2,109	2,408	2,310	1,915
Fed. Clerks' Union (N. Q'land)	1,347	1,342	1,358	1,528	1,911
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,591	1,565	1,598	1,603	1,809
Queensland Branch, Theat- rical and Amusement ..	1,520	1,343	1,465	1,649	1,765
Vehicle Builders Fed. of Aust., Q'land Branch ..	1,640	1,578	1,668	1,645	1,705
Federated Furnishing Trade, Queensland Branch ..	1,534	1,525	1,624	1,638	1,673
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,253	1,299	1,359	1,448	1,639
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q'land)	1,434	1,455	1,472	1,455	1,492
Queensland Police .. ..	1,278	1,303	1,309	1,352	1,387
Fed. Ironworkers' (Q'land)	683	862	959	937	1,378
Plumbers' and Gasfitters', Queensland Branch ..	1,087	1,153	1,165	1,215	1,266
Operative Painters and Decorators (Q'land) ..	653	810	919	1,072	1,157
Brisbane Tramways .. ..	1,044	975	1,024	1,104	1,150
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,034	1,050	1,069	1,113	1,062
Fed. Liquor Trade (Q'land)	1,543	1,669	1,594	1,092	1,027
Q'land Railway Salaried ..	996	979	977	1,018	1,011
Other Unions .. .. .	9,709	10,055	10,625	11,376	11,619
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>160,344</b>	<b>166,911</b>	<b>174,712</b>	<b>186,114</b>	<b>195,187</b>

Particulars of Employers' Unions for the last five years are shown in the next table.

MEMBERSHIP OF EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	8,175	8,155	7,759	8,242	7,861
United Graziers' Association	2,226	2,326	2,411	2,515	2,521
Other .. .. .	1,389	1,229	1,618	2,414	2,808
Total .. .. .	11,790	11,710	11,788	13,171	13,190

*Trade Unions in Australia.*—The Commonwealth Statistician supplies the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. At the 31st December, 1936, there were 356 separate unions in Australia, and the number had increased to 381 at 31st December, 1940. Membership, however, had increased from 814,809 to 955,862. The latter membership represented 332 per 1,000 male and female breadwinners (using the Census of 1933 proportion of breadwinners), compared with 432 in Queensland.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

Industrial Groups.	At 31st December.				
	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wood, furniture, &c ..	25,365	27,465	27,831	27,990	29,520
Engineering, metal works, &c	79,047	83,993	94,228	99,731	112,230
Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	72,120	76,702	75,753	80,328	77,229
Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	62,269	66,323	66,427	68,847	73,489
Books, printing, &c. ..	19,425	20,461	21,661	22,303	22,997
Other manufacturing ..	46,832	49,323	48,410	52,074	62,185
Building .. .. .	56,727	59,484	47,953	45,651	53,998
Mining, quarrying, &c. ..	40,184	44,912	43,429	48,812	49,921
Railway and tramway services	94,944	97,435	104,523	105,938	101,940
Other land transport ..	10,287	15,829	18,969	19,488	18,315
Shipping, &c. .. ..	27,346	27,611	28,780	28,760	29,173
Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	31,869	34,624	38,424	40,276	44,524
Domestics, hotels, &c. ..	16,091	15,933	12,835	13,177	16,805
Public service .. ..	83,484	84,716	86,797	89,848	92,688
Banking, insurance, and clerical	35,315	36,044	37,639	39,013	42,439
Retail and wholesale ..	32,178	33,055	34,140	36,290	35,119
Municipal, sewerage, and labouring .. .. .	39,603	40,948	45,126	46,552	47,673
Other .. .. .	41,723	41,425	52,233	50,392	45,617
Total .. .. .	814,809	856,283	885,158	915,470	955,862



## 5. WAGES.

*Commonwealth Basic Wage.*—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the index number ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, since April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred; and since 1940 any variation is effective from the commencement of the second month after the end of each quarter.

The following table gives the average of male basic wages applicable from 1921 to 1938, and the rates operating since 1st December, 1938.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Wage. <i>a</i>	Basic Wage Rates operating since 1st December, 1938.	
		Date.	Male Wage. <i>a</i>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921 .. ..	3 18 0	1st December, 1938 ..	3 15 0
1925 .. ..	3 15 4	1st March, 1939 .. ..	3 15 0
		1st June, 1939 .. ..	3 17 0
1929 .. ..	4 0 5	1st September, 1939 ..	3 16 0
		1st December, 1939 ..	3 16 0
1932 .. ..	2 18 0	1st February, 1940 ..	3 17 0
1934 .. ..	3 1 0	1st May, 1940 .. ..	3 18 0
1935 .. ..	3 2 2	1st August, 1940 .. ..	3 19 0
1936 .. ..	3 4 2	1st November, 1940 ..	3 19 0
1937 .. ..	3 8 8	1st February, 1941 ..	4 2 0
1938 .. ..	3 14 7	1st May, 1941 .. ..	4 3 0
		1st August, 1941 .. ..	4 3 0

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

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the Index Number of food, groceries and rent (all houses)—the "A" series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922, the "Powers" 3s. was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Basic Wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "All Items" ("C" Series) Index. The 1934 Judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 Judgment divided the Basic Wage into two parts. (i.) The first part is a "needs" wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. It is the same as the Basic Wage under the 1934 Judgment; but, to determine it, the Court has adopted a special "Court" Index number, obtained by multiplying the "C" index number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings. (ii.) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards. The Court desired not to disturb the existing distribution of industrial activity amongst States. The loading for Queensland (and New South Wales and Victoria) is 6s. and for other States 4s. Railway awards, in the four States affected, have a smaller loading.

*State Basic Wage.*—A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay. Until recently "the 1921 standard" has been regarded as the Queensland standard for real wages (i.e., the standard of purchasing power required as a basis for wage earners). The money value was then £4 5s., and was fixed at about the peak of post-war prices.

The Basic Wage as fixed (and shown in the table which follows) is applicable throughout the south-eastern division of the State, while allowances are added for various divisions covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—Northern district, 10s.; North Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females.

For details of index numbers, see Chapter 11.

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

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st March, 1921 .. .. .	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st March, 1922 .. .. .	4 0 0	2 1 0
28th September, 1925 <i>a</i> .. .. .	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st August, 1930 .. .. .	4 0 0	2 1 0
1st December, 1930 .. .. .	3 17 0	1 19 6
1st July, 1931 .. .. .	3 14 0	1 19 0
1st April, 1937 .. .. .	3 18 0	2 1 0
1st April, 1938 .. .. .	4 1 0	2 3 0
7th August, 1939 .. .. .	4 4 0	2 5 0
31st March, 1941 .. .. .	4 9 0	2 8 0

*a* Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

*Average Wages.*—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The table on this page gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. The Queensland average rate, which in 1914 was the lowest with the exception of Tasmania, is now the third highest. However, direct comparisons must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the State averages considerably.

WAGES, ADULT MALE RATES. <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>
30 June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	<b>52 10</b>	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	<b>54 4</b>	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	<b>96 8</b>	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	<b>101 2</b>	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	<b>88 1</b>	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1935 ..	84 2	79 9	<b>88 5</b>	77 11	86 7	81 0	83 0
31 Dec., 1936 ..	85 6	83 1	<b>88 7</b>	79 6	90 7	83 3	85 0
31 Dec., 1937 ..	92 1	88 1	<b>92 8</b>	85 10	93 1	87 0	90 4
31 Dec., 1938 ..	95 0	91 2	<b>95 10</b>	87 1	99 1	88 5	93 5
31 Dec., 1939 ..	96 7	94 0	<b>97 5</b>	88 11	100 6	89 5	95 3
30 June, 1940 ..	97 9	94 9	<b>97 5</b>	89 4	101 1	91 0	96 1
30 Sept., 1940 ..	99 5	96 7	<b>97 6</b>	90 3	103 10	91 10	97 7
31 Dec., 1940 ..	99 7	97 0	<b>97 9</b>	92 11	104 0	92 7	98 1
31 Mar., 1941 ..	102 5	99 6	<b>101 1</b>	95 2	105 9	95 6	100 9

<sup>a</sup> Averages, weighted by Industrial groups, for a full week's work.

## 6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in shops and factory and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

*Hours.*—The standard working week in Queensland is one of 44 hours, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. These conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the number of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates, in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of overtime.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
31st Dec., 1936	44·08	46·41	43·69	46·55	45·30	46·33	45·09
31st Dec., 1937	43·92	44·76	44·03	46·02	45·57	45·24	44·52
31st Dec., 1938	44·01	45·85	43·67	46·31	45·11	46·00	44·85
31st Dec., 1939	43·92	44·61	43·46	45·83	45·10	45·33	44·35
31st Dec., 1940	43·70	44·28	43·46	45·23	44·09	44·92	44·04
31st Mar., 1941	43·70	44·20	43·46	44·98	43·18	44·48	43·91

7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

*Apprenticeship.*—Under the *Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1934*, provision has been made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a Chairman appointed by the Government, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with apprenticeship matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the apprenticeship executive. At present there are 15 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 8 Advisory Committees in country centres. A special Group Committee deals with railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, and now for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1940, there were 1,896 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 957 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 722 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1939, the numbers were 2,106, 985, and 580 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, being 84·4 per cent. in 1936, 81·2 in 1937, 85·2 in 1938, 79·5 in 1939, but falling to 69·7 in 1940.

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

## APPRENTICES—QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Number Indentured.	Number Cancelled.	Year.	Number Indentured.	Number Cancelled.
1930-31 ..	572	168	1935-36 ..	1,162	79
1931-32 ..	322	239	1936-37 ..	1,219	128
1932-33 ..	435	86	1937-38 ..	1,278	158
1933-34 ..	575	83	1938-39 ..	1,303	140
1934-35 ..	713	58	1939-40 ..	1,213	254

In the next table the apprentices have been dissected into the various trades, and the total number indentured in each trade as at 30th June, 1940, has been divided according to the year of indenture which apprentices are serving. Other details are also given.

## APPRENTICES—QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Trade.	Indentured during Year.	Indentures Completed during Year.	Indentures Cancelled during Year.	Apprentices at 30th June, 1940.					Total.
				1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bread and pastry making	66	34	13	73	79	43	19	2	216
Boot .. .. .	19	17	3	21	15	16	20	25	97
Building—									
Carpentry and joinery	175	101	34	162	162	165	149	47	685
Painting .. .. .	46	28	6	39	34	37	30	19	159
Plastering .. .. .	22	16	9	20	22	24	25	17	108
Plumbing .. .. .	45	44	13	48	59	51	68	21	247
Other .. .. .	35	15	2	21	34	47	40	21	163
Coach and motor ..	58	26	11	35	57	45	29	17	183
Clothing .. .. .	18	14	1	18	12	15	3	2	50
Electrical .. .. .	106	65	23	151	89	118	99	86	543
Engineering—									
Boilermaking .. ..	15	12	6	25	24	46	34	4	133
Fitting and turning ..	145	109	16	179	144	137	113	24	597
Motor mechanic .. ..	153	56	41	128	113	122	68	27	458
Other .. .. .	50	42	9	43	52	40	46	12	193
Furniture .. .. .	94	72	14	79	76	77	72	38	342
Hairdressing .. .. .	58	27	30	45	44	36	31	3	159
Leather .. .. .	3	9	1	2	2	7	1	2	14
Printing—									
Composing .. .. .	32	34	8	32	30	26	37	26	151
Other .. .. .	24	15	3	16	29	27	36	18	126
Sheet metal working ..	14	10	2	7	28	20	5	3	63
Other .. .. .	35	34	9	42	40	26	29	15	152
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>4,839</b>

The number of apprentices at 30th June, 1939, was 5,175; the decrease being mainly accounted for by enlistments and military training. Apprentices in their fifth year were particularly affected.

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

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

The table below shows the number of placements in the various centres for the last 5 years, and the percentage of total placements to total registrations since the inception of the scheme.

**JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—PLACEMENTS.**

Year.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Mackay.	Townsville.	Total.	
							Males.	Females.
1936 .. ..	3,154	2	..	23	11	..	2,439	751
1937 .. ..	4,008	113	28	112	69	35	3,410	955
1938 .. ..	4,593	158	29	45	45	113	3,866	1,117
1939 .. ..	4,005	185	10	19	70	132	3,405	1,016
1940 .. ..	3,626	159	3	15	92	10	2,885	1,020
% of placements to registrations since 1935	65.2	85.9	57.4	57.4	94.7	67.4	65.6	66.3

In the next table the placements by the Brisbane branch since 1936 have been dissected into the three types of employment for each year, and the percentage of placements to date.

**JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—BRISBANE PLACEMENTS.**

Year.	Commercial.			Industrial.			Rural.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.
1936 .. ..	524	468	992	1,493	270	1,763	399
1937 .. ..	586	533	1,119	1,789	292	2,081	808
1938 .. ..	566	650	1,216	2,041	311	2,352	1,025
1939 .. ..	527	583	1,110	1,543	252	1,795	1,100
1940 .. ..	464	675	1,139	1,459	223	1,682	805
% of placements to registrations since 1935 ..	74.7	70.3	72.4	59.5	57.0	59.2	72.5

The figures for the industrial placements include a number of youths who became Indentured Apprentices and are included in the apprenticeship figures in the table on page 211. The numbers so included for each year from 1936 to 1940 are 688, 666, 756, 628, and 669 respectively.

### 8. WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included, but are shown separately on page 110.

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

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

1935 ..	42	21	12	5	37	3	120
1936 ..	46	22	17	7	49	7	148
1937 ..	64	38	24	4	51	8	189
1938 ..	54	26	17	12	34	3	146
1939 ..	53	26	20	14	43	5	161

#### PERSONS INCAPACITATED. *a*

1935 ..	6,134	719	480	222	1,442	177	9,174
1936 ..	7,802	739	546	180	2,035	107	11,409
1937 ..	8,150	1,027	665	156	1,752	136	11,886
1938 ..	9,704	976	746	190	1,917	128	13,661
1939 ..	9,794	976	684	178	1,662	106	13,400

*a* In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included; in other States more than 14 days.

*Workers' Compensation Insurance.*—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers against injury, and the business is handled by the State Government Insurance Office. Separate sections deal with (a) ordinary industrial accidents, including certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning, and (b) miners' phthisis, including contraction of similar diseases by workers in the quarry, flour, and bread industries. The figures for fatal accidents shown in the table in the preceding paragraph are much less than those in the following table, on account of the former including only accidents resulting from mishaps in industrial operations, whereas the latter include many non-industrial accidents, such as traffic accidents, considered to be incurred in the course of employment.

The liability for accidents increased to such an extent up to 1936, that, in July of that year, the State Insurance Office found it necessary to increase premium rates in a graded manner for certain occupations where the claims ratio was more than 50 per cent. of premiums.

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).**

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department—</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal Accidents No.	154	138	133	159	180
Non-Fatal Accidents No.	19,553	20,091	20,944	21,711	20,971
Industrial Diseases—					
Claims Admitted No.	262	368	562	359	376
Compensation Paid £	463,353	467,949	500,135	519,894	524,056
Premiums Received £	449,537	608,955	668,518	740,343	724,434
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department a</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	46	32	44	58	55
Compensation Paid .. £	19,279	18,557	19,201	18,050	16,806
Premiums Received .. £	35,821	34,259	35,324	36,661	34,550
<i>Miners' Phthisis Compensation Recipients, 30th June—</i>					
Incapacitated .. No.	220	216	218	215	178
Dependent .. No.	199	212	211	203	204

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

**9. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**

Compulsory insurance against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as desirable, and the principle that its cost should be shared by the insured employees, by their employers, and by the community through its Government, has been generally adopted. The further principle is accepted that employees and industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible, and variations in premiums according to risk are not usual. The Queensland system was introduced to make provision not only for what might be termed ordinary unemployment, but also for seasonal workers whose higher seasonal wages do not cover "off-season" periods.

Special provision is made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

Unemployment insurance is not intended to and cannot cope with the more violent fluctuations of the whole economic system, and for the excess unemployment in times of depression supplementary provision is made solely from Government funds.

*Queensland System.*—This was established in 1923 to cover all persons over the age of 18 working under State awards, with contributions of 3d. per week from each employee and the same amount from the employer and the Government. In 1928 these contributions were increased to 6d., at which they have remained, and other classes of persons have been admitted to the scheme. Sustainance Benefits are paid to eligible persons for a period calculated according to the amount of contributions made during the previous twelve months. The maximum period allowed is 15 weeks. Sustainance is paid for 1 week for 2 weeks' contributions, rising by 1 week for each additional 1½ weeks' (approximately) contributions to the maximum of 15 weeks for contributions of 6 months or more.



Benefits are at the rate of 15s. per week for individuals of either sex in the Brisbane and Southern districts, with 10s. added for a married man supporting his wife, and 4s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Higher payments are made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 18s. 3d., 12s. 6d., and 5s. in the North-Western district.

*Finance.*—During the first four years the Fund accumulated a credit balance of £177,638, but the drought of 1926-27 increased unemployment and the credit balance of the Fund was reduced to £10,665. Increased rates of contributions restored the credit balance to £62,997 for 1928-29, but by 1931 this was converted into a debit balance. The reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and since 1931-32 it has steadily increased. In the following table the increasing contributions reflect increasing employment, and the increasing expenditures since 1932-33 represent the restoration of benefits.

**UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.**

Item.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Employees' contributions	176,782	187,669	197,782	207,837	213,261
Employers' contributions					
Government .. ..	38,934	39,924	41,171	42,907	43,676
Other .. ..	137,848	147,743	156,610	164,929	169,584
Government Endowment	176,824	185,553	197,361	206,336	213,393
Other .. ..	164	75	114	130	144
Total .. ..	530,552	560,964	593,038	622,139	640,058
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Sustenance Benefits ..	452,920	460,757	476,191	494,862	591,328
Administration .. ..	26,554	27,629	28,773	30,160	31,581
Other .. ..	184	142	827	130,549 <sup>a</sup>	37
Total .. ..	479,658	488,528	505,791	655,571	622,946
Credit Balance of Fund ..	307,419	379,855	467,102	433,670	450,782

<sup>a</sup> Including £130,000 paid into the Special Employment Works Fund.

**10. SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.**

The intensity of the depression in 1930-31 made special provision necessary for the relief of unemployment and a special tax was imposed to provide funds for that relief. This tax was replaced in January, 1939, by the *State Development Tax*, for which rates and other information are given in Chapter 13.

With the passing of the *State Development Tax Act* it was decided to abolish the system of intermittent relief work carried out under the *Unemployment Relief Tax* and institute a full-time employment restoration plan. A Special Employment Works Fund was created, and during 1939-40 money from the State Development Tax and Loan Fund was paid into it. During 1939-40 the expenditure from this Fund was £2,070,667—comprising

£754,000 for main roads; £323,182 for forestry; £271,154 for public estate improvement; £442,000 for the Stanley River dam; £46,301 for Brisbane River improvement works; £45,043 for railways; and £188,987 for other works. Disbursements are made by the Government on the recommendation of the Treasury and the Co-ordinator-General. The object of this policy is to secure the maximum amount of useful employment in return for the money expended.

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

STATE DEVELOPMENT TAX FUND, QUEENSLAND *a*

Item.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>Income—</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of stamps ..	1,340,726	1,370,961	1,484,851	1,351,647	1,035,945
Taxation Dept. ..	1,147,315	1,121,704	1,298,723	1,084,841	1,219,252
Golden Casket Grant	6,596	6,350	..	..	..
Com. Govt. Grant ..	..	21,700	..	..	..
Other .. ..	..	116,457	23,387	14,866	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,494,637</b>	<b>2,637,172</b>	<b>2,806,961</b>	<b>2,451,354</b>	<b>2,255,197</b>
<i>Payments—</i>					
<i>To Public Authorities—</i>					
Brisbane City Council	621,516	612,831	607,836	186,058	..
Other Local Authorities	545,105	572,518	554,825	139,627	..
Main Roads Com'n. ..	139,595	14,908	10,463	26,501	..
Transfer to Special Emp. Works Fund..	..	..	..	889,115	848,916
<i>Department of—</i>					
Railways .. ..	15,536	9,973	1,799	3,727	24,682
Lands .. ..	4,268	58,921	63,169	3,308	..
Mines (Prospecting)	40,910	44,347	36,047	31,497	30,075
Agriculture and Stock	2,824	3,137	3,621	1,364	..
Harbours and Marine	35,592 <sup>b</sup>	34,880 <sup>b</sup>	34,386 <sup>b</sup>	9,935 <sup>b</sup>	..
Works (State Schools)	68,321	73,229	85,911	65,005	..
Other Schools and Churches .. ..	79,473	102,283	110,220	32,239	..
Other .. ..	123,346	215,756	239,513	86,486	..
<i>Other Relief Pay- ments—</i>					
Rations .. ..	234,448	233,530	298,327	506,108	564,576
Other .. ..	647,852 <sup>c</sup>	970,451 <sup>c</sup>	493,496 <sup>c</sup>	141,124	458,663 <sup>c</sup>
<i>Administration—</i>					
Taxation Dept. ..	54,732	60,778	67,510	49,876	46,386
Dept. of Labour ..	39,664	48,974	53,242	56,877	53,601
Police Department	..	3,948	3,948	3,948	3,948
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,653,182</b>	<b>3,059,964</b>	<b>2,664,313</b>	<b>2,232,795</b>	<b>2,030,847</b>

*a* Figures prior to 31st Dec., 1938, are for the Unemployment Relief Tax.

*b* Including Bureau of Industry River Improvement Works.

*c* Including interest payments on Loan Expenditure previously incurred for the purpose of subsidising employment relief works undertaken by Local and Semi-Public Authorities. In 1939-40 Sinking Fund charges on such loans are included, and in 1935-36 and 1936-37, subsidies of loans.

## Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

This Chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditures and public debt.

Section 4 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and Section 5 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in Sections 6 and 7 for Queensland and more briefly for the Commonwealth and all States. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local government finance is briefly stated in Section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State, semi-Government and public bodies.

Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

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Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of Government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into three categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.

*The Financial Agreement of 1928.*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for fifty-eight years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund

contributions of—

(a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on debts as at 30th June, 1927; and

(b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter.

The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last two years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					
		1927-28.			1939-40.	1940-41. Estimated.	Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		Interest Contribution.	Sinking Fund Contribution.	Total.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
N.S.W.	2,917,411	2,917,411	296,360	3,213,771	3,551,853	3,563,499	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,127,159	179,094	2,306,253	2,427,375	2,434,159	34,543
Q'land	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>132,392</b>	<b>1,228,627</b>	<b>1,300,233</b>	<b>1,306,235</b>	<b>23,410</b>
S. A. ..	703,816	703,816	107,874	811,690	884,047	887,816	15,535
W. A. ..	a560,639	473,432	78,559	551,991	648,198	652,432	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	266,859	28,598	295,457	309,261	310,859	7,511
Total	7,672,119	7,584,912	822,877	8,407,789	9,120,967	9,155,000	163,865

a Includes Special Payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them (3½ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the above table.

*The Australian Loan Council.*—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls Government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the

Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

*Recent Australian Borrowings.*—The amounts of loans invited and subscribed by the public during the last 5 years are shown below. In 1933 and 1934 there were excess offerings by the public, and in 1935 and 1936 loans were under-subscribed. The amount raised in 1937 was slightly in excess of the amount invited; but in 1938 and 1939 raisings were well below the amounts invited. A loan was floated in London in each of the latter two years, but public offerings were very small on each occasion. Details of London loans are included in the figures below. For 1940 the public subscriptions were greater than the amounts invited.

Loans have usually been floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes; but in November, 1938, a loan for defence and conversion of Commonwealth loans was floated instead of the usual Commonwealth and State loan; and in 1939 loans were raised in February and May for Commonwealth and State works. In June and December of 1939 additional loans were taken up by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, and public subscriptions were not invited; these loans are not included in the following statement. Loans were raised in March, May, and November of 1940. The amounts raised from the public represent the amounts obtained up to the dates of closing of the several loans.

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised from the Public.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£		£		£ s. d.
1936 ..	16,500,000	..	12,709,000	..	3 18 4
1937 ..	15,500,000	..	16,065,360	..	3 17 3
1938 ..	21,250,000	..	16,597,850	..	3 16 4
1939 ..	19,250,000	..	9,850,000	..	3 19 1
1940 ..	66,000,000	..	67,047,230	..	3 4 3

The 1940 loans issued comprised amounts of £18 m. (Defence £10 m., and Works £8 m.), bearing interest rates of  $3\frac{3}{8}$  and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., £20 m. (Defence), and £28 m. (Defence 20 m., and Works £8 m.), these two loans bearing interest rates of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

In May, 1941, there was a loan of £35 m. (£27 m. for Defence and £8 m. for Commonwealth and State works). It was issued at par, with an interest rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for subscriptions maturing in 5 years, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for 9 to 15 years. The public subscribed £35,871,600. In October, 1941, a conversion and Defence loan of £100 m. was floated; £30 m. being for Defence. It was issued at par. with interest rates of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for 5 years' subscriptions and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for 9 to 16 years.

An interest free loan of £5 m. was also opened in May, 1940, for War purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount, it was decided to let the loan remain open for the duration of the war. The net proceeds to 30th September, 1941, totalled £5,590,279.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates can be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and if held for a period of 7 years will be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. The face value of certificates sold up to 30th June, 1941, was £22,516,356.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowing are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

*Commonwealth Payments to States.*—The next table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1939-40.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>(a) Direct Payments.</i>							
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest .. ..	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund .. ..	634	300	204	180	175	43	1,536
Federal Aid Roads .. ..	1,252	780	851	494	856	223	4,456
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	995	595	430	2,020
Grants for Public Works .. ..	39	28	15	9	6	3	100
Trans-Australian Railway .. ..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Total .. ..	4,843	3,235	2,166	2,402	2,105	966	15,717
<i>(b) Assistance for Producers</i>							
Wheat Industry .. ..	912	415	110	436	498	4	2,375
Special Payment during operation of Flour Tax Bounties—	..	..	..	..	..	111	111
Cotton .. ..	..	..	60	..	..	..	60
Iron and Steel Products .. ..	8	2	..	..	..	..	10
Sulphur .. ..	15	18	..	17	..	5	55
Wine Export .. ..	2	5	..	140	..	..	147
Tractor .. ..	5	2	..	..	..	..	7
Citrus Fruits .. ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	4
Motor Industry .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Apple and Pear Research .. ..	1	1	1	..	1	1	5
Tobacco Investigation .. ..	1	2	2	1	2	1	9
Cattle Tick Control .. ..	30	..	30	..	..	..	60
Artificial Fertilizer Subsidy .. ..	..	17	4	1	1	..	23
Farmers' Debt Adjustment (Loan Fund) .. ..	210	210	100	100	100	30	750
Total .. ..	1,187	672	307	698	602	152	3,618
<i>(c) Other Payments—</i>							
National Fitness Campaign .. ..	3	3	2	2	3	2	15
National Health Campaign .. ..	6	8	7	6	7	5	39
Medical Research .. ..	6	9	4	2	1	..	22
Grants for Other Research .. ..	7	8	4	6	3	2	30
Total .. ..	22	28	17	16	14	9	106
<b>Total, All Payments .. ..</b>	<b>6,052</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>19,441</b>
Revenue Payments .. ..	5,842	3,725	2,390	3,016	2,621	1,097	18,691
Loan Fund Payments .. ..	210	210	100	100	100	30	750

The preceding table shows payments made by the Commonwealth Government, which are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes. The assistance to State finances which the first group provides may be gauged from the table on page 218. Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs. An analogous case is the subsidy of Local Government expenditures in other countries. It is not always clear to what extent the third group relieve State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out at all, or might carry out less extensively, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the finding of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their Government services conform to their financial capacities. For 1939-40 the special grants were:—South Australia, £995,000; Western Australia, £595,000; and Tasmania, £430,000; and £20,000 was paid to South Australia under the Port Augusta-Port Pirie Railway Agreement. Since 1935-36 an amount of £100,000 has been made available to the States to provide portion of the interest and redemption charges on loans for public works undertaken by Local Authorities and other bodies. This grant will be made annually for ten years and is conditional on a grant of at least equal value being made by the States. In Queensland one-third of the capital cost of any work coming within the scheme will be a subsidy by the State, and the balance will be a loan to the Local Authority, one-half of the interest and redemption thereon being provided by the Commonwealth Grant, the Local Authority to pay the other half.

Payments during the five years ending 30th June, 1940, to the State Governments of Australia from the Commonwealth Government amounted to £96,686,743, of which £8,283,793 came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of this, £45,169,404 were paid under the Financial Agreement, £13,130,000 as special grants of various kinds, £18,690,322 for roads, and £19,697,017 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs duty and excise duty collected on petrol.

Queensland's share of all payments from the Commonwealth during the five years has been £12,105,467, or about £12.2 per head, compared with about £14.1 per head to the States as a whole. Queensland has benefited

more than the other States by the bounty on cotton production, but special grants to other States, and assistance to industries not important in Queensland have caused Queensland's amount per head to be lower than the amount for the States taken as a whole.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES—FIVE YEARS.

State.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1940-41. (Estimates)
FROM REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	4,807,853	4,956,382	5,523,001	5,842,239	5,105,891
Victoria ..	3,440,402	3,462,855	3,710,384	3,724,422	3,349,949
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>2,111,963</b>	<b>2,314,285</b>	<b>2,396,565</b>	<b>2,390,287</b>	<b>2,113,806</b>
S. Australia ..	2,947,451	2,857,184	3,084,605	3,016,374	2,734,996
W. Australia ..	1,932,213	2,131,554	2,528,247	2,620,578	2,289,312
Tasmania ..	1,191,821	1,168,850	1,023,575	1,097,344	925,529
Total ..	16,431,703	16,891,110	18,266,377	18,691,244	16,519,483
FROM LOAN FUND.					
N. S. Wales ..	626,000	840,000	465,000	210,000	175,000
Victoria ..	572,000	840,000	550,000	210,000	125,000
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>
S. Australia ..	278,500	280,000	300,000	100,000	65,000
W. Australia ..	319,500	300,000	300,000	100,000	65,000
Tasmania ..	46,000	70,000	85,000	30,000	5,000
Total ..	1,937,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	750,000	500,000
TOTAL.					
N. S. Wales ..	5,433,853	5,796,382	5,988,001	6,052,239	5,280,891
Victoria ..	4,012,402	4,302,855	4,260,384	3,934,422	3,474,949
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>2,206,963</b>	<b>2,484,285</b>	<b>2,696,565</b>	<b>2,490,287</b>	<b>2,178,806</b>
S. Australia ..	3,225,951	3,137,184	3,384,605	3,116,374	2,799,996
W. Australia ..	2,251,713	2,431,554	2,828,247	2,720,578	2,354,312
Tasmania ..	1,237,821	1,238,850	1,108,575	1,127,344	930,529
Total ..	18,368,703	19,391,110	20,266,377	19,441,244	17,019,483

The estimate for 1940-41 will be the lowest amount to be paid to the States since 1933-34; grants for Federal Aid Roads will be £3,100,000 as against £4,456,000 in 1939-40, and assistance to the Wheat Industry will be £1,483,000 as against £2,375,000 for the previous year. The decrease in petrol consumption will lower the amount of petrol tax available for distribution to the States, and the acquisition of the wheat crop by the Commonwealth Government at a stabilised price will necessitate less assistance to wheat farmers.

## 2. STATE REVENUE FUND.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of



State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 228.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
<b>Taxation—</b>	£	£	£
Income .. .. .	3,452,653	..	3,452,653
Motor .. .. .	67,819	960,428	1,028,247
State Development .. .. .	2,255,197	..	2,255,197
Other <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,993,827	86,524	2,080,351
<b>Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—</b>			
Railways .. .. .	7,918,487	26,324	7,944,811
Other .. .. .	97,731	2,598,537	2,696,268
Land Revenue .. .. .	1,545,929	534,642	2,080,571
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	814,157	249,073	1,063,230
Commonwealth Payments .. .. .	1,096,235	1,266,936	2,363,171
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	426,665	426,665
Transfer from Loan Fund to Special Employment Works Fund .. .. .	..	1,221,751	1,221,751
Other .. .. .	779,109	552,964	1,332,073
<b>Net Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>20,021,144</b>	<b>7,923,844</b>	<b>27,944,988</b>
<b>Gross Total Receipts <i>b</i> .. .. .</b>	<b>20,755,504</b>	<b>9,283,001</b>	<b>30,038,505</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>			
	£	£	£
General Administration <i>c</i> .. .. .	1,836,327	598,644	2,434,971
Education .. .. .	1,852,756	93,799	1,946,555
Public Health and Recreation .. .. .	587,792	..	587,792
Social Amelioration <i>d</i> .. .. .	980,379	625,334	1,605,713
<b>Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—</b>			
Railways .. .. .	6,229,515	45,042	6,274,557
Other .. .. .	92,014	2,725,296	2,817,310
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	200	2,336,626	2,336,826
Land Settlement .. .. .	247,205	500,026	747,231
Forestry .. .. .	43,226	808,622	851,848
Agriculture .. .. .	180,216	141,264	321,480
Stanley River Dam .. .. .	..	442,000	442,000
Debt Charges .. .. .	6,839,579	..	6,839,579
Other .. .. .	295,507	170,643	466,150
<b>Net Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>19,184,716</b>	<b>8,487,296</b>	<b>27,672,012</b>
<b>Gross Total Expenditure <i>c</i> .. .. .</b>	<b>20,739,749</b>	<b>9,025,780</b>	<b>29,765,529</b>

*a* For details, see page 236.

*b* This is the gross total of all funds—no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

*c* Includes law, order, and public safety.

*d* Includes rations distributed to unemployed persons.

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 table on the previous page. 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 shows the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure. It should be noted that the amount of £1,221,751 transferred from the Loan Fund to the Special Employment Works Fund and spent on roads, forestry, Stanley River Dam, &c., is allocated to such headings of expenditure in the Loan Expenditure table on page 229.

In the following table the net Receipts and Expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last five years on the same basis as the figures, with transfers eliminated, shown in the previous table. Preliminary figures for 1940-41 are included in this table, as detailed accounts are not yet available to permit an analysis for this year similar to that given for 1939-40.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—SUMMARY.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
1936-37 .. ..	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1936-37 .. ..	16,074	8,192	24,266	16,452	7,902	24,354
1937-38 .. ..	16,876	9,388	26,264	17,184	8,674	25,858
1938-39 .. ..	18,870	8,589	27,459	18,328	9,056	27,384
1939-40 .. ..	20,021	7,924	27,945	19,185	8,487	27,672
1940-41 .. ..	21,086	8,163	29,249	20,665	7,359	28,024

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It is worth noticing that the proportion of revenue from "Lands" in Queensland is large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 87, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways"; but as has just been pointed out, most of this is absorbed in working expenses to earn the revenue.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 220, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts. The other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Probate and succession duties ..	528,412	583,741	636,207	677,037	658,298
Other stamp duties ..	545,167	548,732	632,329	610,110	605,490
Land Tax .. ..	411,598	402,308	405,070	401,682	408,640
Income Tax .. ..	2,295,004	2,565,278	2,868,864	3,157,249	3,452,653
State Develop. Tax ..	..	..	..	1,332,751	2,255,197
Lottery Tax .. ..	75,125	77,375	87,000	93,750	85,125
Racing Taxes .. ..	82,388	87,142	94,508	93,476	94,029
Motor Taxes .. ..	63,335	55,315	60,112	65,949	67,819
Liquor Taxes .. ..	54,855	77,966	80,360	85,422	88,058
License and other Taxes .. ..	46,200	44,650	47,579	55,742	54,187
<b>Total, Taxation ..</b>	<b>4,102,084</b>	<b>4,442,507</b>	<b>4,912,029</b>	<b>6,573,168</b>	<b>7,769,496</b>
<b>Railways .. ..</b>	<b>6,643,834</b>	<b>6,923,110</b>	<b>7,226,328</b>	<b>7,638,525</b>	<b>7,918,487</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents .. ..	1,063,794	1,110,072	1,108,737	1,084,804	1,095,955
Forestry .. ..	302,777	323,550	375,491	370,469	397,652
Other .. ..	58,775	56,087	58,914	57,734	57,022
<b>Total, Lands ..</b>	<b>1,425,346</b>	<b>1,489,709</b>	<b>1,543,142</b>	<b>1,513,007</b>	<b>1,550,629c</b>
<b>Interest .. ..</b>	<b>1,063,813</b>	<b>1,399,547</b>	<b>1,298,812</b>	<b>1,002,390</b>	<b>1,250,188c</b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt. Main Roads Fund</b>	<b>1,171,235</b>	<b>1,168,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>
Transfer .. ..	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Loan Fund Transfer a	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	115,560
Fees for Services ..	253,911	265,362	277,077	282,535	286,207
Other b .. ..	478,768	496,568	636,108	874,509	518,702
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>15,488,991</b>	<b>16,535,038</b>	<b>17,339,731</b>	<b>19,330,369</b>	<b>20,755,504</b>

a Portion of loan repayments from Local Authorities, etc., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for application towards Sinking Fund payments.

b Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, etc.

c Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds, and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Lands" and "Interest," although on page 223 they are placed in the "Trust Fund" column under these heads.

*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The following statement 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. To prepare the table, therefore, an elaborate analysis of the State Accounts was necessary; items being placed to function of expenditure without regard to the Government Department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under "Other Development of State Resources" and deducted from the Railway Department, expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under "Agriculture, Pastoral, and Dairying" and not with the Education Department.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount of £4,779 shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other Mining operations (coal mines, Chillagoe smelters, etc.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for Government and Public Hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue. "Unemployment Relief" for 1938-39 and 1939-40 include disbursements from the State Development Tax for ration relief to unemployed persons.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-1940.
Legislative and General Administration—	£	£	£	£	£
Parliament, including Governor ..	87,997	99,389	90,697	92,704	92,781
Electoral .. ..	10,553	9,137	32,159	9,169	10,057
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	2,993	2,745	2,234	3,011	1,444
Other .. ..	618,276	673,476	727,447	889,199	955,438
Total .. ..	719,819	784,747	852,537	994,083	1,059,720 $\alpha$
Law, Order, Public Safety—					
Police .. ..	523,871	535,488	569,967	595,197	627,547
Prisons .. ..	31,583	31,561	34,005	35,144	37,139
Other .. ..	234,942	254,151	269,634	279,147	287,109
Total .. ..	790,396	821,200	873,606	909,488	951,795 $\alpha$
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	23,356	23,902	26,995	28,173	27,689
Labour Legislation	17,484	18,348	21,220	20,522	21,113
Weights and Measures ..	10,070	11,054	10,323	12,008	9,620
Transport Control	8,807	12,282	12,453	13,344	10,356
Liquor Lic. Control	..	3,469	3,282	3,201	3,395
Other .. ..	..	..	150	144	150
Total .. ..	59,717	69,055	74,423	77,392	72,323
Education—					
State Schools ..	1,384,854	1,463,570	1,530,030	1,607,237	1,614,466
Technical Colleges	94,484	109,625	123,232	129,015	135,484
University .. ..	30,560	32,073	33,491	40,939	39,212
Agricultural .. ..	44,375	40,674	42,237	43,930	45,241
Other .. ..	21,579	16,958	17,626	17,518	18,353
Total .. ..	1,575,852	1,662,900	1,746,616	1,838,639	1,852,756
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	5,680	6,656	7,077	7,474	7,652
Art Gallery .. ..	550	675	550	550	700
Total .. ..	6,230	7,331	7,627	8,024	8,352

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-1940.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Health and Recreation—					
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	211,181	216,033	222,595	193,313	210,191
Mental Hospitals ..	205,586	215,609	234,419	243,099	255,574
Baby Clinics ..	16,931	20,022	22,113	24,383	27,524
Other ..	74,541	79,291	82,739	90,365	94,503
Total ..	508,239	530,955	561,866	551,160	587,792
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	191,244	188,557	190,782	189,172	192,939
Aborigines ..	46,486	57,337	61,878	70,931	72,201
Unemployment ..	242,555	251,525	212,845	555,649	831,080
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated ..	82,354	86,069	87,961	93,687	97,552
Total ..	562,639	583,488	553,466	909,439	1,193,772 <sup>a</sup>
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	209,930	223,366	233,209	248,348	247,205
Mining ..	57,600	61,761	63,862	89,448	94,796
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying	228,245	179,354	162,439	191,541	207,004
Forestry ..	31,868	37,203	39,892	42,465	43,226
Transfer to Special Emp. Works Fund <sup>b</sup> ..	..	..	..	586,148	848,916
Other ..	88,366	99,462	103,996	184,334	118,681
Total ..	616,009	601,146	603,398	1,342,284	1,559,828
Business Undertakings (Gross)—					
Railways ..	5,082,673	5,298,840	5,713,973	6,023,318	6,229,515
State Batteries ..	4,689	4,809	5,662	5,051	4,779
Total ..	5,087,362	5,303,649	5,719,635	6,028,369	6,234,294
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	4,980,730	5,066,429	5,153,789	5,153,929	5,251,147
Exchange and Commission ..	837,533	837,613	838,875	855,542	915,412
Sinking Fund ..	477,170	537,240	573,417	639,756	673,020
Total ..	6,295,433	6,441,282	6,566,081	6,649,227	6,839,579
Other ..	9,110	9,475	8,968	8,218	379,538
Total Expenditure ..	16,230,806	16,815,228	17,568,223	19,316,323	20,739,749

<sup>a</sup> Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, *e.g.*, for superannuation, unemployment insurance subsidy, etc., are included here under "General Administration, etc.," and "Social Amelioration," although on page 223 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

<sup>b</sup> These amounts are part of the State Development Tax and were expended principally on Roads, Forestry, and Land Settlement.

*Trust Funds.*—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds for the last two years, and the balance as at 30th June, 1940.

## TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND.

Fund.	1938-39.		1939-40.		Balance 30th June, 1940.
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Banana Industry ..	4,641	7,279	4,944	6,337	— 14,199
Brands ..	6,324	6,725	5,145	4,851	2,136
Bureau of Rural Development <i>a b</i> ..	95,886	92,771	86,478	84,321	43,551
Chillagoe State Smelters — Reconstruction Account ..	248,658	293,825	320,524	317,665	— 429,607
Dairy Cattle Improvement ..	5,620	5,184	5,644	4,805	3,741
Defence Works ..	..	..	307,136	283,710	23,426
Forestry and Lumbering ..	389,416	390,735	487,739	487,099	1,121
Harbour Dues ..	195,507	122,439	196,841	142,308	56,650
Land Act Improvement ..	30,278	45,618	26,915	32,439	20,104
Main Roads ..	1,573,140	1,576,363	1,847,083	1,795,410	51,934
Police Superannuation ..	92,314	92,360	90,902	90,433	575
Public Service Superannuation ..	215,326	53,154	226,046	57,382	2,252,839
Special Emp. Works ..	1,952,505	1,952,505	2,070,667	2,070,667	..
State Advances Corporation—Workers' Dwellings <i>a</i> ..	405,486	396,992	225,800	198,409	140,489
State Coal Mines ..	195,944	204,754	197,527	197,577	— 35,107
State Coke Works ..	57,812	53,495	50,627	49,211	— 2,264
State Enterprises ..	11,673	1,273	9,021	1,161	115,928
State Insurance <i>c</i> ..	1,677,679	1,805,747	1,753,136	1,860,483	6,018,066
State Transport Road <i>d</i> ..	54,945	53,699	53,436	54,945	53,436
Stock Diseases ..	46,077	42,948	47,819	42,261	— 257,723
Stock Routes Improvement, &c. ..	8,952	8,626	9,177	10,057	10,015
Sugar Cane Prices ..	22,444	24,829	25,244	27,804	16,535
Sugar ..	25,047	25,642	29,061	25,673	21,503
Unemp. Insurance ..	622,139	655,571	640,058	624,946	444,782
Unemp. Relief Tax ..	1,118,603	1,109,347	..	..	..
Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Act ..	19,614	19,841	19,810	19,362	6,654
Workers' Homes <i>a</i> ..	34,452	42,911	44,681	40,675	30,942
Other ..	678,345	643,318	501,540	495,789	801,519
Total ..	9,788,827	9,727,951	9,283,001	9,025,780	9,377,043e

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

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

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

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

*e* Cash, £3,336,282, and securities, £6,040,761.

## 3. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—This is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, etc. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., State Advances Corporation), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1940, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1939-40.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	521,347	500,995	39,144,432
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>a</sup>
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings .. .. .	3,430	362	4,160,580
Public Buildings .. .. .	493,296	481,601	6,461,525
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	62,500	895,339
Main Roads Commission .. .. .	369,756	259,136	3,732,611
Harbours and Marine .. .. .	37,238	37,117	2,797,541
Mining .. .. .	19,830	16,194	210,817
Forestry .. .. .	160,718	157,750	1,177,705
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-14,122	59,348
Land Resumptions .. .. .	171,794	146,972	3,162,714
Prickly-pear Lands .. .. .	48,944	27,978	836,639
Water Supply, Irrigation .. .. .	462,862	441,546	3,161,222
Bureau of Rural Development .. .. .	209,498	35,682	1,710,467
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	17,455	7,203	302,384
Wire Netting .. .. .	6,753	-13,622	320,185
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-58,623	624,094
State Advances Corporation—			
Workers' Dwellings .. .. .	269,110	-4,069	2,893,598
Workers' Homes .. .. .	36,929	-34,285	951,163
Building Improvement .. .. .	1,896	-12,863	48,309
Soldier Settlement .. .. .	3,224	-38,127	1,210,278
Loans to Local Authorities .. .. .	389,306	-29,117	13,664,827
Subsidies to Local Authorities .. .. .	638,635	638,635	4,433,001
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	100,000	99,884	1,888,590
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,962,021</b>	<b>2,708,727<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>132,271,668</b>
<i>Add</i> Deficits on Loans .. .. .	..	..	5,535,165
Amount not yet received from Commonwealth .. .. .	..	..	1,208
<i>Less</i> Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	10,055,858
			127,752,183
<i>Cr.</i> Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	1,281,034
<b>Gross Public Debt .. .. .</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>129,033,217</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

<sup>b</sup> Includes £100,000 repayments from Local Bodies, &c., transferred to Sinking Fund through Consolidated Revenue.

*State Government Debt.*—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1940, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
7 0 0	1,631,871	114,231
6 0 0	2,054,865	123,292
5 0 0	39,997,661	1,999,883
4 10 0	1,025,106	46,130
4 0 0	20,621,878	824,787
3 17 6	7,676,302	297,107
3 15 0	14,468,261	542,510
3 12 6	568,000	20,590
3 10 0	12,232,023	428,050
3 9 9	6,059,326	209,757
3 7 6	1,303,740	44,001
3 5 0	2,456,850	79,769
3 2 6	70,000	2,188
3 2 0	5,111,762	158,266
3 0 0	11,179,587	335,119
2 18 1	5,100	148
2 14 3	352,915	9,573
2 6 6	54,750	1,273
1 15 0	340,000	5,950
1 10 0	1,823,000	27,345
Treasury Bonds, 6½% ..	220	11
Gross Public Debt ..	129,033,217	5,269,980
Less Sinking Funds ..	792,809	
Net Public Debt. . . .	128,240,408	

The State Government owes the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under the *Wire and Wire Netting Advances Act of 1927* which is not included in the foregoing statement. This is used to lend to settlers for fencing purposes, and is repayable by the settlers over 25 years. It is supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £129,033,217 is payable as follows:—

	£	
Australia .. .. .	59,342,231	46·0%
London .. .. .	62,788,171	48·7%
America .. .. .	6,902,815	5·3%

The proportions of public debt maturing Overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 54 and 46 per cent.; compared with 44 and 56 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together, and 41 and 59 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £2,102,281; London, £2,784,952; America, £382,747; representing average interest rates of 3·54, 4·44, and 5·54 per cent., respectively.



During the last 10 years there has been an increase in the Queensland net public debt of £16,906,433; the increase during the year 1939-40 being £1,554,715.

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. a	Advances to Settlers, etc. b	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1930-31 .. ..	443	186	483	499	1,731	3,342
1931-32 .. ..	71	190	368	305	331	1,265
1932-33 .. ..	70	271	520	581	2,408	3,850
1933-34 .. ..	366	469	447	966	2,154	4,402
1934-35 .. ..	873	892	584	1,372	1,741	5,462
1935-36 .. ..	694	574	661	1,315	1,826	5,070
1936-37 .. ..	525	459	513	1,199	1,444	4,140
1937-38 .. ..	650	460	445	1,255	1,040	3,850
1938-39 .. ..	510	514	401	1,039	1,029	3,493
1939-40 .. ..	521	638	545	925	1,333	3,962
Net Loan Expenditure to date ..	65,598	5,508	8,060	18,098	35,008	132,272

a Includes Main Roads Commission.

b Including Bureau of Rural Development, State Advances Corporation, and Soldier Settlement.

About one half of the gross public debt has been incurred in the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads and water and sewerage) have taken £18·1m. Over the last 10 years, loans and subsidies to local bodies have been the largest avenue of loan expenditure, displacing railways which previously absorbed the greatest percentage. During the latter years of the period, expenditure on roads directly and on loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely to be spent on roads) has exceeded railway expenditure. Substantial amounts of loan funds have also been devoted to making advances to settlers, home builders, &c.

#### 4. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Unlike the States, the greater portion of Commonwealth revenue is obtained from taxation, the only large Commonwealth business undertaking being the Post Office. As will be seen from the following table, customs and excise is the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, and, in fact, in 1939-40, it alone yielded 48·1 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1930-31	28,295	3,473	13,639	2,758	2,255	13,148	5,999	69,567
1931-32	28,406	8,425	13,486	2,157	1,485	12,654	4,919	71,532
1932-33	32,993	9,369	10,879	1,650	1,255	12,895	4,472	73,513
1933-34	34,255	8,696	9,315	1,325	2,818	13,461	4,072	73,942
1934-35	37,870	8,554	8,762	1,281	2,288	14,279	4,335	77,369
1935-36	41,438	9,432	8,775	1,327	2,645	15,223	3,363	82,203
1936-37	42,993	8,008	8,556	1,435	1,781	16,223	3,812	82,808
1937-38	48,383	8,024	9,398	1,368	1,875	17,168	3,242	89,458
1938-39	47,632	9,308	11,883	1,489	3,725	17,876	3,152	95,065
1939-40	53,825	12,196	16,430	1,646	5,914	18,466 <sup>a</sup>	3,437	111,914

<sup>a</sup> Post Office, £17,878(000) ; Railways, £588(000).

*Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.*—This is shown in the next table.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence. <sup>a</sup>	War and Repatriation. <sup>b</sup>	Business Under-takings. <sup>a</sup>	Pensions and Maternity Allowances	Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1930-31	4,097	29,141	14,052	12,341	13,113	7,581	80,325
1931-32	3,593	20,963	13,287	11,504	12,101	8,770	70,218
1932-33	3,573	19,122	13,234	11,092	12,525	10,420	69,966
1933-34	4,056	19,154	13,415	11,266	13,212	11,537	72,640
1934-35	4,766	19,018	13,441	12,091	13,782	13,560	76,658
1935-36	5,886	18,241	15,298	13,133	14,474	11,604	78,636
1936-37	7,381	18,724	16,590	14,369	14,471	9,996	81,531
1937-38	6,515	18,948	17,554	16,199	15,539	11,208	85,963
1938-39	9,984	19,257	20,222	16,428	15,349	13,197	94,437
1939-40	10,344	34,151	18,201 <sup>d</sup>	16,876	15,597	13,816	108,985

<sup>a</sup> Including new works paid for from Revenue.

<sup>b</sup> Including War Pensions.

<sup>c</sup> Invalid and Old-age Pensions.

<sup>d</sup> Post Office, £16,581(000) ; Railways, £1,620(000).

The information in the above table applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the above table. This applies particularly to defence expenditure. Thus, in addition to the amounts appropriated yearly under the ordinary defence vote as shown in the table, an amount of £4,160,000 was set aside in 1934-35, £2,000,000 in 1936-37, £3,494,733 in 1938-39, and £627,309 in 1939-40 for defence equipment and civil aviation.

War and Repatriation expenditure fell by over £8 m. in 1931-32, on account of the previous year's conversion of internal loans, and in 1932-33 by nearly £2 m. through the remission of interest on war debt to the British Government. The increase in 1939-40 is due to expenditure of over £15 m. on war services.

See Chapter 5 for the increase in pensions and maternity allowances.

The payments to or for States are amounts paid under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, and special "non-recurring" grants to the States are included amongst "Other."

*Expenditure from Loans.*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, etc. The totals to date are exclusive of loan moneys spent on the 1914-18 War, for which the Commonwealth Government owes an additional £264 m. The table on page 234 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £119 m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £134 m. of the following table is accounted for by adding to the latter the cost of properties and railways transferred from the States, £17 m.; funding of deficits, £16 m.; and cost of raising loans, £3 m.; from which £29 m. must be deducted for present war expenditure, and £23 m. for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments, leaving a balance of £1 m. in hand.

## COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence. and War Services. <i>a</i>	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>b</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1930-31	54	..	1,286	130	263	258	1,991
1931-32	..	3,296	..	..	..	154	3,450
1932-33	..	133	..	-5	100	334	562
1933-34	165	..	..	-2	59	300	522
1934-35	151	..	1,241	1	105	437	1,935
1935-36	168	317	224	107	153	723	1,692
1936-37	-7	1,500	302	358	101	457	2,711
1937-38	2,066	2,500	..	-1	-6	-10	4,549
1938-39	1,912	2,000	-1	..	-7	-310	3,594
1939-40	28,814	750	1,853	..	-11	-51	31,355
Total to date ..	37,722	10,496	37,042	13,879	8,491	25,847	133,477

*a* Excluding expenditure on 1914-18 War.

*b* Wheat Bounty and Farmers Debt Adjustment.

*War Expenditure.*—The Federal Treasurer, in his Financial Statement of 29th October, 1941, stated that the expenditure on War in 1940-41 was £170,238,000, and that the estimated expenditure for 1941-42 was £221,485,000. Taxation provided just over £65 m. of the 1940-41 expenditure, and it is anticipated that over £82 m. will be obtained by taxation to meet the current year's expenditure.

## 5. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

**Government Debt.**—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1940, 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 £590,290,878 or 44·0 per cent. of the debt matures abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 230. The real interest bill is somewhat higher than that shown as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £658,408 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas is payable on £16,830,161; interest on the balance of £79,724,220 having been remitted by the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table are taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Finance Bulletin, No. 31.

## GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1940.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Total Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	363,325,538	130 18 4	13,069,717	4 14 2
Victoria .. ..	180,549,968	94 16 11	6,896,576	3 12 6
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>129,033,227</b>	<b>125 14 9</b>	<b>5,271,796</b>	<b>5 2 9</b>
South Australia ..	109,344,040	182 15 0	4,171,821	6 19 5
Western Australia ..	96,230,399	205 13 8	3,540,652	7 11 4
Tasmania .. ..	27,243,892	113 17 0	1,022,105	4 5 5
<b>Total on account of States—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	412,080,383	58 15 7 <i>c</i>	16,379,496	2 6 9 <i>c</i>
Maturing in Australia .. ..	493,646,681	70 8 4 <i>c</i>	17,593,171	2 10 2 <i>c</i>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>905,727,064</b>	<b>129 3 11<i>c</i></b>	<b>33,972,667</b>	<b>4 16 11<i>c</i></b>
<b>On account of Commonwealth—</b>				
<b>War—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	96,554,381	13 14 9	658,408	0 1 10
Maturing in Australia .. ..	219,837,655 <i>b</i>	31 5 6	8,285,545	1 3 7
<b>Works and Other—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	81,656,114	11 12 4	3,505,318	0 10 0
Maturing in Australia .. ..	37,279,030	5 6 1	1,135,095	0 3 3
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>435,327,180</b>	<b>61 18 8<i>d</i></b>	<b>13,584,366</b>	<b>1 18 8<i>d</i></b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>1,341,054,244</b>	<b>190 14 7<i>d</i></b>	<b>47,557,033</b>	<b>6 15 4<i>d</i></b>

*a* Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

*b* Including £3,864,626 interest-free loans.

*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 1939-40 and the aggregate to date, for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth figures for 1939-40 include expenditure on War and Defence work; and the aggregate excludes expenditure on the 1914-18 War.

## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1939-40.

Government.	During 1939-40.			Aggregate to end of 1939-40.
	Public Works.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	5,886,266	— 238,646	5,647,620	387,576,844
Victoria ..	3,141,711	19,667	3,161,378	222,196,701
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>2,608,727</b>	<b>108,754</b>	<b>2,717,481</b>	<b>137,806,833</b>
South Australia ..	950,166	409,574	1,359,740	119,746,313
Western Australia	1,812,079	162,242	1,974,321	113,608,351
Tasmania ..	902,911	..	902,911	31,481,707
Total States ..	15,301,860	461,591	15,763,451	1,012,416,749
Commonwealth	1,790,743	29,564,046	31,354,789	133,477,210 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total Australia ..</b>	<b>17,092,603</b>	<b>30,025,637<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>47,118,240</b>	<b>1,145,893,959</b>

<sup>a</sup> The main items are Revenue Deficits, £214,403, Discount and Flotation Expenses, £147,188, and £28,814,046 by the Commonwealth for War Services and Defence Works.

<sup>b</sup> See pages 233 and 234 for full details of Commonwealth Government Loan Expenditure and Indebtedness.

## 6. TAXATION REVENUE.

This section gives some particulars of the taxation collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been made more difficult.

The position to-day in practice is that the Commonwealth has the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States share with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth leaves the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainments and gambling taxes.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement exists whereby both Federal and State Income Taxes are collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer only rendering one return. In 1936, the States and the Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their Income Taxes.

*Taxation paid in Queensland.*—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts, and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table..

## TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.					
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
Con. Revenue—	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Income ..	3,452,653	1,069,053	4,521,706	3	7 10 1	1	1 0 4	8	10 8 10
State Development	2,255,197	..	2,255,197	2	4 4	..	..	2	4 4 4
Land ..	408,640	35,284	444,924	0	8 0	0	0 9 0	8	8 9 8
Probate, Succession, and Estate	658,298	189,966	848,264	0	12 11 0	3	9 0	16	8 16 8
Other Stamp Duty	605,490	..	605,490	0	11 11	..	..	0	11 11
Customs ..	..	3,419,454	3,419,454	..	..	3	7 23	7	2 7 2
Excise ..	..	1,548,510	1,548,510	..	..	1	10 51	10	5 10 5
Sales ..	..	1,325,528	1,325,528	..	..	1	6 0	1	6 0
Flour ..	..	338,391	338,391	..	..	0	6 8	0	6 8
Transport ..	67,819	..	67,819	0	1 4	..	..	0	1 4
Liquor ..	88,058	..	88,058	0	1 9	..	..	0	1 9
Betting ..	94,029	..	94,029	0	1 10	..	..	0	1 10
Lottery ..	85,125	..	85,125	0	1 8	..	..	0	1 8
Other ..	54,187	- 880	53,307	0	1 1	..	..	0	1 1
Trust Funds—									
Motor Veh. Reg.	906,997	..	906,997	0	17 10	..	..	0	17 10
Transport Lic. Fees	53,431	..	53,431	0	1 1	..	..	0	1 1
Other ..	86,524	..	86,524	0	1 8	..	..	0	1 8
Total ..	8,816,448	7,925,306	16,741,754	8	13 3 7	15	9 16	9	0 9 0

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

A reliable indication of the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid by each State is obtained by the Commonwealth Grants Commission by allocating Customs and Excise duties, and Sales tax on a population basis, and by distributing central office assessments of income, land, and estate taxes. For the year 1938-39 the Commission calculated the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid by Queensland as £9,853,000 as against £6,731,000 collected in Queensland.

*Probate and Succession Duties.*—The next table shows the amount of Probate and Succession Duties paid on estates in Queensland during the last two years, classified according to the net value of the estates. The net assessable value is the gross value of the estate less debts and liabilities, and any deductions allowed, such as funeral expenses, etc. The gross value comprises, for a person dying domiciled in Queensland, all his personalty wherever owned together with any realty owned in Queensland, and for a person dying not domiciled in Queensland, only personalty and realty located in Queensland.

The figure for 1939-40 does not agree with that shown in the previous table, as succession duties paid in respect of shares owned by persons dying domiciled outside the State, in a branch register of a Queensland Company, or in a Foreign Company operating in Queensland, are excluded.

**PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES, QUEENSLAND.**

Net Assessable Value of Estate.		1939-40.			1940-41.		
		Estates.	Duty Paid.		Estates.	Duty Paid.	
			Probate.	Succession.		Probate.	Succession.
£	£	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
200—	500 ..	1,038	645	4,858	1,022	612	4,460
500—	1,000 ..	742	2,770	9,957	699	2,301	9,851
1,000—	2,500 ..	719	6,912	30,193	710	6,682	29,617
2,500—	4,000 ..	266	5,171	30,209	240	4,490	28,228
4,000—	6,000 ..	162	5,263	42,760	152	4,703	41,069
6,000—	8,000 ..	86	3,505	41,722	68	2,667	29,843
8,000—	10,000 ..	45	2,921	26,463	34	2,034	22,921
10,000—	20,000 ..	92	8,050	113,603	110	9,664	134,729
20,000—	30,000 ..	16	4,584	59,396	27	4,182	66,454
30,000—	50,000 ..	16	5,260	74,031	15	1,145	64,056
50,000—	75,000 ..	11	2,783	70,632	5	1,222	34,861
Exceeding	75,000	2	2,396	82,786	1	2,840	29,600
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>3,204</b>	<b>50,260</b>	<b>586,610</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>42,542</b>	<b>495,689</b>

The total net assessable value of estates in 1939-40 was £8,182,527, and in 1940-41, £7,364,731.

*Betting Taxation.*—This taxation comprises Stamp Duty betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator commission. The Government's commission amounts to 5 per cent. of all monies passing through the totalisators. The following table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years:—

**TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.**

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	290	303	272	266	269
Meetings held with Totalisators in use No.	487	609	632	615	628
Amount passed through Totalisators .. £	591,722	719,914	807,799	722,377	687,479
Retained by Clubs .. £	52,711	64,256	72,327	64,352	61,597
Government Commission £	29,586	35,996	40,390	36,119	34,374

*Queensland Income Tax.*—The rates of Income Taxation payable in Queensland are briefly summarised in the next section. The following table analyses into grades of taxable income the total number of individuals assessed on income earned during the year 1938-39. These assessments were made from 1st July, 1939, to 31st December, 1940. Particulars of actual income, taxable income, and tax assessed are given for each group. "Net income" is the amount of income received by each taxpayer after deducting from actual income all costs incurred in obtaining it, and all allowable

deductions for family responsibilities, insurance, medicine, &c. "Taxable income" is "net income" minus the statutory exemption of £150 or less.

STATE INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND, ON INCOME EARNED IN 1938-39.

Grade of Taxable Income.		Taxpayers.	Actual Income.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.
£	£	No.	£	£	£
1 to	50 ..	44,732	10,457,581	1,154,449	39,355
51 to	100 ..	33,369	9,440,388	2,450,270	67,311
101 to	250 ..	28,346	10,913,802	4,424,218	138,796
251 to	500 ..	9,722	5,623,301	3,346,882	136,304
501 to	1,000 ..	4,795	4,366,424	3,370,603	198,168
1,001 to	2,000 ..	2,490	3,946,066	3,340,958	323,428
2,001 to	3,000 ..	467	1,292,562	1,124,744	153,367
3,001 to	4,000 ..	153	624,857	521,207	91,675
4,001 to	5,000 ..	52	250,594	228,033	47,577
5,001 and over	..	84	651,876	581,142	172,835
Total .. ..		124,210	47,567,451	20,542,506	1,368,816

The number of companies which were assessed for tax on 1938-39 incomes was 2,362. These companies had actual income of £10,080,332, taxable income of £9,020,000, and the amount of tax assessed was £1,781,335.

The next table gives particulars of assessments on incomes earned by individuals during each of the four years ended 30th June, 1939.

STATE INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		On Income earned in—			
		1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Individuals Assessed ..	No.	90,305	100,138	110,336	124,210
Actual Income ..	£	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	42,509,951	47,567,451
Net Income ..	£	26,754,359	31,109,195	32,998,156	37,119,477
Taxable Income ..	£	15,084,726	18,356,716	18,678,216	20,542,506
Tax Assessed ..	£	1,080,708	1,494,155	1,291,065	1,368,816

*n* Not available.

The above tables relate to taxpayers only, while the tables which follow relate to all persons making income tax returns in respect of income earned during 1938-39, whether taxpayers or not. All employees in receipt of incomes over £150 per annum, and all property owners and persons engaged in business whatever their income, are required by law to make a State income tax return. These tables, therefore, give a fairly complete survey of all personal incomes, with the exception of women and juveniles (about 95,000 in number) and a substantial number of men (farm hands and casual workers) who earned less than £150 per annum.

The figures relate to all incomes derived from sources in Queensland rather than the incomes of Queensland residents.

It has been possible for this year to allocate the returns of individuals to statistical divisions where the income was earned. This has been done in the next table, and the returns classified by the nature of occupation.



## STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND, FOR INCOME YEAR 1938-39.

Statistical Division.	Numbers according to nature of Income.				Total.
	Employees and Public Servants.	Farmers and Pastoralists.	Business and Professional.	Independent Means.	
Brisbane ..	63,317	651	14,032	7,267	85,267
Moreton <i>a</i> ..	11,490	10,318	3,662	886	26,356
Maryborough ..	10,109	8,844	3,351	1,324	23,628
Downs ..	9,226	7,647	3,629	1,459	21,961
Roma ..	1,877	1,652	876	149	4,554
South-Western ..	1,818	625	592	82	3,117
<i>Total, S. Qland.</i>	<i>97,837</i>	<i>29,737</i>	<i>26,142</i>	<i>11,167</i>	<i>164,883</i>
Rockhampton ..	10,223	4,451	2,324	733	17,731
C. Western ..	3,306	1,142	850	98	5,396
Far Western ..	709	339	273	68	1,389
<i>Total, C. Qland</i>	<i>14,238</i>	<i>5,932</i>	<i>3,447</i>	<i>899</i>	<i>24,516</i>
Mackay ..	5,921	2,813	1,221	272	10,227
Townsville ..	11,381	1,617	2,085	836	15,919
Cairns ..	13,544	4,233	2,766	811	21,354
Peninsula ..	621	78	156	60	915
Nth. Western ..	3,615	486	651	185	4,937
<i>Total, N. Qland.</i>	<i>35,082</i>	<i>9,227</i>	<i>6,879</i>	<i>2,164</i>	<i>53,352</i>
<b>Total, Qland.</b>	<b>147,157</b>	<b>44,896</b>	<b>36,468</b>	<b>14,230</b>	<b>242,751</b>

*a* Excluding City of Brisbane.

The next table shows the returns for each division classified by grade of actual income.

## STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND, FOR INCOME YEAR 1938-39.

Statistical Division.	Numbers at various actual income levels.							Total.
	Under £150.	£151-£200.	£201-£250.	£251-£300.	£301-£500.	£501-£1,000.	Over £1,000.	
Brisbane ..	16,248	10,961	17,435	16,596	17,481	4,880	1,666	85,267
Moreton <i>a</i> ..	6,082	4,342	5,327	4,306	4,778	1,302	219	26,356
Maryborough ..	4,967	3,705	4,646	3,339	4,955	1,665	351	23,628
Downs ..	5,159	3,462	3,771	3,016	4,574	1,627	352	21,961
Roma ..	1,600	586	658	468	779	356	107	4,554
S. Western ..	842	443	541	387	571	236	97	3,117
<i>Total, S. Qland.</i>	<i>34,898</i>	<i>23,499</i>	<i>32,378</i>	<i>28,112</i>	<i>33,138</i>	<i>10,066</i>	<i>2,792</i>	<i>164,883</i>
Rockhampton ..	3,893	2,089	3,388	3,065	4,059	957	280	17,731
C. Western ..	1,049	844	1,005	763	1,160	414	161	5,396
Far Western ..	390	187	265	168	245	102	32	1,389
<i>Total, C. Qland</i>	<i>5,332</i>	<i>3,120</i>	<i>4,658</i>	<i>3,996</i>	<i>5,464</i>	<i>1,473</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>24,516</i>
Mackay ..	2,081	1,556	1,890	1,652	2,130	740	178	10,227
Townsville ..	2,693	2,094	2,575	3,134	4,221	977	225	15,919
Cairns ..	3,858	3,694	4,221	3,342	4,534	1,322	383	21,354
Peninsula ..	362	183	81	67	154	58	10	915
N. Western ..	984	533	737	820	1,465	320	78	4,937
<i>Total, N. Qland.</i>	<i>9,978</i>	<i>8,060</i>	<i>9,504</i>	<i>9,015</i>	<i>12,504</i>	<i>3,417</i>	<i>874</i>	<i>53,352</i>
<b>Total, Qland.</b>	<b>50,208</b>	<b>34,679</b>	<b>46,540</b>	<b>41,123</b>	<b>51,106</b>	<b>14,956</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>242,751</b>

*a* Excluding City of Brisbane.

The next table summarises the returns of individuals classified by actual income and nature of occupation.

STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND, FOR INCOME YEAR 1938-39.

Actual Income.	Employees and Public Servants.	Farmers and Pastoralists.	Business and Professional.	Independent Means.	Total.
Under £150 ..	16,486	13,680	11,371	8,671	50,208
£151— £200 ..	21,554	6,616	5,112	1,397	34,679
£201— £250 ..	35,877	5,403	4,256	1,004	46,540
£251— £300 ..	33,001	4,292	3,155	675	41,123
£301— £500 ..	33,987	9,145	6,777	1,197	51,106
£501—£1,000 ..	5,469	4,566	4,055	866	14,956
Over £1,000 ..	783	1,194	1,742	420	4,139
Total ..	147,157	44,896	36,468	14,230	242,751

Returns were also received from 2,790 companies.

Concessional deductions are allowed to taxpayers for dependents (wife and children), and the next table shows the returns classified by the number of dependents. The total of this table does not agree with the total of previous tables as non-Queensland residents are omitted.

STATE INCOME TAX RETURNS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND, FOR INCOME YEAR 1938-39.

Statistical Division.	No Dependents.	Adult, no Children.	Adult, 1 Child.	Adult, 2 Children.	Adult, 3 Children.	Adult, 4 or more Children.	Children and no Adult.	Total Returns.
Brisbane ..	35,943	20,606	11,737	7,463	3,306	1,953	2,362	83,370
Moreton a ..	8,701	6,403	4,052	3,182	1,571	1,519	894	26,322
Maryborough ..	8,530	4,881	3,397	2,537	1,464	1,554	1,057	23,420
Downs ..	8,370	4,480	3,012	2,428	1,467	1,318	689	21,764
Roma ..	1,575	789	524	418	297	322	304	4,229
S. Western ..	1,400	416	299	238	150	138	151	2,792
<i>Total, S. Qland.</i>	<i>64,519</i>	<i>37,575</i>	<i>23,021</i>	<i>16,266</i>	<i>8,255</i>	<i>6,804</i>	<i>5,457</i>	<i>161,897</i>
Rockhampton ..	7,262	3,528	2,616	1,861	938	796	533	17,534
C. Western ..	2,411	763	568	470	324	215	321	5,072
Far Western ..	524	116	150	125	27	82	42	1,066
<i>Total, C. Qland.</i>	<i>10,197</i>	<i>4,407</i>	<i>3,334</i>	<i>2,456</i>	<i>1,289</i>	<i>1,093</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>23,672</i>
Mackay ..	4,130	1,911	1,404	1,155	601	519	299	10,019
Townsville ..	6,410	3,525	2,175	1,586	796	698	525	15,715
Cairns ..	10,186	3,474	2,711	2,054	1,043	901	781	21,150
Peninsula ..	516	72	57	27	16	19	14	721
N. Western ..	2,544	677	541	372	177	175	131	4,617
<i>Total, N. Qland.</i>	<i>23,786</i>	<i>9,659</i>	<i>6,888</i>	<i>5,194</i>	<i>2,633</i>	<i>2,312</i>	<i>1,750</i>	<i>52,222</i>
Total, Qland.	98,502	51,641	33,243	23,916	12,177	10,209	8,103	237,791

*Queensland Land Tax.*—Queensland Land Tax rates are given in the next section. The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable value of their land, and amount of primary tax assessed on them in grades of taxable value for individuals and companies separately.

## STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and over.	
<b>NO. OF TAXPAYERS.</b>						
Individuals	11,957	5,931	1,842	101	1	19,832
Companies	247	323	386	142	26	1,129 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	12,204	6,254	2,228	243	27	20,961 <sup>a</sup>
<b>TAXABLE VALUE (£).</b>						
Individuals	2,194,519	5,021,961	6,501,895	1,672,781	50,655	15,441,811
Companies	57,967	362,939	1,719,465	3,068,597	2,466,293	7,929,084 <sup>b</sup>
Total ..	2,252,486	5,384,900	8,221,360	4,741,378	2,516,948	23,370,895 <sup>b</sup>
<b>PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).</b>						
Individuals	9,143	34,349	68,818	26,108	1,055	139,473
Companies	242	2,539	19,581	51,053	59,359	134,889 <sup>c</sup>
Total ..	9,385	36,888	88,399	77,161	60,414	274,362 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Includes 5 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>b</sup> Includes £253,823 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>c</sup> Includes £2,115 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £109,618—£50,514 on individuals and £59,104 on companies—and the undeveloped land tax of 2d. in the £ was assessed at £13,540—£11,466 on individuals and £2,074 on companies, making a total land tax assessment of £397,520. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, etc., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1939-40 was £466,039. This figure excludes an amount of £35,893 allowed during the year as special exemptions to farmers and graziers in accordance with the amended Act of 1922; 13,942 persons benefited by these exemptions.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was £408,640, an increase of £6,958 on the 1938-39 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £1,997 was granted to sixty-nine taxpayers for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £7 6s. 11d. for each £100 collected, compared with £2 0s. 3d. per £100 for income tax.

*Commonwealth Income Tax in Queensland.*—Rates of tax payable will be found in the next section. The next table shows the numbers of individual receivers of income who paid Federal Income Tax in Queensland, separating residents and absentees, and showing their net income

and taxes payable in grades of taxable income. The table includes only assessments made in Queensland, and as central office assessments amounted to over £1½ m., Queensland's proportion of this additional tax may have been substantial.

**COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND INDIVIDUALS,  
1938-39.**

Individuals.	Taxable Income.					
	£1-£500.	£501-£2,000.	£2,001-£3,000.	£3,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and Upwards.	Total.
<b>NO. OF TAXPAYERS.</b>						
Residents ..	37,084	6,926	445	200	56	44,711
Absentees ..	51	40	16	4	2	113
Total ..	37,135	6,966	461	204	58	44,824
<b>NET INCOME (£).</b>						
Residents ..	12,536,411	6,437,342	1,076,225	734,264	425,048	21,209,290
Absentees ..	19,170	44,104	39,345	15,958	17,654	136,231
Total ..	12,555,581	6,481,446	1,115,570	750,222	442,702	21,345,521
<b>TAX PAYABLE (£).</b>						
Residents ..	82,066	214,966	74,076	76,165	75,896	523,169
Absentees ..	165	1,550	3,042	1,565	4,593	10,915
Total ..	82,231	216,516	77,118	77,730	80,489	534,084

The total taxable income of the above individuals was £13,560,980, and in addition, 1,178 companies had an aggregate taxable income of £3,386,811, and were assessed for £191,183 of tax. The total taxable income was therefore £16,947,791, and the tax payable £725,267.

*Commonwealth Land Tax in Queensland.*—The rates payable are summarised in the next section. During 1938-39, tax was levied on land in Queensland with an assessed unimproved value of £11,643,734, of which £11,533,083 was owned by Australian residents and £110,651 by absentees. £7,422,307 were town lands and £4,221,427 country lands. Tax assessed amounted to £64,263, all except £437 being upon residents. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland are so small compared with other States of similar extent.

## 7. RATES OF TAXATION.

The Commonwealth taxation rates which will be applied to income earned during 1940-41 are given at the beginning of this section; followed by other Commonwealth taxes.

Details of tax rates and Probate and Succession duties in Queensland are then given. For motor taxes payable in Queensland, see pages 146 and 147; and for a complete statement of taxation collected in the State, see page 236.

Then comes a statement showing the rates of income tax, company tax, special taxes, and land tax to be levied by the Commonwealth and each State for 1940-41 income year. The main allowable deductions are also given. This statement has been prepared so that a comparison between States may be easily made.

*Commonwealth Income Tax Rates.*—The following rates will be levied on income earned during 1940-41. T is taxable income.

- (a) Income from personal exertion— d. in £  
 On T up to £400 .. .. . 16  
 On T of £401-£2,500 .. .. .  $16 + \frac{T - 400}{25}$   
 On T over £2,500, the rate is 100d. on each £ up to £2,500, and 200d. for each £ in excess of £2,500.
- (b) Income from property— d. in £.  
 On T up to £400 .. .. . 20  
 On T of £401-£2,000 .. .. .  $20 + \frac{T - 400}{20}$   
 On T over £2,000, the rate is 100d. on each £ up to £2,000, and 200d. for each £ in excess of £2,000.
- (c) Company Rate.—The ordinary rate is 36d. for each £ of T, plus a further tax on undistributed profits (24d. in £ for public companies).

A super-tax of 12d. for each pound by which T exceeds £5,000, and a War-time (Company) tax at a rising rate on the amount of taxable profit which exceeds 5 per cent. of the capital employed are also to be levied. The taxable profit is the taxable income (i.e., after deduction of State taxes paid) less Commonwealth income tax payable in respect of that income, and any dividends included in the taxable income.

To facilitate the collection of tax from salary and wage earners, and to ease the burden of the payment of tax in a lump sum, the Commonwealth Government in 1940 introduced an instalment plan by which tax payable on 1939-40 income would be paid over 26 weeks ended 30th June, 1941; and tax payable on income earned in future years would be spread over approximately 40 weeks. Deductions, according to the salary or wages received, are made by the employer; and any necessary adjustments are made when income tax assessments become available.

*Federal Estate Duty*—

Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less the statutory exemption) is under £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.;

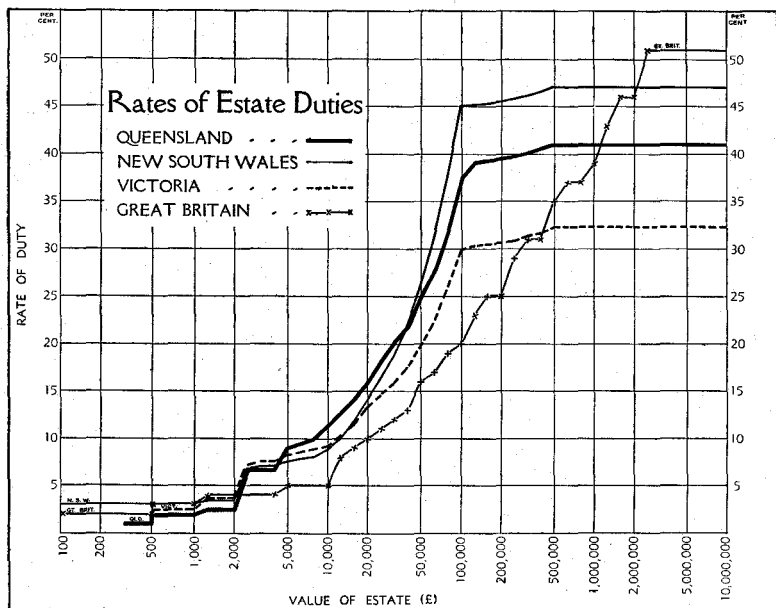
when the value is from £10,000 to £19,999, the rate is 3 per cent. plus  $\frac{3}{100}\%$  for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000, the rate now rises gradually until it reaches 27.9 per cent. for estates of £500,000 and over.

The statutory exemption for widows, children, and grandchildren is £2,000, but diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £2,000 until it disappears at £12,400; and the exemption for others is £1,000, disappearing at £10,000.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt in Australia.

*Estate Duty Rates in States and Great Britain—*

The rates for Queensland and the Commonwealth are shown on the previous page, but the following graph shows the rates as applied to the net value of estates, located in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Great Britain. For the three Australian States, the Commonwealth rate has been added to the State rate to obtain the total percentage duty applied to an estate. Since the completion of this graph, the maximum Commonwealth rate has been increased from 20 to 27.9 per cent.



The rates of duty are shown on the vertical scale, and net value of estates on the horizontal scale. These net values are plotted according to the logarithms of such values.

*The Sales Tax.*—This is another Commonwealth tax, and so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on

imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930; the rate has been altered from time to time, and recent legislation fixed the rates at 5, 10, and 20 per cent., according to prescribed schedules of commodities.

*Flour Tax.*—This tax was reintroduced in December, 1938, and is payable by the manufacturer or the importer of flour. The rate varies with the price of wheat, the highest rate having been £6 2s. 9d. per ton, and the lowest £1 12s. 3d.

*Wool Tax.*—This tax has been payable since 1936 on all wool grown in Australia. The rate of tax is 6d. on each bale of wool, 3d. on each butt, and 1d. on each bag of wool.

*Gold Tax.*—This tax is imposed on gold delivered to the Commonwealth Bank after September, 1939; and is 50 per cent. of the amount by which the price of gold exceeds £9 per fine oz.

*Gift Duty.*—It is intended to impose this duty on gifts of money, and transfers of property for which the consideration is inadequate.

#### *Queensland Taxation Rates—*

##### (i.) ORDINARY INCOME TAX—QUEENSLAND.

Returns stating Income for the year ended 30th June must be lodged by 31st July, or for business Income by 31st August. The following is a summary of the principal rates, which are in pence per £ of taxable Queensland income. Legislation was introduced this year to enable this tax to be collected by instalments. The scheme is similar to that of the Commonwealth (see page 243). Deductions commenced in October for tax payable on 1940-41 incomes, and will be spread over a period of approximately 32 weeks, and terminating at the same time as deductions for Commonwealth tax.

#### *Rates of Tax on Individuals.*

*Personal Exertion.*—6 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .006, and 60 on all in excess of £8,000.

*Property.*—12 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .004, to £3,000; thereafter the rates are the same as for personal exertion income.

A *Super Tax* of 20 per cent. is added for that portion of taxable income which exceeds £250 after deducting any super tax paid, and for all incomes of persons domiciled in a State of the Commonwealth other than Queensland.

*Additional Tax* is levied at 15 per cent. on taxable incomes from £780 to £849, of 16 per cent. from £850 to £899, of 18 per cent. from £900 to £949, of 20 per cent. from £950 to £999, and of 27½ from £1,000, and all absentees, the percentages being of the amount of tax including super tax.

*Statutory Exemption.*—£150, decreased by £1 for every £4 of net income over £250. No exemption is allowed in the case of persons domiciled in other States or the A.C.T.

*Minimum Tax.*—When the amount falls between 0s. and 10s., or 10s. and 20s., the tax is 10s. or 20s. respectively.

<i>Rates of Tax on Companies.</i>		d.
Banking Companies .. .. .		48
Insurance Companies .. .. .		}
Companies whose incomes are specially assessed .. .. .		39
(The rate is reduced to 21 pence on profits from Life Assurance distributed among policy-holders.)		
Mining Companies. On income derived from metalliferous mining or leases .. .. .		12
Film Companies .. .. .		48
Other Companies, on profits as defined and not exceeding 6 per cent. on capital as defined .. .. .		21
Plus 3d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 19 per cent., after which the rate is 63d.		
And if <i>Public Utility or Monopoly Companies</i> the addition is 6d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 16 per cent., after which the rate is 87d.		

A *Super Tax* of 20 per cent. of the primary tax is charged on the incomes of all companies; except Mutual Life Assurance Companies and Mining Companies, which are charged 21d. and 12d., respectively, for each £ of taxable income.

(ii.) STATE DEVELOPMENT TAX—QUEENSLAND.

The State Development Tax Fund is administered by the Department of Labour and Industry. Details of income and expenditure from the tax are given on page 216.

“*The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935*” were repealed by “*The Income (State Development) Tax Act of 1938.*” Under this Act a special tax is levied—(a) on income from employment through employers and as defined in the Acts, and (b) on other income directly by the Commissioner of Taxes. Companies are liable. Incomes not over £232 are exempt in the South-Eastern portion of the State, £251 in the South-West, £246 in Mackay, £258 in the North-East, and £277 in the North-West. The (a) rates in operation from 31st March, 1941, are as follows in pence per £ of annual income:—

- 3d. on incomes £232 to £247.
- 6d. on incomes £248 to £499.
- 9d. on incomes £500 and over.

Special rates apply to certain casual and seasonal employments.

Taxation collected through employers is collected by means of stamps obtainable from Labour Agents or from the Director of Labour, Brisbane. Employers of ten or more employees may remit by cheque fortnightly as per schedule supplied.

Collection through the Commissioner for Taxes is made on returns supplied for income tax purposes. Income tax exemptions and deductions are not allowed. This part of the tax is levied on the incomes returned for 1939-40 as the basis for 1940-41.



## (iii.) LAND TAX—QUEENSLAND.

Returns of the value of freehold land held are required as for Income Tax on forms supplied, wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a Super Tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000. An additional 2d. is payable on "undeveloped land."

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

## (iv.) PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

*Probate or Administration Duty.*—No duty where the net value does not amount to £300. £1 for every £100 or part thereof where the net value amounts to £300 and upwards.

*Succession Duty* is payable as percentages of the Succession on the following progressive scale, subject to exemption

- (a) where the net value of an estate is under £200;
- (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20;
- (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

A = where the Successor is Domiciled within—and B = outside Australia.

Successions Passing upon Death the Value of which are—		Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£ 200 but not over	£ 500	Nil	0½	2	2	3	3¼	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	1	1¼	2	2	3	3¾	4	5
1,000 but not over	2,500	1½	1¾	3	3	4½	5½	6	7½
2,500 but not over	4,000	2⅔	3⅓	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6¾	8 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	9	11¼
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	6¼	5	6¼	7½	9⅔	10	12½
6,000 but not over	7,000	5½	6¾	5½	6 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	8¼	10 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	11	13¾
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11¼	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	6½	8½	6½	8½	9½	12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	13	16¼
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13⅔	14	17½
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	11¼	9	11¼	13½	16 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	18	22½
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18½	20	25
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16½	20⅔	22	27½
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

*Taxation Rates, All States.*—A summary of income and land tax rates applicable to 1940-41 income year in the several States, is given on the four pages which follow.

## SUMMARY OF INCOME

RATES ARE FOR RESIDENTS OF THE STATE T STANDS FOR TAXABLE AMOUNT.

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Rate of Tax ( <i>d.</i> in £) Personal Exertion.	T up to £400—16 T £401—£2,500— (T - 400) 16 + $\frac{25}{\quad}$ T over £2,500—100 on £2,500 of T, 200 on balance.	The rate of Tax is calcu- lated on Rateable in- come (T + conces- sional deductions and allowable gifts); and this rate applied to T. The rate is 3·5 on Rate- able income of £156 or less; 6·61 at £260; 13·38 at £520; 23 at £2,000; and rising thereafter.	T not over £2,500— 7·253 + 003 (T - 1) T £2,501 - £5,000— 14·7516 + ·0016 (T - 2,501) T £5,001 - £10,000— 18·7506 + ·0006 (T - 5,001) T over £10,000— 21·75
Rate of Tax ( <i>d.</i> in £) Property.	T up to £400—20 T £401 - £2,000— (T - 400) 20 + $\frac{20}{\quad}$ T over £2,000—100 on £2,000 of T, 200 on balance.	Rate of Tax obtained by same method as for P.E. The rate is the same as P.E. rate up to £260 rateable income; 14·654 at £520; 27·974 at £2,000; and rising thereafter	T not over £2,500— 14 + ·0048 T T £2,501 - £5,000— 26 + ·0028 (T - 2,500) T £5,001 - £10,000— 33 + ·0014 (T - 5,000) T over £10,000— 40
Super Tax and Additional Tax.		Super Tax— On portion of T in ex- cess of £2,000—12d in £.	
Statutory Exemption— <i>a</i> Amount . . . . . <i>b</i> Maximum I for full amount . . . . . <i>c</i> Rate of diminution . .	£200 £200 £1 in £1 of I over £200	If resident has a de- pendent, no tax payable if net income under £250; under £156 for other residents.	£200 £500 £2 in £1 of I over £500
Deduction for wife . .	£50	£60	£50
Deduction for each child under 16 years—	£50	£60	£50
Medical Expenses (maximum allowable)	£50	£50	£50
Funeral Expenses (maximum allowable)	£20	£20	£20
Assurance, etc. (maximum allowable)	£100	£100	£100

The aggregate maximum  
allowable for these items  
decreases by proportion of  
£400 by which net income  
exceeds £800.

## TAXATION RATES.

## I STANDS FOR NET INCOME LESS ALLOWABLE DEDUCTIONS.

Queensland.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
On portion of T up to £8,000— 6+·006 T	T not over £1,000— 17+·002 T T £1,001—£7,000— 19+·006 (T—1,000)	T not over £4,500— 9+·01 T T over £4,500— 54	T up to £100—5 T £101 to £300— T—100 5+— 40 T £301 to £700— T—300 10+— 80 T £701 to £8,000— T—700 15+— 150 T £8,001 and over—63½.
On portion of T over £8,000— 60	Rate for taxpayer with spouse and at least one child with T up to £375—14+·01 T. — Unmarried adults, with- out dependents, 8d. extra.		
T not over £3,000— 12+·004 T T over £3,000— On portion of T up to £8,000— 6+·006 T On portion of T over £8,000— 60	P. E. rates +9 — Unmarried adults, with- out dependents, P.E. rates+13.	Same as P.E.	T up to £100—5 T £101 to £350— 7 (T—100) 5+— 250 T £351 to £1,000— T—350 12+— 65 T £1,001 to £6,000— 7 (T—1,000) 22+— 500 T £6,001 and over—92.
Super Tax— If T exceeds £250, 20% of excess of tax over tax at rate for whole T on amount of stat- utory exemption. Additional Tax— (% of Tax + Super Tax) T £780—£849 15 % T £850—£899 16 % T £900—£949 18 % T £950—£999 20 % T over £999 27½ %			
£150 £250 £1 in £4 of I over £250	£100 £100 £1 in £9 of I over £100	Single— a £100 b £100 c £2 in £1 of I over £100 Married— a £200 b £200 c £2 in £1 of I over 200.	Single persons with income up to £105 are exempt; married persons up to £151; and married persons with dependents up to £201.
£72, less £1 for every £5 net income exceeds £640.	£30, less £1 for every £12 net income exceeds £650.	—	£40
£60, less £1 for every £6 net income exceeds £640.	£30, less £1 for every £12 net income exceeds £650.	£62	£26
£50	Medical, funeral, and dental; aggregate not to exceed £50, less £1 for every £7 or part thereof net income exceeds £650.	£50	—
£20		£20	—
£100	£10 for friendly societies if net income not over £650.	£50	—

## SUMMARY OF INCOME

RATES ARE FOR

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Company Tax Rate ( <i>d.</i> in £)  (Ordinary companies: most States charge lower rates to life assurance companies)	36; and additional tax on undistributed profit. Public Companies also pay: Super tax on T over £5,000—12. War Time Tax at rising rate (see page 243).	36	24
	Shareholders taxable.	Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed	Shareholders not taxable.
"Special" Taxes— Income	—		<p><i>Special Income</i>— On all incomes from £105 upwards, rising from 6s. per £100 to 12s. 6d. on over £2,500.</p> <p><i>Unemployment Relief</i>— On all incomes from £105 upwards, rising from 15s. 5d. per £100 to 6s. 1d. on over £3,000; subject to a deduction of 15%.</p> <p>— Persons with dependents with incomes under £200 are exempt from Special Income Tax.</p> <p>— No deductions allowed.</p> <p>— Companies not liable.</p>

## SUMMARY OF LAND

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Rate of Tax ( <i>d.</i> in £ on unimproved values)	V = total unimproved value of land. On portion of taxable value up to £75,000— $1 + \frac{V - 5,000}{18,750}$ On portion of taxable value over £75,000—9 Absentees' rates; 1 up to £5,000, rising to 10 for excess over £80,000 Super Tax of 20% if taxable value of land over £20,000.	Western areas only: 1	‡
Exemptions . . . .	£5,000 Absentees—nil.	£240	£250 diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250.

## TAXATION RATES—continued.

RESIDENTS OF THE STATE.

T STANDS FOR TAXABLE AMOUNT.

Queensland.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
21 plus 20% (increases on higher profits, see page 246)	24	30	T up to £520—27 T £521 to £1,500—27 on £520+30 on balance. T £1,501 and over—27 on £520, 30 on £980, and 34.5 on balance.
Shareholders not taxable	Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed.	Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed.	Shareholders not taxable.
<p><i>State Development—</i> On all incomes not from employment, and on incomes from employment over— £232 in S.E. £251 in S.W. £246 in Mackay £258 in N.E. £277 in N.W. Rates in £:— Up to £248 3d. £249 to £499 6d. £500 and over 9d.</p> <p>No deductions allowed.</p> <p>Companies are liable at same rates, on whole income.</p>	—	<p><i>Hospital Fund—</i> 1½d. in £ on incomes £1 per week and over.</p> <p>Companies pay Hospital tax on ascertained profits; but dividends not taxable in hands of shareholders.</p>	

## TAXATION RATES.

Queensland.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
Ranges from 1 to 8 on over £75,000 (see page 247).	Up to £5,000— 1 Over £5,000— 1½ Absentees—20% extra.	Land not improved— 2 Improved land— 1 Absentees—50% extra.	Rate graduates from 1 on first £2,500 to 5 on excess of value over £80,000.
On primary producers' land—£1,500, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,500, to £300 on £2,500 and over. Other—£300. Absentees and companies—Nil.	—	Improved land used solely for primary production exempt.	Rural—£3,500. Other—Nil

## 8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds, Cities, Towns and Shires, and all are known as "Local Authorities." City Councils control the twelve most populous towns, all of which have a population of over 6,000. Town Councils control the town areas of eleven of the larger towns, while Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on pages 29-30 of the 1940 *Year Book*, and the population of each local authority area on pages 29-31, but for details of finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the Statistics of Queensland for 1939-40. Their areas are shown in the maps on pages 254-5. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All local authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services. They have to contribute amounts determined by law towards the upkeep of public hospitals which serve the people in their areas (see Chapter 5, section 5). Since 1933 many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of Stock Routes, and the provision of water thereon.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Main Roads Commission, which is responsible for Main Roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the 30th June, 1940:—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Particulars.		City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities	No.	1	11	11	121	144
Population <sup>a</sup>	No.	335,520	196,906	39,523	479,312	1,018,477 <sup>b</sup>
Ratepayers	No.	<i>n</i>	44,750	12,992	117,918	<i>n</i>
Dwellings	No.	83,304	46,289	10,300	113,179	253,072
Rateable Value	£	21,134,172	6,283,750	1,462,813	43,961,483	72,842,218
Streets and Roads	Miles	1,921	1,607	493	121,074	125,095

<sup>a</sup> As at 31st December, 1939.

<sup>b</sup> This is the estimate for the whole State. The total of estimates by Local Authorities is not quite the same as this figure.

*n* Not available.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the net revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, and from government grants. The following table shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1939-40 (excluding loan receipts).

No amounts are shown as grants for unemployment relief in 1939-40, as the intermittent relief scheme was superseded by a policy of full-time employment in September, 1938, under which most of the works are carried out by Government Departments and the Main Roads Commission. See page 215 for details of the State Development Tax Fund. Since November, 1938, the Treasury has subsidised loans of Local Authorities for approved works by undertaking to provide for a maximum of 15 years one-third of the annual interest and redemption charges on sewerage loans, and one-fifth of these charges on loans for other works. The Local Authorities are responsible for the full loan charges after 15 years on loans raised for periods exceeding 15 years. The figures for subsidy receipts in the table below include amounts paid on loans raised prior to 1938, when the usual subsidy was approximately one-third of the amount spent on labour. A special Commonwealth-State scheme of subsidy of Local Works is described on page 221.

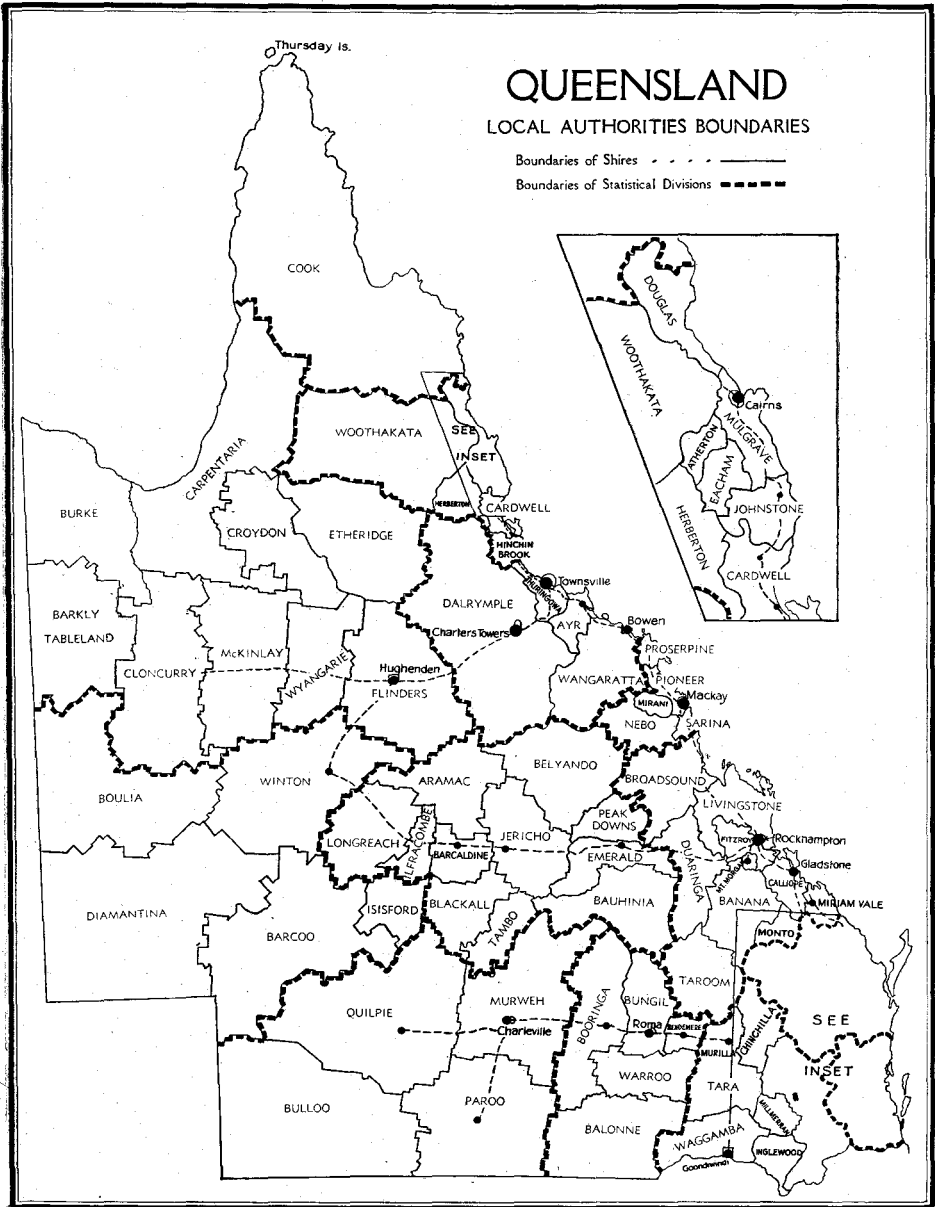
The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for maintenance works carried out on Main Roads, etc., portion of such work being paid by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 143, for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.) For 1939-40 the Local Authorities finances exclude permanent works carried out through the Local Authorities.

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 257).

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1939-40.**

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates .. ..	1,110,031	363,435	84,302	1,235,504	2,793,272
Licenses .. ..	19,441	6,068	1,438	6,244	33,191
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans ..	..	324,024	13,240	67,736	405,000
Main Roads Com. ..	..	11,189	2,972	246,925	261,086
Other .. ..	35,505	15,011	2,460	14,151	67,127
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	154,576	107,349	21,092	121,442	404,459
Other Public Works and Services ..	122,769	59,821	17,337	193,603	393,530
Other .. ..	65,250	54,025	9,950	59,201	188,426
Total .. ..	1,507,572	940,922	152,791	1,944,806	4,546,091

Local Government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" are mostly for the local hospitals, fire brigades, and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, etc., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other, grants (see above table).



In this map and the inset map opposite, the positions of the principal railways (light dotted lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Shires (capital letters) and of Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of Statistical





Divisions as based on Shires are shown in heavy dotted lines. The names of the Divisions, and the Shires in each, may be found on pages 29-31. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	100,605	42,718	11,523	159,724	314,570
Debt Services ..	588,706	137,535	43,613	348,875	1,118,729
Roads and Streets—					
New works ..	38,650	59,015	7,314	149,059	254,038
Maintenance ..	179,872	94,953	24,656	662,227	961,708
Other Public works—					
New works ..	25,729	340,123	10,368	62,137	438,357
Maintenance ..	179,900	94,105	9,793	173,822	457,620
Health and cleansing ..	176,327	114,462	22,678	145,148	458,615
Other Services ..	37,850	20,542	4,951	15,583	78,926
Grants .. ..	131,764	44,000	8,182	158,131	342,077
Other .. ..	32,010	34,281	3,044	45,397	114,732
Total .. ..	1,491,413	981,734	146,122	1,920,103	4,539,372

*Business Undertakings.*—Three main groups of activities which are classed as business undertakings are carried out by Local Authorities in Queensland:—water, electricity, and railways and tramways. Separate accounts have to be kept for each of these undertakings.

Waterworks are controlled by sixty Local Authorities including all the cities. Ten of the towns have water supplies, while Coolangatta is supplied by works constructed by the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, a joint undertaking of the Coolangatta Town and Nerang Shire Councils, which is included as a semi-governmental body in the next section. The remaining waterworks (58) are controlled by 38 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see Statistics of Queensland, 1939-40, Part E).

Sewerage systems are operating in Brisbane, Cunnamulla, Mackay, and Toowoomba, and systems are in course of construction in Bundaberg, Charleville, Goondiwindi, Ipswich, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Warwick.

At present in Brisbane there are only 36,154 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 91,720 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work is proceeding as fast as funds will permit.

Electricity is supplied by forty-seven Local Authorities, but only thirty-five generate their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers.

Electric tramways and Diesel bus services are operated by the Brisbane City Council. A bus service is operated by the Rockhampton City Council, and four shires operate short lengths of steam tramway to link up various centres in their districts.

The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1939-40.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1939-40.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and Charges .. ..	779,762	231,217	33,575	60,767	1,105,321
Subsidy of Loans ..	60,021	64,979	1,620	14,820	141,440
Other .. ..	60,210	24,873	2,041	4,935	92,059
Total .. ..	899,993	321,069	37,236	80,522	1,338,820
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	207,509	121,802	18,955	30,556	378,822
Construction ..	77,624	84,438	2,652	16,044	180,758
Debt Charges ..	698,935	105,073	13,650	29,587	847,245
Other .. ..	58,052	11,380 <sup>a</sup>	2,270 <sup>a</sup>	2,993	74,695
Total .. ..	1,042,120	322,693	37,527	79,180	1,481,520
Surplus .. ..	-142,127	-1,624	-291	+1,342	-142,700
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	706,896	205,342	63,535	155,747	1,131,520
Other .. ..	66,270	10,563	29,859	25,518	132,210
Total .. ..	773,166	215,905	93,394	181,265	1,263,730
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	442,751	136,265	44,210	105,191	728,417
Debt Charges ..	150,259	37,231	32,397	40,326	260,213
Other .. ..	99,400	53,893 <sup>a</sup>	12,828 <sup>a</sup>	33,586	199,707
Total .. ..	692,410	227,389	89,435	179,103	1,188,337
Surplus .. ..	+80,756	-11,484	+3,959	+2,162	+75,393
<i>Tramways and Bus Services.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges ..	842,966	14,552	..	31,146	888,664
Other .. ..	24,016	2,946	..	4,484	31,446
Total .. ..	866,982	17,498	..	35,630	920,110
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	579,264	10,288	..	24,014	613,566
Debt Charges ..	176,568	5,078	..	8,986	190,632
Other .. ..	41,510	552	..	2,000	44,062
Total .. ..	797,342	15,918	..	35,000	848,260
Surplus .. ..	+69,640	+1,580	..	+630	+71,850

<sup>a</sup> Includes profits transferred to General Funds.

*Local Authorities' Loans.*—With the exception of Brisbane, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities has been for loans obtained through the State Treasury. Only with special approval may loans be raised from other sources. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditures, but under an amendment to the Local Authorities Act in 1936, it is provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of Local Authorities, at 30th June, 1940, were £32,886,377. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£	s.	d.
Brisbane .. .. .	22,808,780,	or	67	19 7
Other Cities and Towns ..	5,152,124,	or	21	15 10
Shires .. .. .	4,925,473,	or	10	5 6

to the following:—

	£
State Government .. .. .	10,148,421
Other fixed loans .. .. .	21,250,720
Bank overdrafts .. .. .	1,103,530
Other liabilities .. .. .	383,706

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which at 30th June, 1940, owed £5,500,000 in London, and £3,445,963 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £4,632,445 were to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £575,298 of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £3,214,464 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all Local Authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to the 30th June, 1940:—

	£
Electricity Supply .. .. .	2,781,243
Water and Sewerage .. .. .	14,274,015
Roads .. .. .	6,999,168
Tram and Bus Services .. .. .	2,726,877
Other .. .. .	4,617,838
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£31,399,141</b>

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day to day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by Local Authorities during the year 1939-40.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, etc. .. .. .	142,203	47,743	23,304	339,262	552,512
Other Ordinary Services	85,138	67,916	8,002	135,770	296,826
Water and Sewerage ..	201,529	470,674	49,807	51,771	773,781
Electricity .. .. .	94,555	37,890	14,191	66,650	213,286
Tram and Bus Services	106,232	3,215	..	..	109,447
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>629,657</b>	<b>627,438</b>	<b>95,304</b>	<b>593,453</b>	<b>1,945,852</b>

## 9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the Government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies," whose gross figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue, or Local Authority statistics. There are 12 main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in Section 11 of this Chapter.

The activities included under these heads for Queensland are (1) 61 bore water supply boards, the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation Trust, (3) 7 Harbour Boards, the Harbour Dues Fund for Brisbane, and the River Works Board, (5) Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, (6) the Main Roads Commission, Story, and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 36 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 76 ambulance brigades, and 84 hospital boards and hospitals, (11) 38 marketing and industry improvement boards and (12) the Public Curator, the University Works Board, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
RECEIPTS, 1939-40.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and Irrigation ..	£ 26,723	£ 12,297	£ 46,815	£ 1,440	£ 87,275
Harbours <sup>a</sup> ..	..	120,261	435,102	59,026	614,389
Electricity ..	..	595	79,175	5,027	84,797
Roads and Bridges	961,648	1,611,336	25,777	148,100	2,746,861
Trading, n.e.i. ..	..	20,000	1,356,768	5,379	1,382,147
Fire Brigades ..	..	52,618	702	42,127	95,447
University <sup>b</sup> ..	..	38,700	39,590	24,012	102,302
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	..	946,836 <sup>d</sup>	323,986	144,275	1,415,097
Marketing, etc., <sup>c</sup> ..	97,791	39,352	21,862,219	18,229	22,017,591
Other ..	..	54,800	46,345	54,504	155,649
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,086,162</b>	<b>2,896,795</b>	<b>24,216,479</b>	<b>502,119</b>	<b>28,701,555</b>

<sup>a</sup> Harbour Boards' figures for the year 1939.<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1939.<sup>c</sup> Marketing Boards' figures cover operations of season ending during 1939-40.<sup>d</sup> Including proportion of receipts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.

Expenditure from Revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working and Loan Expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies were as follows:—

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
Water and Irrigation	£ 66,618	£ 32,929	£ 20,492	£ 120,039	£ -32,764	£ 236,476b
Harbours a	135,838	205,589	158,394	499,821	+114,568	363,044c
Electricity	27,130	35,616	15,199	77,945	+6,852	54,290
Roads and Bridges ..	215,379	1,932,707	567,890	2,715,976	+30,885	533,375d
Trading n.e.i.	17,657	1,020,113	397,867	1,435,637	-53,490	2,900
Fire Brigades	13,005	78,000	5,276	96,281	-834	6,135
University a	..	106,786	..	106,786	-4,484	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	78,054	1,261,665	36,224	1,375,943	+39,154	107,670
Marketing a	97,321	21,602,086	22,806	21,722,213	+295,378	..
Other ..	..	92,132	44,924	137,056	+18,693	118,472e
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>651,002</b>	<b>26,367,623</b>	<b>1,269,072</b>	<b>28,287,697</b>	<b>+413,858</b>	<b>1,422,362</b>

a See Notes a, b, and c to previous Table.

b Stanley River Dam, £232,346.

c Including the Works Board £16,000, and Mackay Harbour Board £315,162.

d Including Main Roads Commission £369,756, and Story Bridge Board £163,619.

e University Works Board.

The Loan and Overdraft Liabilities of these bodies amounted to £14,552,400 at the 30th June, 1940, £13,135,375 being loan, and £1,417,025 overdraft. Most of the Loans are due to the State Government and amount to £9,559,230; and a number of the bodies which operate as Trust Funds, have their overdrafts on the Treasury.

Of the fixed Loan Indebtedness £1,295,864 was for Water Supply Authorities, £161,325 for Irrigation and Drainage, £3,304,880 for Harbours, £290,362 for Electricity, £5,451,579 for Roads and Bridges, £375,065 for Trading bodies, £120,561 for Fire Brigades, £1,346,712 for Hospitals and Ambulances, £529,027 for Marketing and Industry Improvement, and £260,000 for the University Works Board.

#### 10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is here made to show net figures for all Government and Semi-Government operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Government Authorities,

from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to Hospitals, Ambulances, Fire Brigades, etc. (See tables on pages 259, 260.)

## STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY 1939-40.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Net Loan Expenditure
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	7,769,496	20,755,504	20,739,749 +	15,755	2,708,727
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	1,326,220	4,047,713	4,023,285 +	24,428	629,657
Other Cities ..	369,545	1,495,394	1,547,734 -	52,340	627,438
Towns ..	89,068	283,421	273,084 +	10,337	95,304
Shires ..	1,257,795	2,242,223	2,213,386 +	28,837	593,453
Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies ..	1,086,162 <sup>a</sup>	28,701,555	28,287,697 +	413,858	1,422,362
Total (excluding duplications) ..	11,898,286	54,688,188	54,247,313 +	440,875	4,811,962

<sup>a</sup> Includes Motor and other Taxes.

## 11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Enterprises.*—The financial results are noted below of certain enterprises formerly conducted by a Government corporation under special legislation. These enterprises were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 181). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations. The enterprises are now in the final stages of liquidation.

The group of enterprises here noted does not include enterprises now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see Section 6 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1940, was £2,182,834, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Funds, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The remaining assets were then valued at £373,767. The properties were disposed of during the depression years.

The loss on the Cattle Stations to 30th June, 1940, totalled £1,652,377, including all charges except interest. The net loss on Butchers' Shops is given as £36,684. The Fishery Business showed a net loss of £43,285. The Cannery lost £112,628, and the Produce Agency £19,529. A State Hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,929. The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) caused a loss of £14,494 to 30th June, 1940. In 1930 it was leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at an annual rental of £5,500.

*Bureau of Rural Development.*—The Bureau assumed, in December, 1938, the functions of the Agricultural Bank, which in 1923 absorbed the activities of institutions previously set up by the Government to make advances to settlers, and in addition to that class of business was given authority to make loans to Co-operative Societies for works and necessary equipment. Funds for advances to borrowers are provided by the Treasury from Loan Funds. During the year 1939-40 new advances made amounted to £209,498, whilst the net indebtedness to the Treasury increased by £33,526. Since the inception of State advances to settlers and Co-operative Societies loans of £8,307,852 have been made in respect of 45,446 applications. This figure includes loans to Co-operative Societies of an amount of £111,820, of which £21,578 was outstanding at the 30th June, 1940.

BUREAU OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT—"RURAL DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION OF ADVANCES ACT," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Advances made <i>a</i> £	225,017	169,963	213,000	260,383	209,498
Interest paid £	79,111	71,997	77,344	82,315	75,432
Repayments made £	299,875	246,867	267,955	242,187	217,080
Interest outstanding £	52,694	54,152	49,571	40,957	42,416
Principal outstanding £	1,673,741	1,628,962	1,615,564	1,674,784	1,710,467
Borrowers .. No.	5,194	4,964	4,745	4,620	4,569
Average amount per borrower approved during year .. £	221	190	242	262	258

*a* Excluding amounts of converted loans.

*Bureau of Rural Development (Discharged Soldier Settlers).*—The Bureau of Rural Development is also charged with the administration of advances to discharged soldier settlers. These settlers are of two main classes—namely, those on selections included in a group settlement and those on freeholds and selections not included in a group settlement. Prior to the 1st March, 1925, the administration of the former class of business was undertaken by the Lands Department. The number of borrowers includes many persons not returned soldiers who have taken over properties from the original soldier settlers. Since 1925 £1,186,542 has been advanced by the Bureau, and £1,012,823 by the Lands Department to group settlers between 1917 and 1st March, 1925.

BUREAU OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT—"THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACTS," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Advances made £	4,670	3,738	3,379	3,289	2,581
Interest paid .. £	26,482	23,278	24,610	23,485	18,224
Repayments made £	45,490	40,271	46,513	46,498	34,745
Principal outstanding £	618,921	576,286	523,806	473,514	437,803
Interest outstanding £	27,312	26,808	22,923	18,263	16,708
Borrowers .. No.	1,515	1,434	1,333	1,244	1,173



*Advances under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1932," and "The Income (State Development) Tax Act, 1938."*—These are made from a special fund administered by the Rural Assistance Board, and are intended to provide for the financial accommodation of farmers unable to qualify for loans under the Bureau of Rural Development Act. Securities for advances are generally crop liens, stock mortgages, and bills of sale. During 1939-40 £2,857 was advanced and £4,362 repaid. Altogether, £54,063 has been advanced; and at 30th June, 1940, there were 219 accounts open, with £11,821 principal outstanding.

*State Advances Corporation—Workers' Dwellings.*—This Corporation was set up by "*The State Advances Act, 1916,*" to make advances to workers on the security of homes to be erected. A borrower must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must not be in receipt of an annual income in excess of £750. He must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself. The maximum advances allowable under the Act are £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building, but in order to serve the greatest number of applicants, advances have been limited to amounts much below these figures since July, 1936. The maximum advances since 6th December, 1940, have been £625 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £725 in other parts, plus £15 for a tiled or fibro-cement roof, and £25 if situated in a sewered area. In addition to Government Loan advances, an amount of £61,389, including a loan from the A.M.P. Society of £50,000, was obtained during 1939-40 to meet the demand for dwellings under this Act. Advances are repayable over 20 years in monthly instalments; interest at 4 per cent. is charged on advances made up to 28th July, 1939, but since that date the rate has been raised to 4½ per cent.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACTS."

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>During year—</i>					
Amount advanced £	329,973	274,730	367,860	298,239	293,888
Amount of security £	430,740	350,987	459,960	397,839	n
<i>At end of year—</i>					
Dwellings erected No.	16,916	17,378	17,984	18,536	19,058
Total amount advanced £	7,105,954	7,380,685	7,748,545	8,046,784	8,340,872
Dwellings on books No.	8,411	8,526	8,791	8,961	9,019
Total amount owing on dwellings on books £	3,107,699	3,159,396	3,288,890	3,325,139	3,324,427
Total arrears (interest and redemption) £	21,032	27,140	30,934	33,413	36,590

n Not available.

*State Advances Corporation—Workers' Homes.*—Workers' Homes are erected under "*The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1934,*" by the Corporation. These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and advances are limited to

persons with a net annual income for State taxation purposes of less than £260. The Corporation builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. of the completed cost of home and land, and the balance in monthly instalments for 25 years, interest being charged at 4 per cent. (now 4½ per cent.). This scheme is not much availed of at present, only 20 applications being approved during the last five years, including 6 for 1939-40.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' HOMES ACTS."

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Homes erected to end of year .. No.	2,282	2,284	2,288	2,292	2,294
Actual cost a £	1,302,537	1,310,072	1,320,939	1,330,824	1,337,201
Homes remaining on books at end of year .. No.	2,143	2,112	2,084	2,055	2,005
Total amount owing on homes on books at end of year £	979,335	951,935	909,806	870,488	826,137
Total arrears (interest and unpaid purchase money) at end of year .. £	47,268	55,258	30,691	29,318	29,043

a Including cost of improvements.

*State Advances Corporation—Building Revival Scheme.—The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan monies set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, etc.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether advances amounting to £167,238 have been made to 1,509 borrowers; and at 30th June, 1940, the amount outstanding was £41,995, the number of accounts still current being 559.

*Public Curator.*—The Public Curator engages in general Trustee business, and administers intestate estates when required to do so. Wills are also deposited in his Office for safe custody, the number held being 49,160 at the 30th June, 1940. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns. The next table shows the amounts held in Trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities unclaimed moneys to the extent of £286,073 were held at 30th June, 1940. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £9,544, of which Consolidated Revenue received £4,772. The Public Curator held investments

in Government Securities of £466,830, nearly £100,000 in premises and fittings, and £82,376 in bank balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the next table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<b>Amounts held at end of year</b>					
For insolvent estates £	16,884	9,900	5,341	2,352	2,480
For intestate estates £	111,701	120,490	117,250	115,194	119,460
For wills and trusts £	495,207	511,917	522,989	490,444	508,907
For mental patients £	90,451	98,828	103,678	115,666	126,992
For other purposes £	111,626	93,628	92,575	78,278	72,981
Total .. .. £	825,869	834,763	841,833	801,934	830,820
Amount of mortgages held £	669,571	649,514	685,015	688,036	491,902
Wills of living persons deposited during year No.	2,458	2,481	2,568	2,508	2,738

*Golden Casket Art Union.*—This lottery was established in 1916. Its operations during the last five years were as follows:—

## GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Ticket Sales £	1,577,500	1,472,500	1,740,000	1,902,500	1,675,000
Other .. £	1,938	1,996	2,351	2,626	9,793
Total .. .. £	1,579,438	1,474,496	1,742,351	1,905,126	1,684,793
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Prize Money £	1,009,550	942,950	1,114,750	1,217,800	1,071,350
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	107,537	101,863	120,164	125,196	104,777
Office Expenses £	23,833	20,423	22,506	21,711	18,717
State Tax .. £	78,875	73,625	87,000	95,125	83,750
Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. £	359,643	335,635	397,931	445,294	406,199
Total .. .. £	1,579,438	1,474,496	1,742,351	1,905,126	1,684,793
<i>Percentage of Expenditure—</i>					
Prizes .. %	63.92	63.95	63.98	63.92	63.59
Administration %	8.32	8.29	8.19	7.71	7.33
Tax and Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs %	27.76	27.76	27.83	28.37	29.08

The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five

Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the hospitals of the State, and latterly for clinics, charitable institutions, and relief for unemployed. Of the profits for 1939-40, £335,133 from "ordinary" caskets, £71,067 from "special" caskets, and £3,481 from unclaimed prizes, were paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which £368,245 was used to supplement Consolidated Revenue in making Hospital Grants, £50,313 was used for special grants to hospitals, and £14,653 was paid to other medical and charitable organisations.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £4,176,666; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £848,859; to construct the Medical School, £53,615; to assist unemployed, £73,823; and to make other grants, etc., £158,712.

*Public Service Superannuation.*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for Public Servants (including Teachers) and Police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5% per annum.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Particulars.	Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Contributions .. .. .	£ 114,660	22,801	137,461
Interest from Government ..	£ 106,888	..	106,888
Government Subsidy .. .. .	£ 4,000	64,300	68,300
Other .. .. .	£ 92	3,800	3,892
Total .. .. .	£ 225,640	90,901	316,541
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Benefits .. .. .	£ 31,600	90,059	121,659
Refunds .. .. .	£ 22,505	373	22,878
Total .. .. .	£ 54,105	90,432	144,537
Funds at end of year .. .. .	£ 2,247,996	575	2,248,571
<i>Contributors at end of year—</i>			
Male .. .. .	No. 6,494	1,410	7,904
Female .. .. .	No. 3,184	..	3,184
Total .. .. .	No. 9,678	1,410	11,088

*Assistance to Industries.*—The Government is empowered under “*The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*,” to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance are set out in the Acts. The Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry administers the Acts and makes recommendations on applications for assistance. Security is taken over the assets of the enterprises assisted.

A loan of £500,000 sterling guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited constitutes the largest liability under the Acts. The Company is engaged in the mining of silver-lead ore and the extraction of silver, lead, and zinc. The term of the guarantee is five years. Approximately 1,250 men are employed at the mine.

A guarantee of a loan of £100,000 has been given in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1941, was £92,500.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £62,520 on 30th June, 1941. This amount was made up as follows.—

Tin dredging, £50,000; woollen manufactures, £11,941; and potteries, £579.

The employment provided in these industries at that date amounted to some 418 persons.

*The Bureau of Industry.*—In 1930 the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932 this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority. The Bureau is a co-ordinating agency and operates as an advisory body on matters referred. Since 1935 it has included the Office of Government Statistician.

The functions of a constructing authority are exercised through the following Boards, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works:—

*The Bridge Board*, which constructed the Story Bridge over the Brisbane River. This is a high level toll bridge, and its construction was financed by a Bureau loan of £1,500,000.

*The Works Board*, which is re-constructing the river frontages at Petrie Bight near the bridge, including wharves, from funds provided by the Treasury. This Board has commenced preliminary work for the St. Lucia Bridge to lead to the University.

*The Stanley River Works Board*. This is a joint Board representing also the municipalities of Brisbane and Ipswich through their Engineers, and is constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation from funds provided by the Treasury.

*The University Works Board*. This Board was constituted to construct University buildings at St. Lucia, and includes representatives of the University and of the Public Works Department. The work is being financed by the Treasury and loans from the Public Curator.

## Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

### 1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (later through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It appears that it was originally intended to act as a trading bank, competing with other banks. Gradually it has assumed the functions of a "Banker's Bank" or Central Bank.

It differs from the Central Banks of other countries in three important respects:—

- (i.) It does not have the same measure of control over the other banks as do Central Banks in other countries.<sup>a</sup>
- (ii.) It acts simultaneously as a trading bank and as a Central Bank.
- (iii.) It is not subject to control by the Commonwealth Parliament. Members of the Bank Board are appointed by the Commonwealth Government for terms of seven years, but during their term of office are independent of any Government control.

Circumstances may arise (as they did, for instance, in 1930) where the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Government act in disagreement. The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission which reported in 1937, which recommended (with two dissentients) that in the case of any such disagreement in future the will of Parliament should prevail. At the same time they recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks.

None of these recommendations has been put into effect.

The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg. During the period of war exchange transactions can only be made with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank.

*Cheque Paying Banks.*—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All seven of the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operate in Queensland; and there are two Queensland institutions with head offices in Brisbane—the Queensland National Bank Limited, and the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. The Queensland National Bank and the Bank of New South Wales together have almost half the business in the State.

<sup>a</sup> Except in war-time under the *National Security Act, 1940.*

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, 2ND QUARTER, 1940.<sup>a</sup>

Banks.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	73,408	116,347	62,543	62,655
Bank of Australasia ..	2,178,676	2,515,230	2,839,077	2,852,741
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	9,649,337	11,021,754	11,530,945	11,598,232
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,860,221	2,442,270	1,419,294	1,430,362
Commercial Bank of Aus. Ltd.	3,276,119	3,724,999	3,259,331	3,268,728
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.	3,483,697	4,561,915	4,378,111	4,668,121
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	2,218,581	2,706,294	2,074,000	2,087,672
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	5,419,230	6,265,162	4,647,731	4,667,432
Q'land National Bk. Ltd.	9,094,262	12,818,078	8,120,284	9,587,823
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd.	2,587,843	3,105,182	3,037,047	3,139,120
Total Private Banks ..	39,841,374	49,277,231	41,368,363	43,362,886
Commonwealth Bank <i>b</i>	2,327,408	8,504,920	9,705,263	12,300,128
Grand Total .. ..	42,168,782	57,782,151	51,073,626	55,663,014

<sup>a</sup> Average during the quarter ended 30th June, 1940.

<sup>b</sup> Exclusive of Savings Bank figures.

Figures showing the variations in the total assets and liabilities in Queensland of all banks for the last 10 years are shown in the next table.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND.

Quarter ended 30th June.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1931 .. ..	32,601,293	49,151,176	43,767,910	46,470,838
1932 .. ..	30,005,447	48,246,393	43,142,827	45,628,522
1933 .. ..	31,532,392	48,511,528	42,661,851	46,916,744
1934 .. ..	32,545,768	50,260,125	42,480,180	47,127,952
1935 .. ..	35,578,874	52,712,829	43,018,676	47,331,878
1936 .. ..	38,084,502	54,611,343	43,498,456	47,258,894
1937 .. ..	39,336,600	57,042,809	45,861,247	49,704,509
1938 .. ..	41,709,834	57,162,813	50,094,452	53,513,337
1939 .. ..	42,790,852	58,339,071	49,426,840	52,971,480
1940 .. ..	42,168,782	57,782,151	51,073,626	55,663,014

*Bank Clearings.*—There is a clearing house in Brisbane where officers from the several banks meet daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each of the years since 1931.

## BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.			Average Weekly Clearings.	Year.			Average Weekly Clearings.
			£				£
1931	..	..	2,784,922	1936	..	..	3,632,807
1932	..	..	2,721,361	1937	..	..	3,932,552
1933	..	..	2,852,605	1938	..	..	4,177,247
1934	..	..	3,183,759	1939	..	..	4,288,226
1935	..	..	3,497,860	1940	..	..	4,817,744

These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by the inclusion of Government Loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges.

*Savings Banks.*—The only Savings Bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This Bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth bank held depositors' balances amounting to about £3½ m., while the State bank held about £15 m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1940, its deposits were £28 m. or £57 14s. 2d. per account, and it had 46 branches and 702 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for the last ten years.

## SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. a	Deposits during Year. b	Withdrawals during Year. b	Amount to Credit at end of year. c	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1930-31 ..	510,831	20,966,572	23,364,638	22,354,325	24 2 3
1931-32 ..	394,698	19,750,082	19,783,300	22,951,758	24 9 5
1932-33 ..	397,038	21,108,453	21,163,829	23,453,017	24 14 11
1933-34 ..	404,089	23,144,787	22,318,074	24,834,274	25 18 6
1934-35 ..	418,727	24,828,016	23,972,440	26,196,599	27 1 3
1935-36 ..	431,964	27,623,290	27,190,157	27,131,659	27 13 3
1936-37 ..	442,108	27,745,755	28,078,853	27,304,438	27 10 5
1937-38 ..	463,642	30,850,217	30,468,120	28,206,457	28 2 4
1938-39 ..	479,160	32,157,218	31,853,781	29,044,712	28 11 6
1939-40 ..	489,565	31,272,312	32,611,687	28,251,873	27 10 7

a Excluding inoperative accounts.

b Includes transfers between branches of Bank.

c Includes balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows savings bank operations in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1940. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are 2 Trustees Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.



## SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1940.

Where Situated.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
		£	£	£	
N.S.W. ..	1,312,697	82,110,900	..	82,110,900	29 11 9
Vic. ..	1,466,682	11,784,730	67,360,623	79,145,353	41 11 7
Q'land ..	<b>489,565</b>	<b>28,251,873</b>	..	<b>28,251,873</b>	<b>27 10 7</b>
S.A. ..	514,384	3,093,912	23,469,376	26,563,288	44 8 0
W.A. ..	233,649	11,860,151	..	11,860,151	25 7 0
Tasmania	196,427	2,297,110	6,220,254 <sup>b</sup>	8,517,364	35 11 10
N.T. ..	3,217	191,926	..	191,926	24 5 7
A.C.T. ..	6,697	350,234	..	350,234	27 10 7
Total ..	4,223,318	139,940,836	97,050,253	236,991,089	33 14 1

<sup>a</sup> Excluding inoperative accounts.

<sup>b</sup> Trustees Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

## 2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

## BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Sequestrations on—					
Debtors' petitions No.	97	100	52	45	42
Creditors' .. No.	39	47	39	51	50
Total .. No.	136	147	91	96	92
Liabilities .. £	112,435	173,768	101,739	112,807	165,518
Assets .. £	49,277	73,354	58,207	82,020	83,204
Compositions, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment					
<i>a</i> .. .. No.	1	5	2	1	..
Liabilities .. £	339	2,445	1,223	554	..
Assets .. £	..	2,115	950	200	..
Deeds of arrangement					
<i>b</i> .. .. No.	67	59	41	43	75
Liabilities .. £	113,767	138,217	93,243	94,820	158,090
Assets .. £	104,534	139,995	89,946	52,839	149,287

<sup>a</sup> Part XI. of the Act without sequestration.

<sup>b</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.; there have been no compositions, &c., under this section of the Act during the last six years.

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, 1939, 18 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland, 8 of them conducting Industrial Business in addition to Ordinary Business.

#### LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1939.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.		Industrial Business.	Total.
	State Government Insurance.	Other Companies.		
Premiums Collected .. .. £1,000	404	1,879	736	3,019
Percentage of Administration (including Commission) to Premiums Collected .. ..	12.8	18.5	33.2	21.4
Discontinuances—				
By Death and Maturity—				
Policies .. .. No.	1,061	2,611	6,546	10,218
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	177	658	251	1,086
By Forfeiture and Surrender—				
Policies .. .. No.	2,284	11,392	24,142	37,818
Per Cent. of Policies in Force at beginning of Year .. ..	4.5	6.8	9.2	7.9
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	513	3,000	1,206	4,719
Per Cent. of Sum Assured for all Policies at beginning of Year..	4.5	5.5	10.3	6.0
New Business—				
Policies .. .. No.	6,654	24,288	46,082	77,024
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	1,628	7,586 <sup>a</sup>	2,266	11,480 <sup>a</sup>
Business at End of Year—				
Policies .. .. No.	54,456	177,685	277,417	509,558
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	12,377 <sup>a</sup>	58,814 <sup>a</sup>	12,569 <sup>a</sup>	83,760 <sup>a</sup>
Bonus Additions .. .. £1,000	1,214	10,613	534	12,361

<sup>a</sup> Including annual value of annuities.

The ordinary policies at the end of the year comprised 91,809 whole of life assurances, 124,692 endowment assurances, 7,077 endowments, 471 annuities, 7,511 accidents, and 581 others; and industrial policies were made up of 22,872 whole of life assurances, 239,319 endowment assurances, 14,889 endowments, and 337 others.

*Insurance other than Life.*—The law requires companies conducting general insurance business in Queensland to make a return each year to the State Insurance Office. The information in the following table has been compiled from this source.

## GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1939.

Department.	Premiums Received.		Claims Paid.	
	State Government Insurance Office.	Total all Companies (104).	State Government Insurance Office.	Total all Companies (104).
	£	£	£	£
Fire .. .. .	168,970	1,002,005	34,415	234,860
Marine .. .. .	7,362	105,902	532	15,669
Personal accident .. .. .	875	101,292	314	46,612
Guarantee .. .. .	8,394	13,113	974	1,704
Plate glass .. .. .	805	13,112	131	3,936
Public risk .. .. .	3,496	15,559	756	4,017
Burglary .. .. .	904	11,047	50	1,450
Live stock .. .. .	..	2,777	..	1,725
Motor vehicle .. .. .	14,903	390,491	7,336	262,417
Motor vehicle (Third Party)	34,657	193,915	7,470	61,094
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	644	..	295
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	9,691	..	152
Householders' compre- hensive .. .. .	..	8,690	..	2,149
All other .. .. .	..	18,288	..	10,250
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>240,366</b>	<b>1,886,526</b>	<b>51,978</b>	<b>646,330</b>

For information about Workers' Compensation Insurance see page 213, and for Unemployment Insurance see page 214.

The total amount of fire insurance on buildings and contents throughout Queensland for 1939 was approximately £195 million. This amount is almost 90 per cent. of the actual cost of the property insured.

## 4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act of 1931 is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies and no organisation carrying on the business of banking can consist of more than ten members unless registered. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

Division.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Southern .. .. .	158	173	168	150	112
Central .. .. .	1	9	3	2	2
Northern .. .. .	7	8	8	7	4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>118</b>

At the 30th June, 1940, there were 3,169 companies on the registers of the State, compared with 3,174 for the previous year.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1939, the number of societies was 23, with 594 branches, excluding District Councils. Medical, Sickness, and Funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members

contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists is subject to an agreement whereby the amount varies in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount for 1940-41 is 27s. 6d. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at a full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate being £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every 5 years, and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in Government and municipal securities, and mortgages. The tendency is to have them in mortgages, as the return is greater; at 30th June, 1939, £1,823,863 out of £2,018,729 was held in mortgages or in banks.

Acting in unison the Friendly Societies have also established Medical Institutes and Dispensaries at each of the important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for 5 years. The membership was 72,035, or 7·1 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1939, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is somewhat higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Branches	..	No.	611	608	603	600	594
Members—							
Male	..	No.	57,127	58,393	59,327	60,029	60,122
Female	..	No.	10,526	10,940	11,399	11,860	11,913
Total	..	No.	67,653	69,333	70,726	71,889	72,035
Deaths of Members—							
Male	..	No.	607	648	606	626	620
Female	..	No.	79	105	118	96	105
Total	..	No.	686	753	724	722	725
Sickness—							
Male cases	..	No.	12,319	13,147	12,348	14,225	14,077
Duration	..	Weeks	126,920	130,517	129,118	134,016	138,273
Female cases	..	No.	1,438	1,393	1,393	1,838	1,597
Duration	..	Weeks	12,269	12,140	11,807	13,248	12,891
Receipts—							
Members' dues	£		235,341	242,650	246,558	248,422	248,415
Investments	£		79,674	80,018	86,070	89,864	92,784
Total	£		315,015	322,668	332,628	338,286	341,199
Expenditure—							
Sick pay	£		87,025	90,481	87,808	92,039	92,943
Death benefits	£		36,351	39,473	37,332	37,771	37,800
Medical	£		96,178	99,491	101,036	101,439	105,037
Management	£		55,557	56,663	57,578	58,225	55,576
Total	£		275,111	286,108	283,754	289,474	291,356

Particulars of membership and finances during 1938-39 of the various Orders of Friendly Societies are shown in the next table.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Society.	Branches.	Members. a	Receipts	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. . . . .	16	1,476	7,948	2,538	2,243	6,191	41,059
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	4	382	3,050	1,093	551	2,237	23,133
R'hampton Dist.	14	1,085	4,465	1,940	1,453	4,312	28,671
United Bris. Dist.	40	5,243	23,260	8,962	7,258	20,080	117,488
G.U.O.O.F. . . . .	34	3,643	17,136	7,740	5,151	15,875	107,579
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	17	626	4,190	2,039	750	3,841	25,319
R'hampton Dist.	15	1,203	6,131	2,378	1,821	5,069	38,314
S. Q'land Dist.	56	6,146	35,751	16,343	10,328	32,094	191,212
I.O.O.F. . . . .	26	2,451	10,954	4,322	3,608	10,335	53,257
I.O.R. . . . .	69	6,820	33,355	9,657	9,147	23,173	255,725
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	27	2,026	9,777	4,179	2,978	9,285	84,504
Q'land Branch..	159	20,248	93,176	34,643	30,361	80,471	526,192
P.A.F.S. . . . .	73	12,668	59,222	21,578	19,511	50,154	397,073
U.A.O.D. . . . .	35	6,223	28,909	11,064	9,325	24,891	122,935
Other . . . . .	9	1,795	3,875	2,267	552	3,348	6,268
Total. . . . .	594	72,035	341,199	130,743	105,037	291,356	2,018,729

a Including unfinancial members.

## 6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Societies ..	No.	14	13	14	12	12
Shareholders ..	No.	11,279	10,279	7,863	8,116	8,957
Borrowers ..	No.	6,414	5,986	6,395	6,899	7,564
Income—						
Repayment of Loans	£	371,612	249,290	344,984	359,508	380,623
Other ..	£	98,946	285,659	339,038	322,553	380,949
Total ..	£	470,558	534,949	684,022	682,061	761,572
Loans Granted	£	296,439	389,884	396,657	454,878	501,367
Total Advances on Mortgages at 30th June ..	£	1,588,528	1,733,628	1,808,798	1,933,351	2,104,406

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owe about £4 m. to the Government "State Advances

Corporation." (See page 263.) Other home building is financed by the Banks and the Insurance and Friendly Societies.

### 7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either the *Primary Producers Co-operative Association Acts*, 1923-1934, or the *Industrial and Provident Societies Act* of 1920. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and in 1939-40, returns were furnished by 117 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruitgrowing, sugar-milling industries and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares held by any one member, shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the Directors.

Societies registered under the *Industrial and Provident Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £100 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules. Banking and dealings in land are also allowed. The fourteen returns received for 1939-40 included nine co-operative stores, and one home-building society.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1940.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies .. .. No.	114	13	4	131
Branches <sup>a</sup> .. .. No.	60	10	9	79
Members .. .. No.	61,156	6,363	4,524	72,043
Sales .. .. £	14,261,649	386,273	1,134,737	15,782,659
Other Receipts .. .. £	443,449	5,285	9,088	457,822
Total receipts .. .. £	14,705,098	391,558	1,143,825	16,240,481
Working expenses .. .. £	2,683,804	41,526	140,440	2,865,770
Rebates and bonuses .. .. £	29,268	1,501	2,496	33,265
Dividends on share capital .. .. £	40,137	1,877	2,027	44,041
Purchases .. .. £	11,595,291	347,771	998,103	12,941,165
Other expenditure .. .. £	64,051	1,147	1,777	66,975
Total expenditure .. .. £	14,412,551	393,822	1,144,843	15,951,216
Assets .. .. .. £	7,399,692	153,260	305,398	7,858,350

<sup>a</sup> In addition to main establishment.

## 8. GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

*The Business Index.*—The Composite Business Index is a weighted average of nine component indexes covering banking, trade, transport, building, and unemployment insurance contributions, and it is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. The index is relative to normal seasonal fluctuations, and measures conditions as percentages of immediate pre-depression levels.

The following table shows the composite index for ten years; the latest figures for the component indexes and the composite index are published each month in "Economic News."

## BUSINESS INDEX, QUEENSLAND.

Year.				Index.	Year.				Index.
1931	..	..	..	82.4	1936	..	..	..	97.2
1932	..	..	..	83.6	1937	..	..	..	98.7
1933	..	..	..	84.8	1938	..	..	..	101.5
1934	..	..	..	92.3	1939	..	..	..	104.5
1935	..	..	..	95.1	1940	..	..	..	107.9

*Share Prices Index.*—This index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index recovered by 1934, and has remained fairly steady since then.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections have been as follows:—

## SHARE PRICES INDEX.

Year.						Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	113.0	97.4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	114.9	85.8

The industrial is the more sensitive of the two sections. Its fall during the depression was from 112.6 to 64.0, while the financial and trading section declined from 105.5 to 66.5. In September, 1941, the industrials stood at 122.7, and the other group at 83.1.

*Interest Rates.*—The following table (based on publications of the Commonwealth Bank and the United States Department of Commerce) shows the rates of interest on Government Bonds prevailing in Australia and other countries since 1935:—

## DOMESTIC BOND YIELDS.

Year	Australia <i>a</i>	United Kingdom <i>b</i>	South Africa <i>c</i>	Canada <i>d</i>	New Zealand <i>e</i>	U.S.A. <i>f</i>
1935 .. ..	3.61	3.12	3.06	3.47	3.34	2.79
1936 .. ..	3.90	3.07	3.07	3.23	3.74	2.65
1937 .. ..	3.86	3.46	3.45	3.32	3.73	2.68
1938 .. ..	3.76	3.46	3.54	3.15	3.92	2.56
1939 .. ..	3.92	3.77	3.74	3.18	4.25	2.36
1940 .. ..	3.30	3.48	3.57	3.27	3.66	2.21
Months of 1940-41)						
July .. ..	3.25	3.53	3.73	3.30	3.66	2.28
August .. ..	3.24	3.47	3.52	3.26	3.55	2.25
September .. ..	3.22	3.43	3.53	3.23	3.47	2.18
October .. ..	3.21	3.37	3.52	3.22	3.56	2.10
November .. ..	3.11	3.31	3.57	3.17	3.51	1.97
December .. ..	3.09	3.24	3.52	3.17	3.50	1.89
January .. ..	2.99	3.21	3.47	3.14	3.53	1.99
February .. ..	3.00	3.23	3.38	3.14	3.56	2.10
March .. ..	3.02	3.13	3.28	3.13	3.57	2.01
April .. ..	3.20	3.11	3.24	3.13	3.58	1.96
May .. ..	3.14	3.10	3.09	3.13	3.46	1.92
June .. ..	3.04	3.09	2.93	3.15	3.47	1.91

*a* Weighted average of securities over 10 years to maturity, except for 1935, which is the average of all 4 per cent. securities other than that maturing in 1938.

*b* 3½ per cent. conversion 1961 or after for 1935 to 1938; 3½ per cent. War Loan 1952 or after 1939.

*c* 3½ per cent. Government Stock, 1948-58.

*d* Government long-term bonds.

*e* Government securities over 15 years to April, 1941; over 10 years thereafter.

*f* All U.S. Treasury bonds of maturity of 12 years or more.

Before the present war, Australia and New Zealand had the highest interest rates of all the countries shown. The Australian bond yield has fallen substantially during the war, and is now nearly as low as in the U.S.A.



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