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QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK
1949

No. 10



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

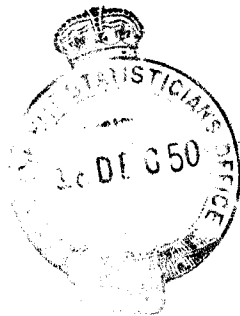
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THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN
BRISBANE



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THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1949

No. 10.



Issued by the
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,
BRISBANE

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

Preface.

This is the tenth issue of the Queensland Year Book, which in 1937 replaced the A.B.C. of Queensland Statistics. It appears less than twelve months after the 1948 issue, and I wish to record my appreciation of the co-operation of the Government Printer and his staff in making possible a substantial reduction of the lag in the date of publication. It now appears to be practicable to make a further considerable improvement in the time of publication for the 1950 issue, and to publish the 1951 issue during the course of next year.

A new publication, the Queensland Pocket Year Book, is now in preparation. It will be distributed free to readers of this publication and to others who desire a copy.

With the Pocket Year Book available as a handy reference to the main items of the State's statistics, it is intended to relax somewhat the space limitations which considerations of portability and convenience of reference have imposed on the Queensland Year Book. A policy of gradual expansion will enable it to fulfil more comprehensively its role as a current statistical history of the State, given in moderate detail with the necessary textual explanations of the figures and interstate comparisons. For fully detailed statistics which students and others may desire, it will still be necessary to refer to the various annual parts of the Statistics of Queensland, a list of which is given at the end of this volume. Statistics later than those printed can be obtained on reference to the Government Statistician's Office.

Detailed tables in this issue generally refer to the financial year 1947-48 or the calendar year 1948. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in the 1948 Year Book will be found in this issue, together with new information on various subjects, including the following:—

Results of the voting in the general election for the Commonwealth Parliament held on 10th December, 1949 (pages 26 and 27).

Diagram showing the age distribution of the Queensland population, males and females separately, at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses (page 36).

Table showing, by States, the results of the operation of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit Scheme during its first four years (page 313).

Table showing, for the last four years, the numbers of companies registered and their nominal capital, according to place of incorporation (page 372).

It is with pleasure that I again express my appreciation of the assistance given by the thousands of Queenslanders who complete the various statistical forms, and by the Commonwealth Statistician, the Statisticians of other States, and State and Commonwealth Departments in Queensland in readily supplying information. It is, of course, only with this co-operation that the preparation of the Year Book is possible.

The Year Book also combines the work of all my senior officers. It was edited by Mr. D. C. L. Smith, Deputy Government Statistician, and, under his direction and guidance, the manuscript was prepared by Mr. M. Kalinowski, assisted by Mr. E. A. Leaver. Graphical work was done by Miss G. N. Sorensen.

S. E. SOLOMON,
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,
Brisbane, 20th July, 1950.



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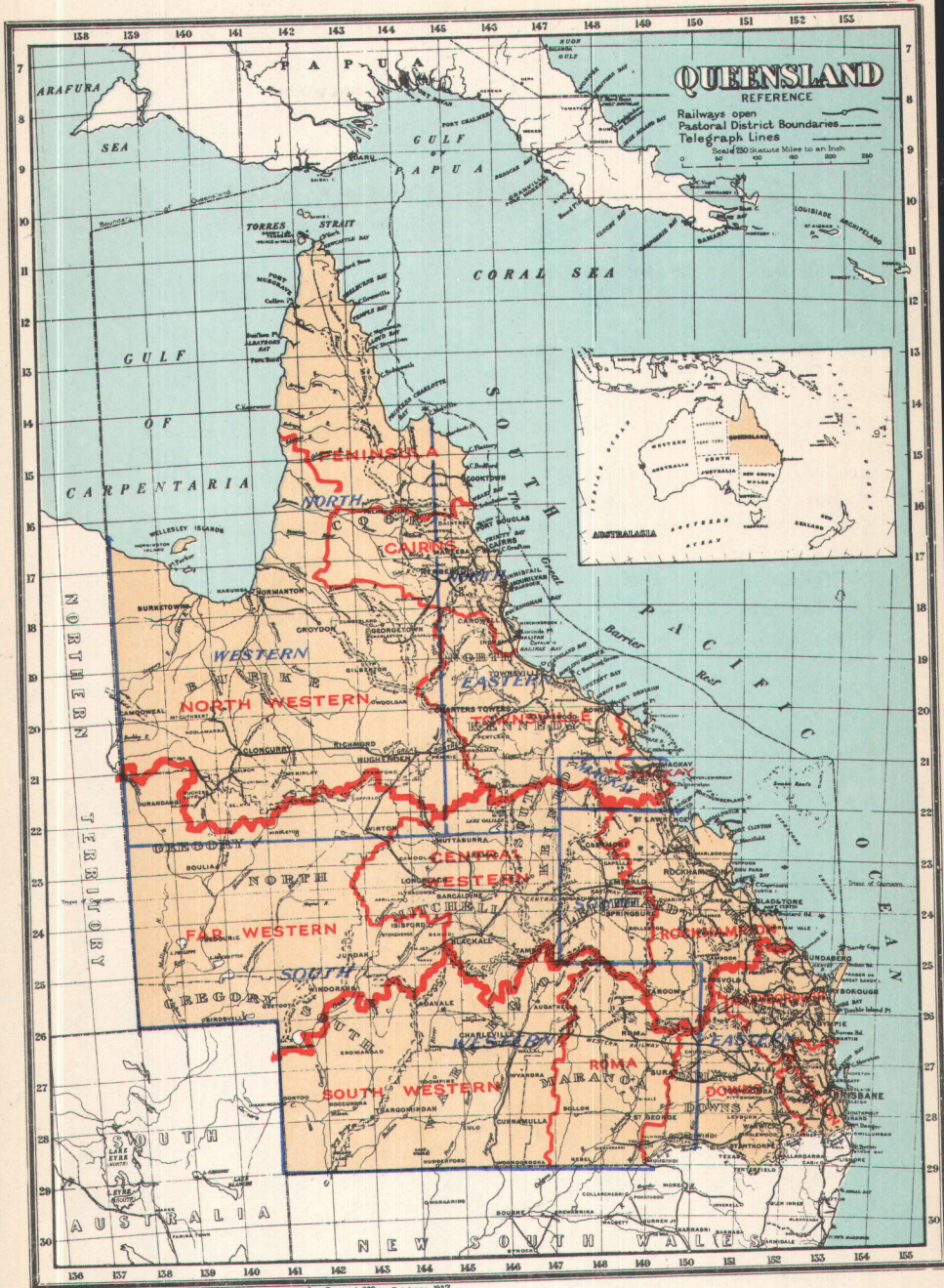
CALENDAR, 1949.

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

CALENDAR, 1950.

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

* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the metropolitan area for the Royal National Show, the date for 1950 being 9th August.



Drawn at the Survey Office, Dept. of Public Lands, & Printed at the Govt. Printing Office, Brisbane 2027

Statistical Divisions are shown in red, and Basic Wage Districts in blue, see page 30

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 10—1949

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. GEOGRAPHY.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area over 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. Only about 6 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 82½ per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

The area within the Tropics is 360,000 square miles, being 54 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

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

Physical Features.—That outstanding feature of Australian topography known as the Great Dividing Range continues from the New South Wales border to Cape York Peninsula, with numerous tributary ranges, very broken and irregular in its distance from the coast. The highest elevations are in the north, where the Bellenden-Ker Range rises to 5,438 feet in Mount Bartle Frere and is close to the coast. The Atherton Tableland is a large triangular area 12,000 square miles in extent and over 2,000 feet high, inland of this range. Three smaller plateau areas attain 2,000 feet—one behind Mackay, another, the Buckland Tableland, more inland and south of the Tropics, the third being the Darling Downs. The Dividing Range is for the greater part of its length a broad belt of timbered and rough pastoral country over 1,000 feet high, running inland from the Darling Downs, then northwards through Central Queensland at a great distance from the coast, but nearing the coast again in North Queensland and becoming the backbone of the Peninsula. The Divide and its tributary ranges enclose the broad basins of the coastal rivers, but these basins are much broken in parts by rangy wooded country.

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

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

The Gulf of Carpentaria is shallow, but Torres Strait offers a good trade route. The oversea ports are Brisbane, Gladstone, Port Alma (near Rockhampton), Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island.

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

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

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

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

2. CLIMATE.

Climate and Living Conditions.—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. The number of uncomfortably hot days in summer is few, except along the far western border of the State. Inland Queensland is little hotter in summer than inland New South Wales. Like the rest of inland Australia, inland Queensland has low humidities in summer, except during periods of monsoonal weather, which are accompanied by lower temperatures and often by rain. Inland Queensland has a continental type of winter climate, with warm sunny days and cold nights. Some winter rain falls in the southern part, but rarely in the north.

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

Queensland is the most successful tropical settlement by white people in the world. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that all the manual and domestic work is done by white people.

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1948.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 30 Years. <i>a</i>
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.93	73.7	87.9	61.7	81.8	65.7	4.78	11	5.72
February ..	29.98	75.9	91.3	64.8	83.1	68.8	3.30	13	5.47
March ..	29.99	75.1	91.5	61.7	82.7	67.5	6.13	12	4.97
April ..	30.07	68.3	86.8	51.7	76.8	59.9	4.15	12	3.68
May ..	30.09	63.6	83.5	43.0	73.5	53.7	4.90	6	2.35
June ..	30.18	60.0	77.0	42.3	68.7	51.3	8.83	10	2.75
July ..	30.17	58.2	74.2	36.8	68.7	47.7	0.53	7	1.88
August ..	30.12	61.5	79.9	43.8	71.6	51.4	1.35	8	1.07
September ..	30.05	64.7	89.8	46.6	74.6	54.8	2.98	7	1.69
October ..	30.01	70.7	96.0	52.6	81.3	60.2	0.03	2	2.27
November ..	29.96	73.5	93.1	56.1	82.0	65.0	1.35	7	4.00
December ..	29.98	75.9	90.4	65.0	83.4	68.3	3.21	11	4.24
Year ..	30.05	68.4	96.0	36.8	77.4	59.5	41.54	106	40.09

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.^a

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1948. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1948. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1948. %	Average. %	1948. In.	Average. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January	99.8	98.7	71.3	76.5	20	30	1.99	4.73
February	102.7	96.3	77.8	75.4	27	34	2.50	3.96
March	98.2	94.6	71.5	73.0	26	32	1.56	1.86
April	96.2	89.9	65.0	66.9	17	26	0.22	0.62
May	87.6	82.9	58.6	59.7	21	26	0.00	0.48
June	80.7	77.3	52.1	54.1	24	29	0.13	0.80
July	80.2	76.4	50.1	51.5	21	27	1.56	0.23
August	82.9	81.4	53.7	54.3	17	19	0.00	0.12
September	89.2	88.4	55.0	61.0	14	18	0.00	0.15
October	97.8	95.1	67.5	68.2	13	18	0.16	0.44
November	102.2	98.6	71.3	73.5	14	22	1.04	1.59
December	101.0	100.4	76.2	76.2	34	24	5.50	1.90
Year	93.2	90.0	64.2	65.9	21	25	14.66	16.88
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January	97.9	99.6	71.1	73.3	23	31	0.93	2.31
February	101.0	96.9	71.5	71.7	26	34	1.00	3.12
March	96.5	94.1	65.8	68.1	27	35	1.14	2.10
April	88.0	87.8	55.6	60.1	34	32	0.00	1.01
May	81.1	80.4	52.5	52.1	23	35	0.02	0.52
June	74.9	74.3	48.8	46.7	32	38	0.81	0.94
July	74.5	73.2	46.8	44.3	28	35	0.65	0.80
August	79.7	77.9	49.9	46.5	16	28	0.00	0.30
September	85.7	85.4	53.1	53.7	12	24	0.04	0.52
October	93.4	92.8	62.4	61.5	23	22	0.62	0.84
November	100.0	97.0	72.7	67.5	22	24	0.69	1.26
December	99.8	99.7	75.9	71.5	25	27	3.09	1.82
Year	89.4	88.3	60.5	59.8	24	30	8.99	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January	94.1	97.6	65.8	70.8	23	28	0.98	2.65
February	101.0	96.1	74.7	70.1	32	29	1.57	2.36
March	90.1	91.7	65.5	65.1	36	33	4.38	1.54
April	82.4	84.5	54.4	55.7	24	34	0.22	0.95
May	73.7	76.4	44.3	47.2	28	39	0.43	0.69
June	69.3	69.3	44.6	42.3	38	43	1.15	1.46
July	68.2	68.3	39.7	40.1	32	40	0.96	1.32
August	74.7	72.9	42.8	42.1	23	33	0.01	0.75
September	81.4	80.4	47.0	49.0	24	28	1.23	0.95
October	90.3	88.2	54.8	57.7	18	26	0.25	1.02
November	96.8	93.6	64.4	64.4	22	25	0.42	1.68
December	98.6	96.4	72.4	68.5	31	27	2.62	2.60
Year	85.0	84.6	55.9	56.1	28	32	14.22	17.97

^a Averages shown are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

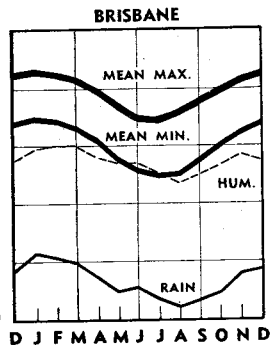
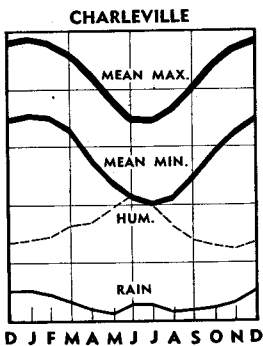
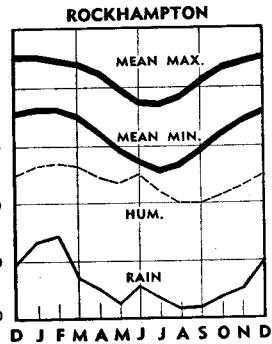
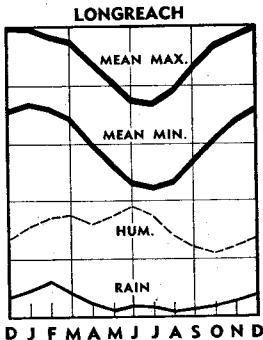
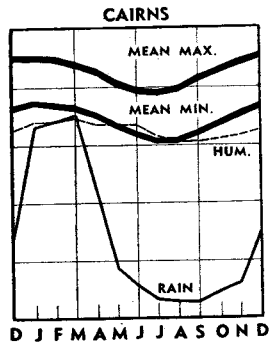
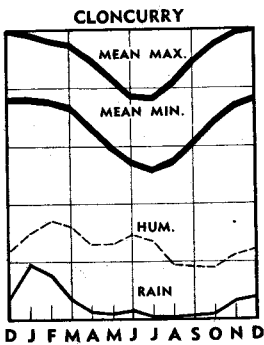
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS *a*—*continued*.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1948. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1948. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1948. %	Average. %	1948. In.	Average. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January	87.1	89.7	73.2	74.2	70	68	27.08	16.51
February	87.9	89.0	73.3	73.9	66	68	9.64	17.00
March	88.2	87.1	73.6	72.6	66	69	12.38	17.59
April	85.2	84.9	69.8	70.0	64	67	4.17	10.76
May	82.8	81.6	66.4	66.2	61	67	2.10	4.37
June	77.5	78.8	63.1	63.5	67	67	4.02	2.87
July	78.2	78.1	63.2	61.0	65	63	2.60	1.56
August	78.3	79.5	59.3	61.1	54	61	1.99	1.46
September	80.9	82.6	60.7	63.8	47	61	0.00	1.43
October	86.7	85.6	66.6	67.4	56	62	0.19	2.40
November	89.3	87.9	71.9	70.4	55	63	0.47	3.05
December	89.8	89.7	72.6	72.9	57	65	6.92	7.35
Year	84.3	84.5	67.8	68.1	61	65	71.56	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January	91.2	90.0	71.2	72.3	43	53	0.87	6.70
February	90.5	88.7	71.9	72.1	49	54	3.11	7.28
March	88.4	87.2	71.7	69.8	55	53	4.22	3.54
April	85.0	84.2	63.1	64.8	42	49	2.37	2.66
May	78.9	79.3	55.3	58.3	43	47	4.15	1.26
June	75.1	74.4	54.1	54.0	50	50	1.92	2.80
July	73.9	73.7	51.6	51.2	46	44	1.51	1.77
August	78.2	76.7	54.3	52.9	38	40	0.01	0.82
September	83.0	81.7	56.5	58.3	32	40	0.39	0.94
October	89.7	85.9	64.2	63.8	33	43	0.35	1.99
November	92.1	88.5	69.9	68.0	37	46	0.42	2.63
December	92.2	90.0	71.9	70.9	44	50	2.55	4.97
Year	84.9	83.4	63.0	63.0	43	47	21.87	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January	81.8	85.5	65.7	69.1	54	59	4.78	5.72
February	83.1	84.6	68.8	68.7	59	60	3.30	5.47
March	82.7	82.3	67.5	66.2	54	60	6.13	4.97
April	76.8	79.1	59.9	61.5	49	56	4.15	3.68
May	73.5	73.7	53.7	55.6	42	54	4.90	2.35
June	68.7	69.4	51.3	51.5	52	54	8.83	2.75
July	68.7	68.6	47.7	49.4	45	51	0.53	1.88
August	71.6	71.1	51.4	50.0	45	47	1.35	1.07
September	74.6	75.5	54.8	54.8	45	50	2.98	1.69
October	81.3	79.2	60.2	60.3	46	53	0.03	2.27
November	82.0	82.2	65.0	64.6	50	57	1.35	4.00
December	83.4	84.5	68.3	67.5	58	55	3.21	4.24
Year	77.4	78.0	59.5	59.9	50	55	41.54	40.09

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

Meteorology of Typical Stations

SCALES
 TEMP. RAIN HUM.
 Deg. in. %



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries, and are averages for the period 1911 to 1940.

3. RAINFALL.

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

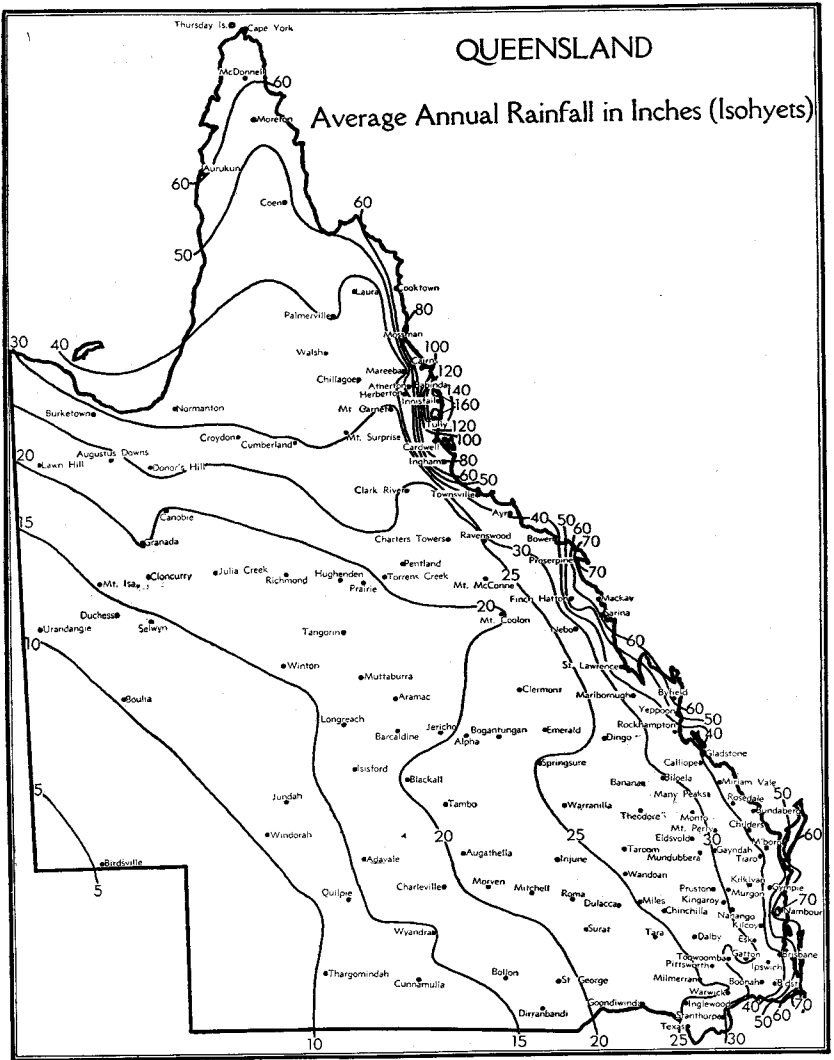
Annual Amount of Rainfall.—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1941 TO 1948.

Locality .	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	31.5	44.0	50.7	27.9	48.2	38.7	60.3	41.5	40.1
Bundaberg	39.6	48.0	51.8	35.7	28.4	22.7	63.1	38.4	42.4
Gladstone	28.8	51.8	47.3	26.8	26.6	21.8	59.5	36.6	38.3
R'hampton	24.4	51.0	43.7	24.0	23.6	25.8	33.9	21.9	37.4
Mackay ..	73.6	78.0	59.6	56.1	44.6	45.4	52.0	34.6	63.2
Townsville	70.8	48.9	35.9	44.5	40.5	52.9	55.5	24.9	39.7
Innisfail ..	180.9	128.2	103.6	116.4	188.9	103.8	126.2	120.7	139.2
ThursdayIs.	45.0	n	n	n	71.0	77.6	76.0	82.1	66.5
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	18.8	38.5	30.2	27.7	27.2	29.6	33.4	26.3	25.1
Toowoomba	30.3	46.3	36.2	25.0	40.3	35.5	53.1	34.5	35.2
Eidsvold	19.4	43.2	24.6	22.0	25.6	17.4	34.9	30.2	28.4
Emerald ..	27.6	26.7	18.7	17.7	25.1	19.6	28.7	10.8	23.3
Ch. Towers	34.9	24.1	17.0	35.6	22.8	28.3	29.8	15.3	23.3
Georgetown	32.2	31.6	39.1	43.4	18.2	29.3	25.1	22.4	28.4
Palmerville	28.4	28.3	37.1	54.3	37.5	35.4	36.7	38.3	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	17.4	25.1	6.9	5.6	9.2	7.1	19.1	14.2	12.6
Charleville	28.1	19.2	15.6	12.5	13.4	8.1	21.7	14.2	18.0
Blackall ..	37.2	17.7	14.0	16.8	20.0	11.8	17.8	13.0	19.2
Longreach	35.6	15.6	9.6	21.6	8.3	8.1	20.5	9.0	15.5
Winton ..	30.9	10.4	7.3	18.6	10.4	9.3	16.0	6.8	16.2
Hughenden	28.5	21.8	16.8	22.0	13.0	20.4	19.9	10.3	18.2
Cloncurry	22.6	10.4	15.6	21.2	12.9	22.6	21.3	14.7	16.9
Croydon ..	32.7	29.8	23.1	27.5	18.9	17.6	28.5	32.3	28.9

a For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

n Not available.



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

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

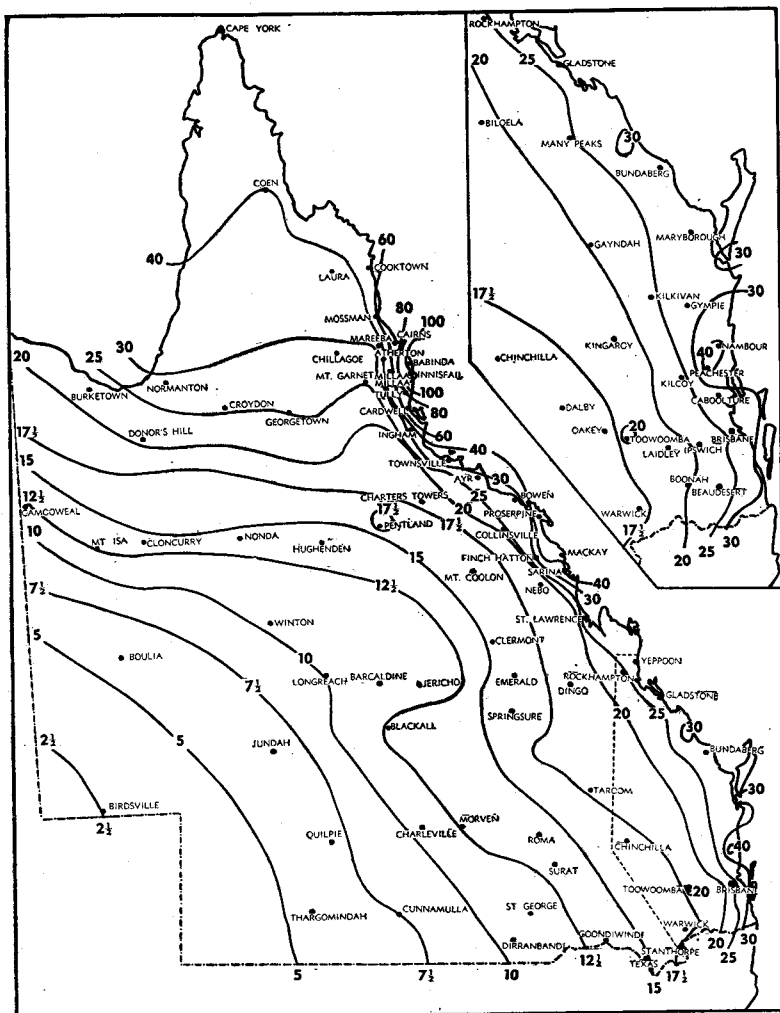
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland are shown on pages 10 and 11.

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

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

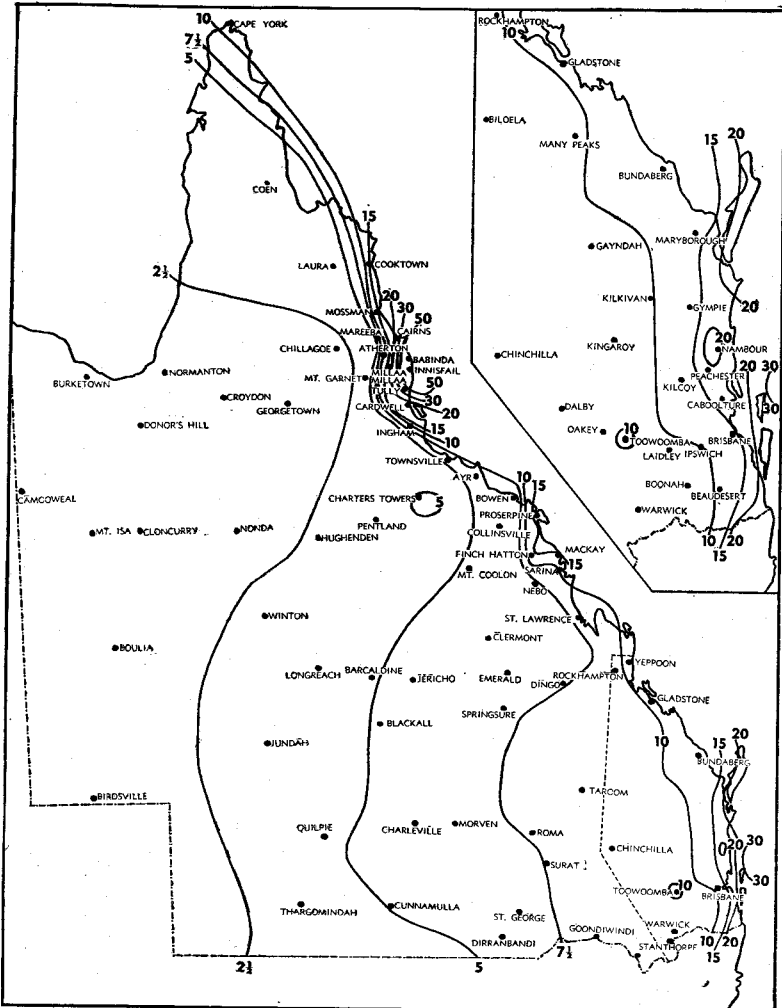
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent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

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

4. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

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

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas,

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

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

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

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

Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

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

5. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

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

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

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
Grapes .. ..	.. .. .	Months.	December to March
Green Beans ..	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland— Tableland: August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coastal: April to August	2½-3	July to August
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-Irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—Throughout the year
Hay, Wheaten ..	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten ..	March to May	4-7	September to Novem- ber
Maize	South Queensland— September to Dec- ember	4½-7	March to July
	Tableland— November, Decem- ber	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	September to January	3	January to March
Navy Beans (Dry)	December, January	3-4	March to May
Oats	March to May	4-7	October, November
Onions	April, May	5-6	October, November
Papaws .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to June, and September to March
Peanuts	October to December	5	March, April
Pineapples	September to January	..	February, March; and August to October
Potatoes (English)..	South Queensland— February & August	3½-4½	June and November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Potatoes (Sweet) ..	September to Feb- ruary	4-5	March to July
Pumpkins	September to January	5-6	March to July
Sorghum	September to January	4-5	March to May
Sugar	South Queensland— August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October	12-15	June to December
Tobacco	October to December	3½-4½	February to April
Tomatoes	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: January to August	3-4	March to July
	North Queensland— March to May	3-4	July to September
Wheat	May, June	4½-5½	October, November

6. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

A summary of the seasons in Queensland from 1940-41 to 1946-47 appeared in the *Year Books* for 1946 and subsequent years.

1947-48.—The poor conditions generally prevailing after more than two months of exceptionally dry weather were followed, in August and September, by an extraordinary and widespread series of early monsoonal rains. In some inland areas the rains were the most beneficial spring falls for fifty years.

Good rains throughout the farming areas and further useful falls in most pastoral districts continued to the end of 1947, but a dry period in mid-summer was a setback in many districts, seriously affecting cotton crops and late maize and sorghum.

Rains at the end of February and during March relieved most agricultural areas and freshened the plentiful pastures of southern grazing lands. At the end of April and beginning of May, heavy to flood rains enabled the main farming districts to commence the winter with good cultivation and pasture conditions, while in the southern pastoral areas some useful falls early in May assisted the good late-summer rains in assuring an easy winter.

Most of the central and some of the northern inland districts experienced no soaking and general rain during the summer months, and were outside the general rain belt during the autumn. During June, partial relief was brought to some of these areas by monsoonal rains, followed by a cyclone which produced heavy rains in the south-east and on the Downs. But the condition of most central and northern inland areas remained bad, the light rain and cold weather destroying much of the remaining dry feed.

1948-49.—Light rains during July failed to prevent an intensification of the drought in central and northern inland areas. The rest of the State came through the winter in good condition, but, following two dry and windy months, the farming districts of the south-east needed the good rains received there in September. These falls were particularly opportune for the wheat crop, which went on to yield a record output of over 14 million bushels.

An exceptionally dry October, in which the rainfall deficiencies for the various divisions averaged 84 per cent., was a serious setback to production prospects, but the conditions facilitated the harvesting of the State's record crop of sugar cane. The widespread drought in the central and northern interior reached out towards the central and northern coastal areas, and a severe late frost damaged young fruit crops in the Stanthorpe district.

November was a dry month, but general rains in December relieved central and northern coastal areas, eased the position in tropical inland districts, and were, in some of the dry areas of the far-western cattle country, the most beneficial falls for two years. By the end of January, most coastal, sub-coastal, and southern inland areas were in fair to good condition, and variable, but

mainly substantial, relief from drought had been afforded the central and northern pastoral districts. Late plantings of maize and sorghum crops had been made.

Exceptionally good rains in February and March gave the whole State a drenching not often equalled, and produced, in south-western areas, the greatest floods for sixty years. Shortage of stock to take advantage of the resulting abundance of pastures and water supplies became the chief concern of graziers.

April and May were dry months, but the south-eastern farming districts received good June rains, permitting the sowing of a record wheat acreage under favourable conditions. Severe early frosts, while combating the serious blow-fly infestation of sheep due to the flush conditions following the February-March rains, caused a rapid reduction in the nutritional value of pastures and damaged late maize and sorghum crops.

7. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, tallow), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, wool), Cairns (sugar, timber, minerals), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, bêche-de-mer). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane, and more than half of the total quantity of oversea exports go from Brisbane, large shipments also being made from Townsville and Cairns. Mackay, Rockhampton, Gladstone, and Bowen have smaller oversea export trades.

The extensive State railway system was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the southern, central, and northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

External trade is relatively large, as the development of national resources depends greatly on external markets. The greater portion of exports is sold overseas, largely in Great Britain. The greater portion of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the Southern States. Information is given in the chapter dealing with trade.

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

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. The following year saw the creation of the Colony of Queensland. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 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. This Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

The system of government in Queensland, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, 1900, consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor with the Ministers in office. As from the general election of 29th April, 1950, the Legislative Assembly has been increased, by *The Electoral Districts Act*, 1949, from 62 to 75 members, each elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, and each representing an electoral district. The 1949 Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, each with a different quota of electors per district, namely, (i) the metropolitan (24 electoral districts; quota, 10,795); (ii) the south-eastern—the coastal and sub-coastal areas from the border northwards nearly to Mackay (28 districts; quota, 9,373); (iii) the northern—the north coastal, Atherton Tableland, and Peninsula areas (13 districts; quota, 7,696); and (iv) the western—the rest of the State (10 districts; quota, 4,613). Queensland is the sole Australian State with a single House, its Legislative Council having been abolished from 23rd March, 1922. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR.

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

THE STATE MINISTRY.

Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

Treasurer.—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

Secretary for Public Lands and Irrigation.—Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

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

Attorney-General.—Hon. James Larcombe.

Secretary for Labour and Industry.—Hon. Arthur Jones.

Minister for Transport.—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

Secretary for Mines and Immigration.—Hon. William Power.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. George Henry Devries.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.—Hon. William Matthew Moore.

Secretary for Public Works, Housing, and Local Government.—Hon. Paul Jerome Remigius Hilton.

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

GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly elected at the general election held on 3rd May, 1947, together with the names of the electorates, and the area, enrolment, and voting at that election in each electorate. For the 1950 general election, the number of electoral districts has been increased from 62 to 75, and allotted among four zones (see previous page).

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
Baroona	Petrie Terrace ..	*Power, Hon. W.	2.1	11,976	10,650
Brisbane	Brisbane	*Mann, J. H.	1.5	10,281	8,933
Bulimba	Bulimba	Marriott, G. H.	12.4	14,044	13,204
Buranda	Buranda	*Brown, R. K.	2.1	12,820	11,862
Enoggera	Alderley	Morris, K. J.	12.5	15,126	14,068
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley ..	*Brassington, Hon. S. J. ..	2.2	11,295	10,170
Hamilton	Hamilton	Taylor, H. B.	2.7	12,501	11,485
Ithaca	Rosalie	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M. ..	3.3	13,897	12,821
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	*Turner, J. A.	3.2	13,632	12,675
Kurilpa	West End	*†Copley, P. K.	1.7	12,001	10,805
Logan	Coorparoo	Hiley, T. A.	8.7	17,874	16,668
Maree	East Brisbane	Luckins, L. W.	2.2	11,519	10,654
Merthyr	New Farm	*Moore, Hon. W. M. ..	1.6	11,942	10,774
Nundah	Nundah	*Roberts, F. E.	33.9	15,188	14,186
Oxley	Graceville	Kerr, T. C.	76	15,353	14,422
Sandgate	Sandgate	Decker, E. P.	38.7	14,688	13,728
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	*Gair, Hon. V. C.	2.5	12,719	11,675
Toowong	Toowong	Wanstall, C. G.	95	13,124	12,060
Windsor	Wooloowin	Pie, B.	2.2	12,434	11,493
Wynnum	Wynnum	*Gunn, W. M.	155	16,936	15,768
Total Metropolitan ..			459.5	269,400	243,101
<i>Southern</i>					
Albert	Southport	Plunkett, T. F.	677	13,321	11,958
Aubigny	Oakey	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. ..	2,464	9,385	8,674
Bremer	Ipswich	*Donald, J.	233	10,729	9,805
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Barnes, J. F.	370	13,094	12,026
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	*Hilton, P. J. R.	7,864	9,548	8,387
Coorooa	Cooroy	Low, D. A.	1,313	10,736	9,912
Cunningham	Clifton	McIntyre, M.	3,122	9,266	8,515
Dalby	Dalby	Russell, C. W.	14,567	11,014	9,335
East Toowoomba	East Toowoomba	Chalk, G. W. W.	197	11,221	9,329
Fassifern	Beaudesert	Müller, A. G.	1,890	10,389	9,644
Gympie	Gympie	*Dunstan, T.	476	8,115	7,510
Ipswich	Ipswich	*†Gledson, Hon. D. A. ..	6.1	12,564	11,488
Isis	Childers	Brand, W. A.	7,074	8,270	7,906
Maranoa	Roma	*Taylor, J. R.	26,620	8,485	7,319
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	*Farrell, D.	440	11,974	10,925
Murrumba	Caboolture	Nicklin, G. F. R.	966	15,235	13,856
Nanango	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, J. ..	3,149	9,628	8,962
Stanley	Esk	Macdonald, D.	2,424	9,045	8,331
Toowoomba	Toowoomba	*Duggan, Hon. J. E. ..	5.7	13,508	11,726
Warrego	Charleville	*O'Shea, H.	92,090	7,297	6,218
Warwick	Warwick	Madsen, O. O.	1,697	10,120	9,076
West Moreton ..	Laidley	Maher, E. B.	1,361	9,240	8,575
Wide Bay	Goomeri	Heading, J. A.	4,457	10,065	9,086
Total Southern ..			173,462.8	242,249	219,613

* Member of the Government Party.

† Deceased. At by-election, 10th September, 1949, T. Moores, Labour, elected.

‡ Deceased. At by-election, 10th September, 1949, I. Marsden, Labour, elected.

a Co-operative Democrat.

b Democrat.

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD MAY, 1947.

Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Inde-pendent Labour.	Country.	Queens-land People's Party.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
<i>(20 Electorates).</i>									
88-9	5,810	..	..	3,974	449	..	239a	178	1-7
86-9	4,457	..	..	3,310	..	981	..	185	2-1
94-0	3,588	..	..	3,828	..	5,544	..	244	1-8
92-5	6,210	..	..	5,525	..	..	..	127	1-1
93-0	5,911	..	..	7,988	..	..	..	169	1-2
90-1	5,968	..	..	3,554	..	..	463b	185	1-8
91-9	2,981	..	..	8,370	..	..	..	134	1-2
92-3	7,263	..	..	5,377	..	..	..	181	1-4
93-0	6,264	..	..	6,133	..	..	..	278	2-2
90-0	5,489	..	..	5,144	..	..	..	172	1-6
93-3	6,489	..	..	10,034	..	..	..	145	0-9
92-5	5,204	..	..	5,326	..	..	..	124	1-2
90-2	5,865	..	..	4,726	..	..	..	183	1-7
93-4	7,128	..	..	6,893	..	..	..	165	1-2
93-9	5,699	..	..	8,409	..	..	..	314	2-2
93-5	5,664	..	..	7,904	..	..	..	160	1-2
91-8	6,072	..	..	5,369	..	..	..	234	2-0
91-9	3,549	..	..	8,375	..	..	..	136	1-1
92-4	4,766	..	..	6,618	..	..	..	109	0-9
92-8	8,163	1,208c	..	4,797	..	1,319	..	281	1-8
92-1	112,540	1,208	..	121,654	449	7,844	702	3,704	1-5
<i>(23 Electorates).</i>									
89-7	3,709	..	8,090	..	..	..	..	159	1-3
92-4	2,442	..	6,140	..	..	..	..	92	1-1
91-4	6,715	..	..	2,974	..	..	..	116	1-2
91-8	3,940	4,828c	..	3,185	..	..	..	73	0-6
87-8	4,380	..	3,930	..	..	..	..	77	0-9
92-3	2,217	2,693c	3,069	..	..	..	1,791d	142	1-4
91-9	2,336	..	6,099	..	..	..	..	80	0-9
89-3	3,977	..	5,736	..	..	..	..	122	1-2
87-6	4,669	..	..	5,015	..	..	..	145	1-5
92-8	2,653	..	6,690	..	..	..	..	301	3-1
92-5	3,116	875c	..	3,054	..	437	..	23	0-4
91-4	7,039	..	..	4,326	..	..	..	123	1-1
95-6	2,426	..	5,239	..	..	..	..	241	3-0
86-3	4,319	..	2,896	..	..	..	..	104	1-4
91-2	6,015	2,184c	..	2,555	..	..	..	171	1-6
91-0	..	..	10,334	..	..	3,273	..	249	1-8
93-1	2,028	2,366e	3,733	..	..	..	753d	82	0-9
92-7	..	..	4,894	..	..	3,412f	..	75	0-9
86-8	6,878	..	..	4,623	..	..	..	225	1-9
85-2	3,029	..	2,320	..	..	797	..	72	1-2
89-7	4,347	..	4,657	..	..	..	..	72	0-8
92-8	1,607	..	6,393	..	..	..	..	75	0-9
90-3	1,903	2,150c	4,953	..	..	..	..	80	0-9
90-7	79,745	15,096	85,673	25,732	..	7,919	2,544	2,904	1-3

c Frank Barnes Labour.

e Frank Barnes Labour, 2,164;

d Independent Country.

Independent Labour, 202.

f Two candidates, 1,863 and 1,549.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Central</i>					
Barcoo	Blackall	*Davis, E. W.	47,573	7,136	6,334
Fitzroy	Rockhampton	*Clark, J.	265	10,902	10,196
Gregory	Winton	*Devries, Hon. G. H.	129,640	6,936	5,659
Keppel	Lake's Creek	*Ingram, W. C.	7,214	9,658	8,825
Mackay	Mackay	*Graham, F. D.	97	12,028	10,423
Mirani	Mirani	Evans, E.	7,970	9,338	8,459
Normanby	Emerald	*Foley, Hon. T. A.	37,518	8,485	7,801
Port Curtis	Gladstone	*Burrows, J.	7,569	11,052	10,227
Rockhampton	Rockhampton	*Larcombe, Hon. J.	6-6	11,430	10,620
Total Central			237,852-6	86,965	78,544
<i>Northern</i>					
Bowen	Bowen	Paterson, F. W.	9,752	9,086	8,523
Cairns	Cairns	*Crowley, J. M.	230	12,980	10,714
Carpentaria	Cloncurry	*Smith, A. J.	156,535	6,588	5,489
Charters Towers	Charters Towers	*Jones, Hon. A.	22,905	6,929	6,304
Cook	Atherton	*Collins, Hon. H. H.	48,334	8,996	7,998
Herbert	Innisfail	*Theodore, S.	1,740	10,250	9,084
Kennedy	Townsville	*Jesson, C. G.	8,230	11,498	9,852
Mundingburra	Townsville	Aikens, T.	930	12,689	11,534
The Tableland	Herberton	*Bruce, Hon. H. A.	10,064	8,601	7,722
Townsville	Townsville	*Keyatta, G.	5-1	11,174	9,431
Total Northern			258,725-1	98,791	86,651
Total for State			670,500	697,405	632,909

* Member of the Government Party.
 a Frank Barnes Labour.

b Two candidates, 103 and 51.
 c Two candidates, 432 and 120.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1947 Election were as follows:—Labour, 35; Country, 14; Queensland People's Party, 9; Communist, 1; Frank Barnes Labour, 1; Hermit Park Australian Labour, 1; and Independent, 1.

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

Chairman of Committees—J. H. Mann.

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—W. A. Brand, E. P. Decker, T. Dunstan, P. J. R. Hilton, G. Keyatta.

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

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD MAY, 1947—*continued.*

Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Inde-pendent Labour.	Country.	Queens-land People's Party.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
<i>(9 Electorates).</i>									
88-8	4,137	323a	..	1,740	..	..	..	134	2-1
93-5	5,538	..	..	4,437	..	154b	..	67	0-7
81-6	3,385	..	2,264	..	..	..	..	60	1-1
91-4	3,593	1,717a	..	3,422	..	..	..	93	1-1
86-7	6,289	..	..	..	..	..	4,047d	87	0-8
90-6	3,511	..	4,865	..	..	..	..	83	1-0
91-9	3,733	998a	2,990	..	..	..	..	80	1-0
92-5	4,199	1,520a	3,871	..	..	552c	..	85	0-8
92-9	5,312	1,060a	..	2,981	..	1,193	..	74	0-7
90-3	39,647	5,618	13,990	12,580	..	1,899	4,047	763	1-0
<i>(10 Electorates).</i>									
93-8	2,584	..	2,551	..	3,331	..	..	57	0-7
82-5	4,246	3,061e	3,307	..	..	..	..	100	0-9
83-3	3,650	..	..	..	..	1,549	..	290	5-3
91-0	3,947	..	1,459	..	..	843	..	55	0-9
88-9	4,388	..	3,485	..	..	..	..	125	1-6
88-6	4,308	..	2,728	..	1,936	..	..	112	1-2
85-7	4,331	..	..	4,079	1,264	..	..	178	1-8
90-9	2,630	4,541f	..	..	..	4,296	..	67	0-6
89-8	3,781	..	2,955	..	890	..	..	96	1-2
84-4	6,306	..	2,997	..	..	..	..	128	1-4
87-7	40,171	7,602	19,482	4,079	7,421	6,688	..	1,208	1-4
90-7	272,103	29,524	119,145	164,045	7,870	24,350	7,293	8,579	1-4

d Joint Country Party and Queensland People's Party.

e King O'Malley Labour.

f Hermit Park Australian Labour.

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

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

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

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. The number of members of the House of Representatives (divided among the States in proportion to population) was raised from 75 to 121 (excluding 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and Queensland's share from 10 to 18.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Preferential voting is compulsory.

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Right Honourable William John McKell.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

Prime Minister.—Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C. (V.).

Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. A. W. Fadden (Q.).

Defence.—Hon. Eric J. Harrison (N.S.W.).

Labour and National Service, and Immigration.—Hon. H. E. Holt (V.).

Commerce and Agriculture.—Hon. J. McEwen (V.).

External Affairs and External Territories.—Hon. P. C. Spender, K.C. (N.S.W.).

National Development, and Works and Housing.—Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (V.).

Interior.—Hon. P. A. M. McBride (S.A.).

Health.—Rt. Hon. Sir E. C. G. Page, G.C.M.G., C.H. (N.S.W.).

Trade and Customs.—Senator Hon. N. O'Sullivan (Q.).

Fuel, Shipping, and Transport.—Senator Hon. G. McLeay (S.A.).

Air and Civil Aviation.—Hon. T. W. White, D.F.C., V.D. (V.).

Postmaster-General.—Hon. H. L. Anthony (N.S.W.).

Army and Navy.—Hon. J. Francis (Q.).

Attorney-General.—Senator Hon. J. A. Spicer, K.C. (V.).

Vice-President of Executive Council.—Hon. Dame E. M. Lyons, G.B.E. (T.).

Social Services.—Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner (N.S.W.).

Repatriation.—Senator Hon. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E. (Q.).

Supply.—Hon. H. Beale (N.S.W.).

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Commerce and Agriculture.—Mr. C. W. J. Falkinder, D.S.O., D.F.C. (T.).

Interior.—Mr. L. W. Hamilton (W.A.).

External Affairs.—Mr. J. B. Howse (N.S.W.).

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

(AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES).

SENATE.

Term—To 30th June, 1953.

Term—To 30th June, 1956.

Elected—28th September, 1946.

Elected—10th December, 1949.

Cooper, Hon. W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*).Benn, A. M. (*Labour*).^bO'Sullivan, Hon. N. (*Liberal*).Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).^bRankin, A. (*Liberal*).Kendall, R. (*Liberal*).^a

Elected—10th December, 1949.

Maher, E. B. (*Country*).^aBrown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).^bWood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*).^aSimmonds, W. M. (*Country*).^a^a Term from first meeting of Parliament after election.^b Term from 1st July, 1950. Senators Brown and Courtice were already Senators with terms expiring on 30th June, 1950.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last General Election—10th December, 1949.

Metropolitan.

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

Southern.

Darling Downs	Swartz, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Fisher	Adermann, C. F. (<i>Country</i>).
McPherson	Fadden, Rt. Hon. A. W. (<i>Country</i>).
Maranoa	Russell, C. W. (<i>Country</i>).
Moreton	Francis, Hon. J. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Oxley	Cameron, Dr. D. A., O.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Wide Bay	Corser, B. H. (<i>Country</i>).

Central and Northern.

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

The last general election of members of the House of Representatives was held on 10th December, 1949. At the same time, Senators were elected to replace those Senators whose term expired on 30th June, 1950, and to increase the number of Senators from six to ten (see previous page). First preference votes were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 10TH DECEMBER, 1949.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.						House of Representatives.	Senate.
Labour	..	..	..	..	..	255,036	270,068
Liberal	..	..	..	..	..	203,178	..
Country	..	..	..	..	..	160,203	..
Liberal-Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	322,490
Communist	..	..	..	..	..	10,825	10,584
Protestant People's Party	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,994
Non-Party	..	..	..	..	..	15,775	2,610
Total Valid Votes						645,017	611,746
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	13,590	46,861
Total Votes Cast						658,607	658,607

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
10TH DECEMBER, 1949.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.		Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Bowman .. <i>(Coorparoo, Brisbane)</i>	40,357	McColm, M. L. ..	Liberal ..	20,090	
		Coutts, W. C. ..	Labour ..	16,886	
		Myles, R. ..	Communist ..	656	
Brisbane .. <i>(Brisbane)</i>	39,680	Lawson, G. ..	Labour ..	18,890	
		Long, J. J. ..	Liberal ..	15,269	
		Graham, A. L. ..	Communist ..	1,954	
Capricornia .. <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	34,137	Pearce, H. G. ..	Liberal ..	16,949	
		Gardner, H. S. ..	Labour ..	15,121	
		Robertson, E. R. M.	Communist ..	413	
Darling Downs .. <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	37,757	Swartz, R. W. C. ..	Liberal ..	21,261	
		Kane, J. D. ..	Labour ..	11,281	
		Farquharson, C. M.	Non-Party ..	3,041	
		Mullaly, R. C. L. ..	Non-Party ..	281	
		Lacaze, C. A. ..	Non-Party ..	260	
Dawson .. <i>(Mackay)</i>	36,070	Davidson, C. W. ..	Country ..	19,302	
		Burns, G. ..	Labour ..	12,389	
		Andrew, R. C. ..	Communist ..	1,379	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
10TH DECEMBER, 1949—continued.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Fisher (<i>Gympie</i>)	42,662	Adermann, C. F. ..	Country ..	26,630
		Roberts, E. G. ..	Labour ..	9,980
		Logan, N. H. ..	Communist ..	3,419
Griffith (<i>South Brisbane</i>)	38,616	Berry, D. R. ..	Liberal ..	18,381
		Conclan, W. P. ..	Labour ..	16,464
		Slater, Anna J. ..	Communist ..	727
Herbert (<i>Townsville</i>)	39,051	Edmonds, W. F. ..	Labour ..	17,395
		Jeffrey, D. D. ..	Country ..	15,973
		Henderson, J. B. ..	Communist ..	1,847
Kennedy (<i>Charters Towers</i>)	31,364	Riordan, W. J. F. ..	Labour ..	15,127
		Browne, S. U. ..	Country ..	11,397
		Wyper, E. ..	Communist ..	947
Leichhardt (<i>Cairns</i>)	37,467	Gilmore, T. V. ..	Country ..	16,291
		Holdercroft, C. St. L. ..	Labour ..	13,894
		Leinster, R. E. J. ..	Communist ..	1,141
		Mackey, T. B. ..	Non-Party ..	1,106
		Keough, L. ..	Non-Party ..	424
Lilley (<i>Albion, Bris.</i>)	41,012	Wight, B. M. ..	Liberal ..	22,488
		Hadley, J. W. ..	Labour ..	15,368
McPherson (<i>Southport</i>)	35,359	Fadden, A. W. ..	Country ..	24,263
		Hilton, J. G. M. ..	Labour ..	8,436
Maranoa (<i>Dalby</i>)	33,744	Russell, C. W. ..	Country ..	18,652
		Laracy, M. J. ..	Labour ..	12,657
Moreton (<i>Mt. Gravatt, Brisbane</i>)	43,927	Francis, J. ..	Liberal ..	25,125
		Thieme, W. ..	Labour ..	14,915
		Yarrow, W. H. T. ..	Communist ..	904
Oxley (<i>Ipswich</i>)	37,338	Cameron, D. A. ..	Liberal ..	14,895
		Marginson, E. ..	Labour ..	14,268
		Martin, J. P. ..	Country ..	5,658
		Crisp, E. G. ..	Communist ..	576
Petrie (<i>Albion, Bris.</i>)	42,929	Hulme, A. S. ..	Liberal ..	23,803
		Martin, S. H. ..	Labour ..	14,593
		Ryan, J. J. ..	Non-Party ..	1,488
Ryan (<i>Toowong, Bris.</i>)	44,642	Drury, E. N. ..	Liberal ..	24,917
		Eastment, L. ..	Labour ..	16,431
Wide Bay (<i>Maryborough</i>)	40,917	Corser, B. H. ..	Country ..	22,037
		Round, S. ..	Labour ..	10,941
		McDowell, R. D. ..	Non-Party ..	6,037

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. J. McGirr (<i>Labour</i>)	June, 1950
Victoria	Hon. T. T. Hollway (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	May, 1950
Queensland	Hon. E. M. Hanlon (<i>Labour</i>)	April, 1950
S. Australia	Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March, 1950
W. Australia	Hon. D. R. McLarty (<i>Liberal</i>)	March, 1950
Tasmania	Hon. R. Cosgrove (<i>Labour</i>)	May, 1950

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

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Particulars.	Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members ^a—								
Upper House .. No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	19	199
Lower House .. No.	75	90	65	62	39	50	30	411
Annual Salary ^a—								
Upper House .. £	1,500	..	350 ^b	..	600	960 ^d	435 ^e	..
Lower House .. £	1,500	1,375	650 ^b	850^c	600	960 ^d	450 ^e	..
Total Cost—								
Executive .. £1,000	82	64	30	33	20	26	27	282
Parliament .. £1,000	823	271	162	125	104	147	45	1,677
Total £1,000	905	335	192	158	124	173	72	1,959
Cost per Head—								
Executive .. s. d.	0 3	0 5	0 3	0 7	0 7	1 0	2 1	0 9
Parliament .. s. d.	2 1	1 10	1 7	2 3	3 2	5 10	3 5	4 5
Total s. d.	2 4	2 3	1 10	2 10	3 9	6 10	5 6	5 2

^a At 30th June, 1948. ^b Increased to £750 and £1,050 from July, 1948.

^c Increased to £1,050 from July, 1948.

^d Plus £50 where electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth.

^e Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

Queensland has been divided into 18 regions for post-war development. It is desired to encourage the healthy growth of economic and social life in all habitable parts of the State. Each region embraces an area in which economic resources and transport systems will tend to create a community with common interests, and includes at least one town which it is hoped will develop within a reasonable period into a city with a population of 50,000 or more, which will be the Regional Centre. This city would be large enough to supply the surrounding rural areas with certain factory products and most "services" which are now either not available to, or can be procured only at excessive cost by, residents of country districts. (See page 131 for further details.)

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

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

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

The Local Government Act, 1878, divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act, 1879*, which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. *The Local Works Loans Act, 1880*, made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act, 1890*, which, for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

The Local Government Act, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920, 148 in 1930, and, in June, 1949, the number was reduced from 144 to 134.

With the passing of *The Local Government Act, 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and

classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The Act delegates wide powers. From June, 1949, there were 12 Cities, 10 Towns, and 112 Shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by *The Local Government Act, 1936*, where its own *City of Brisbane Act* is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipality was created in 1925. Brisbane is the only Australian capital city which is not divided for local government purposes.

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

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

(d) *Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1949*, into 75 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones (see page 18), consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas.

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

(e) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court, acting under the powers conferred on it by *The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1916*, divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November, 1921. These districts are South-Eastern, South-Western, Mackay, North-Eastern, and North-Western; they have not been altered since 1921. On the frontispiece map the boundaries of these districts are shown in blue.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Under *The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act, 1863*, fifteen Pastoral Districts were proclaimed. These were used for administrative purposes, but are now practically obsolete.

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

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, and 1,031,236 in 1940.

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 at ten-year intervals until 1921, and then in 1933 and 1947. During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of Queensland increased by 16·8 per cent., which was more than in any other State. Increases in other States were:—New South Wales, 14·8 per cent.; Western Australia, 14·5; Tasmania, 13·0; Victoria, 12·9; and South Australia, 11·2. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century, and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions.

During the latest intercensal period, most of the additional population was due to natural increase, and the rate of total increase was much more even as between States than it was in the previous intercensal period, 1921 to 1933.

The following table shows the population of all States at Censuses since 1901, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas for the 1921, 1933, and 1947 Censuses.

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Queensland—					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738	853,040
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796	253,375
Total ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415
N. S. Wales ..	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838
Victoria ..	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701
South Australia	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073
W. Australia ..	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078
N. Territory ..	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868
A.C. Territory ..	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905
Australia ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358

a Included with New South Wales. *n* Not available.

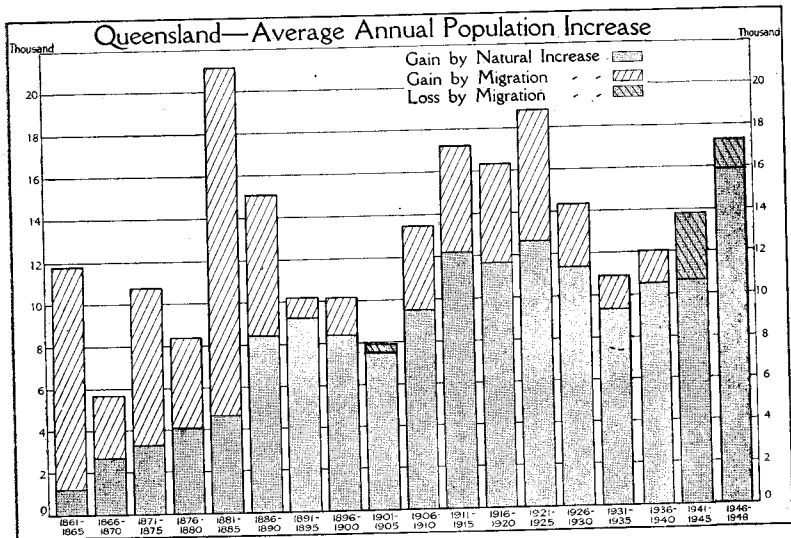
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure has increased since then to the last Census, when the percentage was 14.6.

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1938.^r

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1938 ..	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996
1939 ..	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043
1940 ..	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541
1941 ..	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555
1942 ..	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016
1943 ..	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421
1944 ..	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467
1945 ..	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610
1946 ..	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238
1947 ..	569,480	541,341	1,110,821	1,097,303	1,105,360
1948 ..	580,030	552,535	1,132,565	1,112,722	1,123,416

^r Revised since last issue, in accordance with final results of the 1947 Census.



Australian States.—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and oversea migration (all of which are recorded with reasonable accuracy) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is an accurate check on State populations possible.

The mean population of each State for any year is a weighted average of the actual population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year.

The following table shows for each State and Territory the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1947-48, and similar figures for the calendar year 1948. These figures are frequently required for *per capita* rates. The table also shows masculinity rates at 30th June, 1948.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1948. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1948.	31st Dec., 1948.	Year Ended 30th June, 1948.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1948.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,025,319	3,062,344	3,006,481	3,029,573	100·1
Victoria ..	2,090,668	2,106,315	2,069,167	2,089,999	97·3
Queensland ..	1,127,316	1,132,565	1,112,722	1,123,416	105·1
South Australia ..	658,024	665,927	652,285	658,239	98·9
W. Australia ..	515,302	522,330	508,860	514,843	105·4
Tasmania ..	262,364	275,142	261,781	264,604	103·4
N. Territory ..	12,458	12,494	11,310	12,188	189·5
A. C. Territory	18,778	17,763	17,596	18,172	126·9
Australia ..	7,710,229	7,794,880	7,640,202	7,711,034	100·6

a Males per 100 females.

Masculinity.—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860, the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since.

Both of the mainland territories of the Commonwealth have a large excess of males, but the sexes are more evenly divided in the six States. Queensland and Western Australia have the highest proportion of males among the States (over 105 males for every 100 females) and Tasmania's proportion, which has increased recently through immigration, is also high (103·4). The lowest masculinity is in Victoria, where there are less than 98 males per 100 females.

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from

January, 1922, to December, 1945. The years have been combined to give details for four periods of six years, the first of which covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 war, the second the economic recession of the early 1930's, the third the period of economic recovery, and the fourth the 1939-1945 war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,313	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia ^a	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933.						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,989	179,981	10.67	1.11	11.78
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,354	82,385	7.97	-0.31	7.66
Queensland	62,128	10,616	72,744	11.29	1.93	13.22
S. Australia	28,771	-15,658	13,113	8.35	-4.54	3.81
W. Australia	28,813	11,939	40,752	11.13	4.61	15.74
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,526	13,027	11.51	-1.87	9.64
Australia ^a	384,670	21,034	405,704	9.86	0.54	10.40
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939.						
N. S. Wales	126,471	26,759	153,230	7.86	1.66	9.52
Victoria ..	61,544	-2,668	58,876	5.55	-0.24	5.31
Queensland	58,932	11,866	70,798	10.00	2.01	12.01
S. Australia	21,098	-4,540	16,558	5.96	-1.28	4.68
W. Australia	26,126	5,694	31,820	9.59	2.09	11.68
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,117	11,118	10.06	-2.20	7.86
Australia ^a	309,456	39,107	348,563	7.57	0.96	8.53
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. ^b						
N. S. Wales	167,119	14,346	181,465	9.78	0.84	10.62
Victoria ..	96,857	45,561	142,418	8.22	3.87	12.09
Queensland	79,789	-9,282	70,507	12.82	-1.49	11.33
S. Australia	35,526	-627	34,899	9.69	-0.17	9.52
W. Australia	33,055	-12,617	20,438	11.56	-4.41	7.15
Tasmania ..	17,261	-8,985	8,276	11.87	-6.18	5.69
Australia ^a	431,715	31,974	463,689	9.99	0.74	10.73

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b The actual increases in population in this period were somewhat less than those shown, as no deductions have been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

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

1. *Natural Increase.*—The rate of natural increase in the late 1930's was little more than half of what it was in the mid-1920's. In the 1940's it had recovered somewhat, numbering 431,715 persons in six years compared with 477,963 in the 1920's. Because of the increasing number of old people in the population, neither the volume of natural increase nor its rate was as high in the 1940's as in the 1920's, although the net reproduction rate (which is the significant factor in long-term population movements) had practically returned to the level of the 1920's.

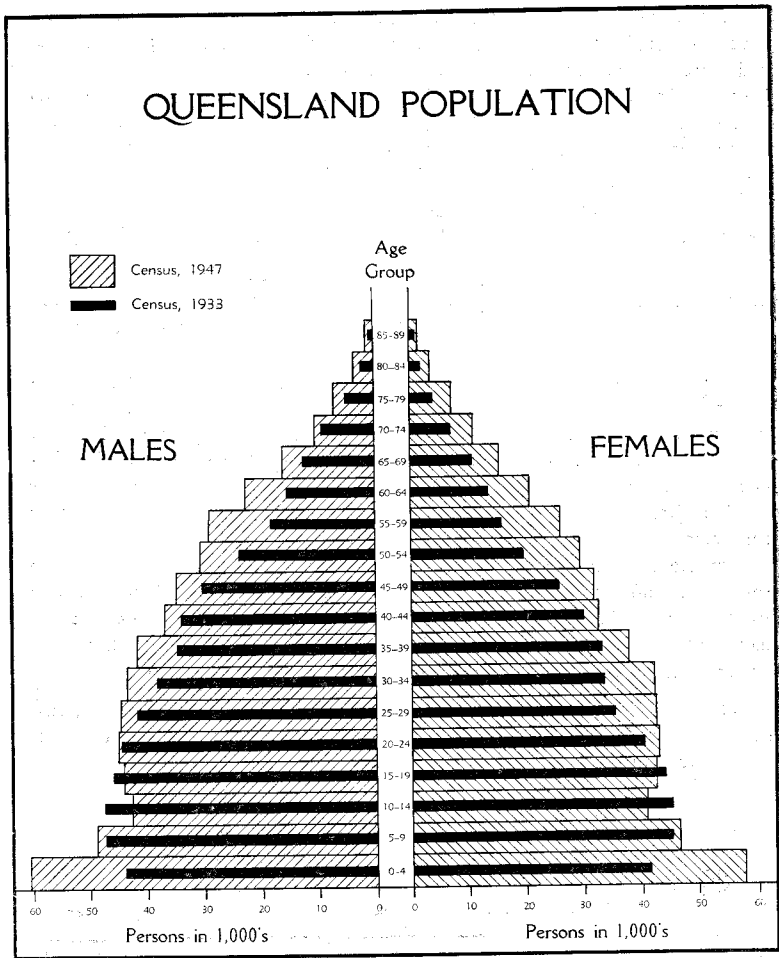
In each of the four periods shown, the highest rates of natural increase were in Queensland and Tasmania, while the lowest rate was in Victoria.

2. *Migration.*—In the period following the 1914-1918 War, Australia gained over one-third of its population increase by migration, the gains being fairly evenly distributed proportionately to the various States, except to Western Australia, which obtained a double share, and Tasmania, which lost population by migration during the period. In the next three six-year periods, the gain to Australia by immigration from overseas was very small, but there were marked movements of population between the States. In each of the two periods between 1928 and 1939, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia gained population, while the other three States suffered net losses, by migration. During the war years from 1940 to 1945, New South Wales continued to gain population by migration, while Victoria's previous losses were reversed in a very large gain, and South Australia's losses almost ceased. These changes were connected with the development of war production in the two States. Queensland showed an annual loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per 1,000 population, and Western Australia and Tasmania heavy losses of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per 1,000.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population of Queensland, as recorded at the Censuses of 30th June, 1933 and 1947, is shown in the following table and in the diagram on the next page.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

Age Group.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 ..	43,791	41,885	85,676	60,600	58,282	118,882
5-9 ..	47,155	45,737	92,892	48,840	46,579	95,419
10-14 ..	47,483	45,382	92,865	42,469	41,030	83,499
15-19 ..	45,909	44,249	90,158	44,029	42,735	86,764
20-29 ..	86,363	76,208	162,571	89,484	85,934	175,418
30-39 ..	73,115	66,697	139,812	85,472	80,693	166,165
40-49 ..	64,548	55,628	120,176	71,776	64,731	136,507
50-59 ..	42,231	35,442	77,673	59,491	55,496	114,987
60-69 ..	28,155	23,925	52,080	38,620	36,207	74,827
70-79 ..	13,861	11,050	24,911	17,645	18,273	35,918
80 & Over ..	2,781	2,675	5,456	5,294	5,583	10,877
Not Stated ..	1,825	1,439	3,264	3,751	3,401	7,152
Total ..	497,217	450,317	947,534	567,471	538,944	1,106,415



The horizontal length of each column represents the number of persons in the age group. The pattern formed by the length of the columns for 1933 is approximately reflected in the 1947 columns three age groups higher, but the correspondence is not exact because of the gap of 14 years, not 15 years, between the two Censuses, and the effect of interstate and oversea migration.

The effect of the increase in the birth rate since 1933 is apparent in the lengths of the two lowest sets of columns, which show that, in 1947, there were more children in each of the two youngest age groups than were required to replace those 5 years older than themselves. In 1933, there were not nearly enough children under 5 years to replace those who were then from 5 to 9 years of age.

The most striking change in the age structure of the population between 1933 and 1947 was a decrease in the number of boys and girls from 10 to 14 years and (to a less extent) from 15 to 19 years. These decreases were the result of the low birth rates which reached a minimum in 1933. The effect of the decrease in the 15 to 19 years group is already being felt in the shortage of young people available for employment, and the smallness of the 10 to 14 years group will aggravate this effect during the next few years. Persons at all other ages showed increased numbers compared with the 1933 Census, particularly very young children and elderly people—the former because of the increased birth rates of recent years, and the latter because of improved longevity and the ageing of persons who arrived in the State as migrants in earlier years.

Birthplaces.—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for Queensland for the 1933 and 1947 Censuses 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, 99.6 per cent. of the population in 1947 were British subjects, compared with 98.6 per cent. in 1933.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

Birthplace.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia	405,474	386,614	792,088	504,979	491,416	996,395
Europe	85,091	61,774	146,865	58,495	45,525	104,020
Asia	4,219	664	4,883	2,097	828	2,925
Africa	554	345	899	426	317	743
America	1,182	631	1,813	1,169	614	1,783
Other ^a	697	289	986	305	244	549
Total	497,217	450,317	947,534	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
<i>Certain Countries (included above)</i>						
Australia	402,685	385,033	787,718	502,575	489,603	992,178
New Zealand	2,512	1,521	4,033	2,247	1,658	3,905
British Isles	66,823 ^r	53,659 ^r	120,482 ^r	44,644 ^r	38,010 ^r	82,654 ^r
Denmark	1,214	614	1,828	628	340	968
Germany	4,118	2,865	6,983	2,291	1,548	3,839
Greece	1,234	393	1,627	1,304	521	1,825
Italy	6,013	2,342	8,355	5,386	3,155	8,541
China	1,797	140	1,937	708	197	905

^a Polynesia and at sea.

^r Revised since last issue.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They have risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 per cent. in 1933 and 90 per cent. in 1947. The percentage for the

British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in 1947. From 1933 to 1947, the Australian-born population increased by 204,460, while oversea-born decreased by 45,579. The principal contribution to the decline of the oversea-born population was the decrease of nearly 38,000 from the British Isles. Persons born in other European countries decreased by approximately 5,000, the largest numerical decreases being recorded for Germany, Denmark, and Sweden in that order. Persons born in Italy and Greece showed small increases in numbers in 1947 compared with 1933.

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

Religion.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian—						
Church of England	172,740	159,232	331,972	199,661	188,960	388,621
Catholic ^a ..	105,507	101,057	206,564	126,495	125,457	251,952
Presbyterian ..	54,799	52,014	106,813	61,293	60,311	121,604
Methodist ..	43,476	44,433	87,909	61,654	62,668	124,322
Lutheran ..	10,257	8,633	18,890	11,222	10,022	21,244
Baptist ..	7,171	7,820	14,991	7,931	8,468	16,399
Congregational ..	4,180	4,489	8,669	4,100	4,446	8,546
Church of Christ	2,348	2,672	5,020	2,710	3,007	5,717
Salvation Army	2,106	2,391	4,497	2,711	3,023	5,734
Other ..	13,943	12,404	26,347	15,846	15,342	31,188
Total Christian ..	416,527	395,145	811,672	493,623	481,704	975,327
Non-Christian ..	1,553	648	2,201	1,223	692	1,915
Indefinite ..	751	462	1,213	1,605	1,354	2,959
No Religion ..	2,089	526	2,615	3,021	1,083	4,104
No Reply ..	76,297	53,536	129,833	67,999	54,111	122,110
Total ..	497,217	450,317	947,534	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

^a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

Conjugal Condition.—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people of Queensland at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses. The high war-time marriage rates are reflected in the smaller number of unmarried persons over 15 years of age in 1947 compared with 1933. There was a decrease of 11,588 males and 6,796 females in this group, whereas married males increased by 65,637 and married females by 68,873. At the 1933 Census, married men in Queensland exceeded married women by 3,645, their wives being in other States and countries, but in 1947 the difference was only 409. Widowers increased by 2,115, and widows by 11,296; while divorced men increased by 1,911 and divorced women by 2,101.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

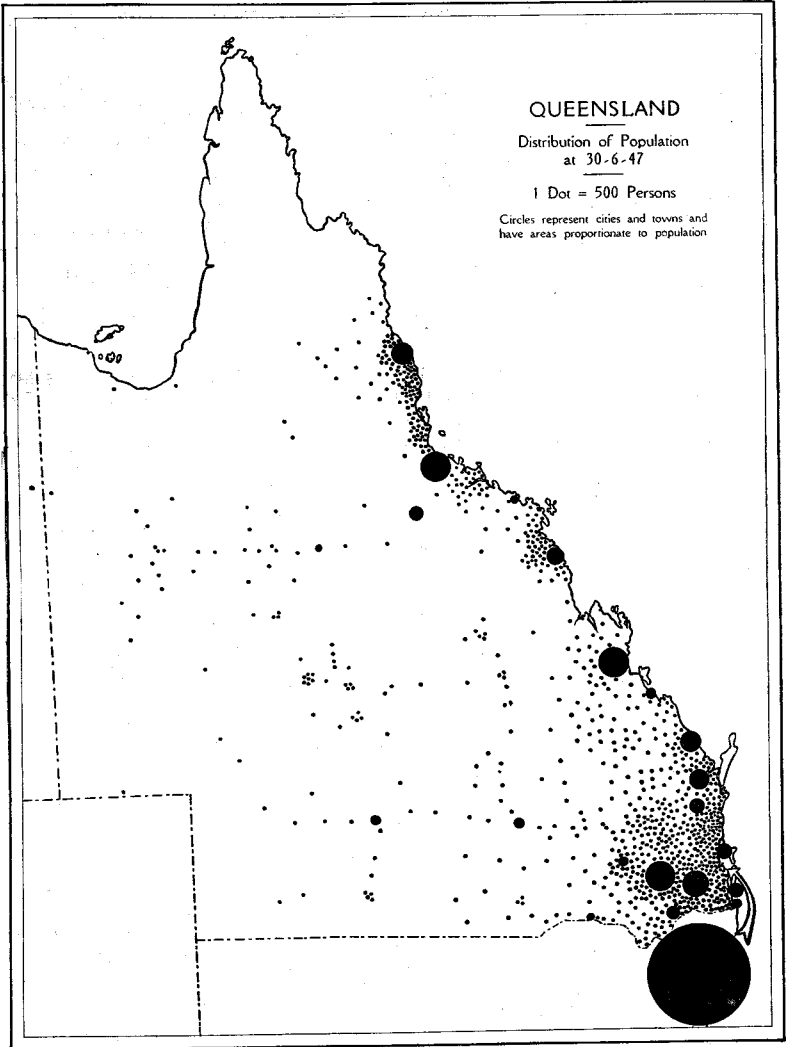
Conjugal Condition.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	138,429	133,004	271,433	151,909	145,891	297,800
Age 15 and Over	160,887	110,592	271,479	149,299	103,796	253,095
Total Never Married	299,316	243,596	542,912	301,208	249,687	550,895
Married	180,045	176,400	356,445	245,682	245,273	490,955
Widowed	13,600	28,504	42,104	15,715	39,800	55,515
Divorced	927	674	1,601	2,838	2,775	5,613
Not Stated	3,329	1,143	4,472	2,028	1,409	3,437
Total	497,217	450,317	947,534	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
Percentages ^a —	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	45.26	34.98	40.42	36.10	26.50	31.43
Married	50.65	55.79	53.07	59.41	62.63	60.97
Widowed	3.83	9.02	6.27	3.80	10.16	6.90
Divorced	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.69	0.71	0.70

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

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

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, QUEENSLAND.

Number of Dependent Children.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	41,427	4,480	45,907	54,945	5,773	60,718
2	32,746	2,037	34,783	42,204	2,489	44,693
3	20,061	1,050	21,111	22,030	999	23,029
4	11,105	443	11,553	10,205	416	10,621
5	5,726	244	5,970	4,443	178	4,621
6	2,889	86	2,975	2,045	40	2,085
7	1,265	31	1,296	765	20	785
8	465	11	476	298	8	306
9	140	2	142	119	..	119
10 and Over ..	58	..	58	39	..	39
Total Persons ..	115,882	8,389	124,271	137,093	9,923	147,016
Dependent Children	271,919	15,555	287,474	289,958	16,746	306,704
Children per Person	2.35	1.85	2.31	2.12	1.69	2.09



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 dense. The map on page 40 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1947. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The populations at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses and the mean population for 1948 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table. "Not Incorporated and Migratory" population, shown on page 45, has been distributed among the statistical divisions. From the 1947 Census, data were made available to enable the population of "not incorporated" areas to be allotted to its correct division. Migratory population was distributed *pro rata*. In 1933, however, both these elements had to be distributed *pro rata*, and this difference in procedure accounts for the increased population shown for Peninsula Division.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Mean Population 1948.
Moreton	425,744	550,015	560,317
Maryborough	104,946	112,351	113,995
Downs	104,281	113,917	115,043
Roma	16,735	15,590	15,612
South Western	12,303	11,593	11,646
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	<i>664,009</i>	<i>803,466</i>	<i>816,613</i>
Rockhampton	70,611	78,794	79,934
Central Western	23,112	20,780	20,918
Far Western	5,491	4,919	4,886
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>99,214</i>	<i>104,493</i>	<i>105,738</i>
Mackay	32,656	37,402	37,838
Townsville	59,510	66,967	67,284
Cairns	72,421	73,726	75,195
Peninsula ^a	3,129	5,340	5,471
North Western	16,595	15,021	15,277
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>184,311</i>	<i>198,456</i>	<i>201,065</i>
Total Queensland	947,534	1,106,415	1,123,416

^a See comment preceding table.

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 42 to 45. Populations are those recorded at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1948. The rates of increase of Local Authority populations between 1933 and 1947 are shown in the diagrams on pages 46 and 47. Intercensal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks, and other data.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

Local Authority.	Area in Square Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1948.
		Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,102	206,923	402,030	410,000
IPSWICH ..	12½	11,152	11,346	22,498	13,075	13,143	26,218	26,700
COOLANGATTA ..	6½	915	913	1,828	1,994	2,059	4,053	4,300
REDCLIFFE ..	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,254	4,617	8,871	9,500
SOUTHPORT ..	40	1,989	2,229	4,218	4,023	4,407	8,430	8,800
Beaudesert ..	750	2,694	2,221	4,915	2,887	2,481	5,368	5,460
Beenleigh ..	100	1,224	1,098	2,322	1,287	1,134	2,421	2,450
Boonah ..	540	3,361	3,069	6,430	3,042	2,813	5,855	5,900
Caboolture ..	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,074	2,642	5,716	5,750
Cleveland ..	28	1,255	1,143	2,398	1,743	1,623	3,366	3,620
Coomera ..	118	633	519	1,152	599	515	1,114	1,130
Crow's Nest ..	430	1,526	1,324	2,850	1,219	1,142	2,361	2,400
Esk ..	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,328	7,137	7,240
Gatton ..	585	3,337	2,716	6,053	3,500	2,903	6,403	6,550
Kilcoy ..	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,382	1,169	2,551	2,600
Laidley ..	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,486	2,269	4,755	4,800
Landsborough ..	430	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,434	3,026	6,460	6,620
Maroochy ..	455	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,823	7,191	15,014	15,500
Moreton ..	295	4,282	3,934	8,216	4,778	4,010	8,788	8,850
Nerang ..	245	2,201	1,529	3,730	2,220	1,809	4,029	4,100
Normanby ..	230	1,326	1,161	2,487	1,168	1,026	2,194	2,200
Pine ..	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,591	2,224	4,815	4,900
Rosewood ..	245	2,271	2,086	4,357	2,250	1,999	4,249	4,260
Tamborine ..	275	1,429	1,244	2,673	1,348	1,248	2,596	2,600
Tingalpa ..	100	988	824	1,812	1,302	1,207	2,509	2,560
Waterford ..	135	581	471	1,052	510	494	1,004	1,030
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>3,516½</i>	<i>203,755</i>	<i>214,556</i>	<i>423,311</i>	<i>270,900</i>	<i>277,407</i>	<i>543,307</i>	<i>559,820</i>

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	13½	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,733	8,193	15,926	16,250
GYMPIE ..	6	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,966	4,447	8,413	8,500
MARYBOROUGH ..	7½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,963	7,432	14,395	14,680
Biggenden ..	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179	2,200
Burrum ..	1,525	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,518	4,124	8,642	8,800
Eidsvold ..	1,880	831	644	1,475	704	609	1,313	1,320
Gayndah ..	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407	3,500
Gooburrum ..	485	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,018	1,807	3,825	4,000
Isis ..	680	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639	3,700
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,299	1,842	4,141	4,200
Kingaroy ..	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,272	3,791	8,063	8,250
Kolan ..	1,035	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,358	1,144	2,502	2,540
Mundubbera ..	1,620	1,322	980	2,302	1,133	931	2,064	2,080
Murgon ..	270	1,977	1,636	3,663	1,911	1,821	3,732	3,820
Nanango ..	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,286	1,898	4,184	4,230

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Square Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1948.
		Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons.
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Noosa	325	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925	6,100
Perry	905	428	367	795	329	299	628	620
Tiaro	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,464	1,202	2,666	2,720
Widgee	1,130	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,232	3,552	7,834	8,000
Wondai	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,431	2,145	4,626	4,720
Woocoo	600	440	337	777	412	338	759	770
Woongarra ..	250	1,805	1,482	3,287	1,748	1,557	3,305	3,350
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,437</i>	<i>55,071</i>	<i>49,249</i>	<i>104,320</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>114,350</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	18½	12,439	13,984	26,423	15,816	17,474	33,290	33,800
WARWICK	7	3,106	3,558	6,664	3,408	3,721	7,129	7,300
DALBY	5½	1,484	1,483	2,967	2,233	2,152	4,385	4,470
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,248	1,219	2,467	2,550
Allora	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,204	1,013	2,217	2,220
Cambooya	220	1,168	879	2,047	975	805	1,780	1,800
Chinchilla	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,810	2,393	5,203	5,250
Clifton	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768	2,800
Drayton	54	857	880	1,737	983	942	1,925	1,970
Glengallan	675	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,881	2,388	5,269	5,300
Highfields	235	1,257	1,063	2,320	971	788	1,759	1,700
Inglewood	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,247	1,810	4,057	4,060
Jondaryan	745	2,816	2,415	5,231	2,821	2,525	5,346	5,390
Milhmerran ..	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,647	1,365	3,012	3,100
Murilla	2,290	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,148	2,493	2,550
Pittsworth	420	1,931	1,613	3,544	1,927	1,672	3,599	3,660
Rosalie	850	3,926	3,169	7,095	3,646	3,070	6,716	6,820
Rosenthal	770	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975	2,000
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,955	3,464	7,419	7,500
Tara	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,301	977	2,278	2,320
Waggamba	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,542	1,048	2,590	2,640
Wambo	2,220	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,730	6,046	6,200
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,470½</i>	<i>54,412</i>	<i>49,250</i>	<i>103,662</i>	<i>58,795</i>	<i>54,928</i>	<i>113,723</i>	<i>115,400</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,943	1,951	3,894	3,900
Balonne	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,264	1,776	4,040	4,100
Bendemere	1,545	812	711	1,523	834	692	1,526	1,530
Booringa	10,800	1,755	1,435	3,190	1,407	1,194	2,601	2,600
Bungil	5,060	1,535	1,122	2,657	1,190	927	2,117	2,130
Warroo	5,330	869	572	1,441	821	564	1,385	1,400
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,835</i>	<i>9,219</i>	<i>7,413</i>	<i>16,632</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>15,660</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,637	1,568	3,205	1,771	1,689	3,460	3,500
Bulloo	28,500	401	213	614	392	155	547	540
Murweh	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,442	1,028	2,470	2,500
Paroo	18,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,802	1,363	3,165	3,200
Quilpie	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,226	705	1,931	1,940
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>90,169</i>	<i>7,081</i>	<i>5,144</i>	<i>12,225</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>11,680</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Square Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1948.
		Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>								
ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,114	17,874	34,988	35,650
GLADSTONE ..	12½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,686	2,558	5,244	5,410
Banana ..	6,110	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,342	3,274	7,616	7,800
Broadsound ..	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415	1,400
Calliope ..	2,435	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,130	1,671	3,801	3,870
Duaringa ..	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790	1,850
Fitzroy ..	1,990	2,350	1,906	4,256	2,015	1,758	3,773	3,840
Livingstone ..	5,170	3,409	3,063	6,472	3,327	3,125	6,452	6,550
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,014	770	1,784	1,800
Monto ..	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,255	2,015	4,270	4,400
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,558	2,396	4,954	5,010
Taroom ..	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,072	849	1,921	1,950
Theodore ^a ..	60	397	279	676	296	234	530	530
<i>Total Rockhamptn.</i>	<i>39,531½</i>	<i>37,296</i>	<i>32,892</i>	<i>70,188</i>	<i>40,654</i>	<i>37,884</i>	<i>78,538</i>	<i>80,660</i>

<i>Central Western Division.</i>								
Aramac ..	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	932	660	1,592	1,600
Barcardine ..	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,115	1,032	2,147	2,200
Bauhinia ..	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	655	1,456	1,470
Belyando ..	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,685	1,382	3,067	3,100
Blackall ..	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,403	1,085	2,488	2,520
Emerald ..	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,312	1,019	2,331	2,300
Ilfracombe ..	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450	440
Jericho ..	8,410	907	707	1,614	837	642	1,479	1,580
Longreach ..	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,298	1,839	4,137	4,140
Peak Downs ..	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716	730
Tambo ..	3,930	551	397	948	523	354	882	900
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>12,780</i>	<i>10,190</i>	<i>22,970</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>20,980</i>

<i>Far Western Division.</i>								
Barcoo ..	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835	830
Boulia ..	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676	680
Diamantina ..	36,800	155	59	214	185	49	234	220
Isisford ..	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657	670
Winton ..	20,930	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,499	1,010	2,509	2,500
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>109,170</i>	<i>3,364</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>5,455</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>4,900</i>

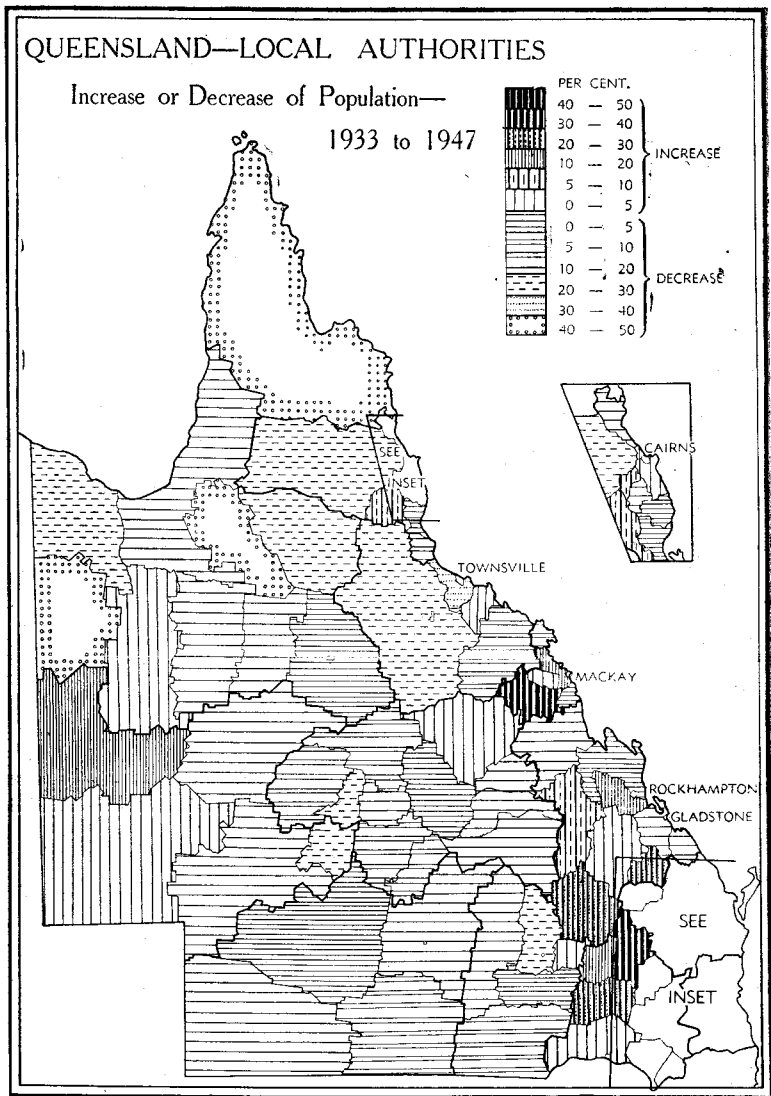
NORTH QUEENSLAND.

<i>Mackay Division.</i>								
MACKAY ..	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,694	6,792	13,486	13,700
Mirani ..	825	2,436	1,926	4,412	2,503	2,064	4,567	4,600
Nebo ..	3,830	239	155	394	337	197	534	540
Pioneer ..	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,291	5,315	11,606	11,800
Proserpine ..	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,955	1,662	3,617	3,700
Sarina ..	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,763	1,505	3,268	3,350
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,227</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>14,152</i>	<i>32,452</i>	<i>19,543</i>	<i>17,535</i>	<i>37,078</i>	<i>37,690</i>

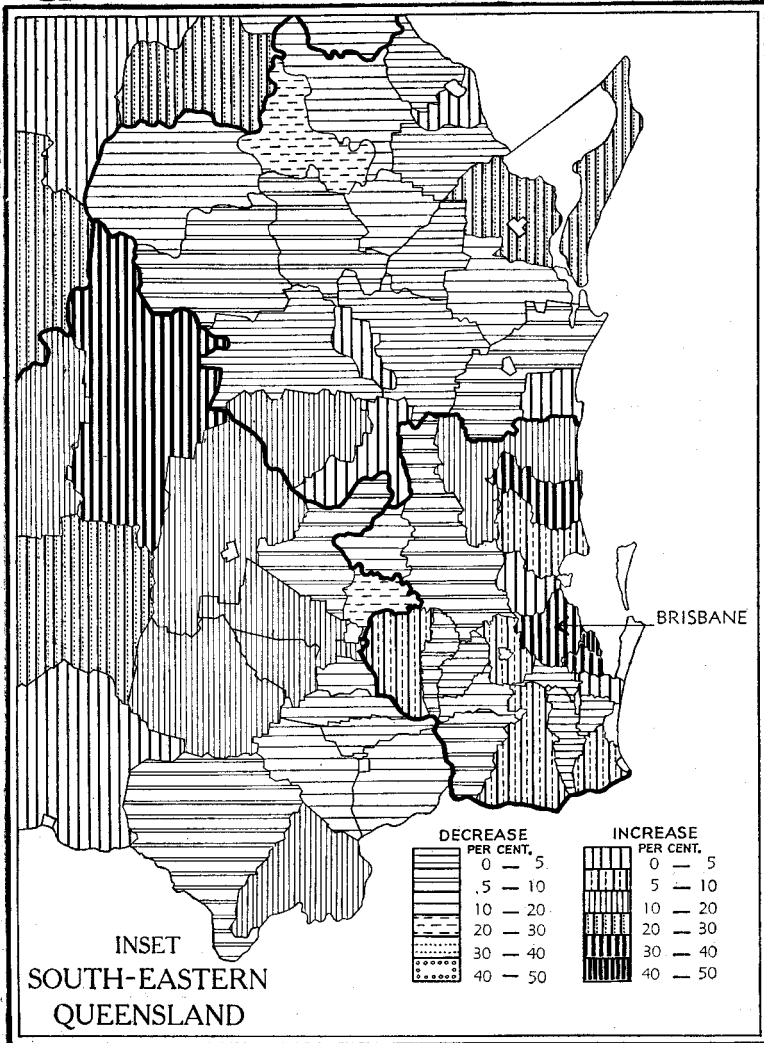
LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Square Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1948.
		Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	23	3,335	3,643	6,978	3,673	3,888	7,561	7,600
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	12,895	12,981	25,876	17,464	16,645	34,109	34,700
BOWEN	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,745	1,531	3,276	3,320
Ayr	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,753	5,709	12,462	12,500
Dalrymple ..	27,620	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,470	841	2,311	2,320
Thuringowa ..	1,560	2,108	1,316	3,424	1,450	877	2,327	2,430
Wangaratta ..	8,900	2,977	1,947	4,924	2,739	2,068	4,807	4,620
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>40,156½</i>	<i>31,490</i>	<i>27,664</i>	<i>59,154</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>67,490</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,579	8,065	16,644	17,100
Atherton	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,372	1,963	4,335	4,400
Cardwell	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,503	1,843	4,346	4,940
Douglas	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,381	1,112	2,493	2,550
Eacham	445	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,059	1,681	3,740	3,850
Herberton ..	2,480	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,700	1,498	3,198	3,260
Hinchinbrook	1,210	6,084	4,095	10,179	5,157	4,055	9,212	9,300
Johnstone ..	585	8,167	4,610	12,777	6,950	5,315	12,265	12,500
Mareeba	20,430	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,586	2,726	6,312	6,300
Mulgrave	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,778	4,707	10,485	10,640
<i>Total Cairns</i>	<i>28,069½</i>	<i>42,906</i>	<i>29,049</i>	<i>71,955</i>	<i>40,065</i>	<i>32,965</i>	<i>73,030</i>	<i>74,840</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	488	1,041	513	431	944	1,030
Cook	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	681	458	1,139	1,200
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>49,021½</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>3,109</i>	<i>1,194</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>2,230</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	982	841	1,823	959	786	1,745	1,980
Barkly Tableland	15,160	487	260	747	255	125	380	380
Burke	17,270	209	146	355	152	98	250	250
Carpentaria ..	25,850	418	278	696	400	210	610	600
Cloncurry ..	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,824	2,443	6,267	6,300
Croydon	10,960	179	139	318	92	75	167	160
Etheridge ..	15,280	714	371	1,085	536	324	860	880
Flinders	16,630	1,023	580	1,603	1,048	517	1,565	1,590
McKinlay ..	15,860	1,203	696	1,899	1,076	557	1,633	1,640
Wyangarie ..	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	840	638	1,478	1,500
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,346</i>	<i>10,133</i>	<i>6,353</i>	<i>16,486</i>	<i>9,182</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>14,955</i>	<i>15,280</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>								
Not Incorporated	1,150	1,138	424	1,562	2,562	2,448	5,010	4,740
Migratory .. ..	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,708	179	1,887	2,196
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>497,217</i>	<i>450,317</i>	<i>947,534</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,127,316</i>

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



The diagrams on these pages were prepared by Professor Macdonald Holmes and students of the Department of Geography, University of Sydney. The names of the various Local Authority Areas can be ascertained by reference to the maps on pages 348 and 349. Percentage increases from 1933 to 1947 of Cities and Towns other than Brisbane, which are not indicated on the maps, were as follows:—



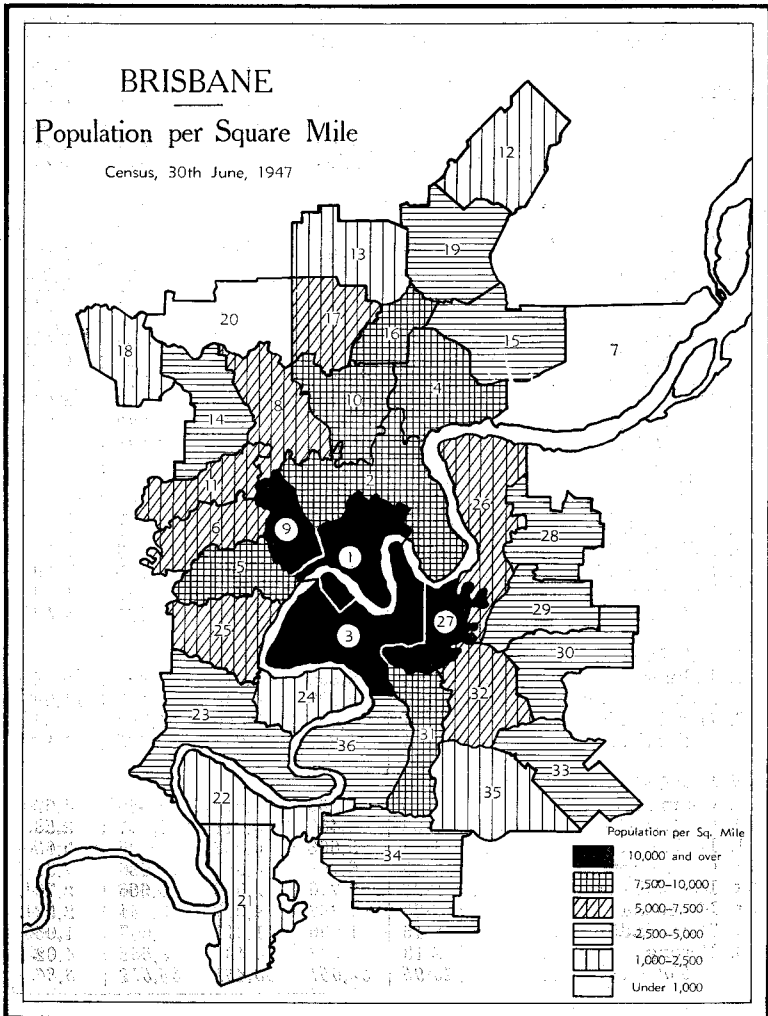
Redcliffe, 343; Coolangatta, 122; Southport, 100; Gladstone, 73; Dalby, 48; Bundaberg, 39; Cairns, 39; Townsville, 32; Goondiwindi, 28; Mackay, 27; Maryborough, 26; Toowoomba, 26; Bowen, 25; Rockhampton, 19; Ipswich, 17; Roma, 15; Gympie, 9; Charters Towers, 8; Charleville, 8; and Warwick, 7. Hughenden showed a decrease of 4 per cent.

Principal Towns and Townships.—The following are the 1933 and 1947 Census population figures for towns and townships with 750 or more persons in 1947. The 1944 town population figures shown in previous *Year Books* included persons living near to, but outside, town boundaries.

	1933.	1947.		1933.	1947.
Atherton ..	1,555	1,989	Kingaroy ..	2,330	3,893
Ayr ..	4,792	4,626	Laidley ..	1,582	1,309
Babinda ..	1,818	1,730	Longreach ..	3,274	3,282
Barcaldine ..	2,042	1,682	Lowood ..	693	759
Beaudesert ..	1,390	1,548	Mackay ..	10,665	13,486
Beenleigh ..	752	975	Mackay North ..	1,211	2,149
Biggenden ..	518	801	Mareeba ..	2,470	2,504
Biloela ..	429	940	Maroochydore ..	460	1,581
Blackall ..	1,780	1,747	Maryborough ..	11,415	14,395
Boonah ..	1,246	1,323	Miles ..	531	899
Bowen ..	2,619	3,276	Millmerran ..	502	761
Brisbane ..	299,748	402,030	Mitchell ..	1,358	1,193
Bundaberg ..	11,466	15,926	Monto ..	837	1,503
Burleigh Heads	556	1,048	Mossman ..	1,285	1,022
Caboolture ..	894	1,133	Mount Isa ..	3,241	3,504
Cairns ..	11,993	16,644	Mount Morgan ..	3,262	3,942
Caloundra ..	271	1,718	Murgon ..	1,091	1,463
Charleville ..	3,205	3,460	Nambour ..	2,251	3,262
Charters Towers	6,978	7,561	Nanango ..	1,025	1,431
Childers ..	1,324	1,229	Oakey ..	1,119	1,432
Chinchilla ..	1,278	1,754	Pialba ..	459	777
Clermont ..	1,406	1,491	Pittsworth ..	1,113	1,252
Cloncurry ..	1,584	1,584	Pomona ..	688	783
Collinsville ..	1,134	1,786	Proserpine ..	2,177	1,797
Coolangatta ..	1,828	4,053	Ravenshoe ..	410	758
Cooroy ..	893	977	Redcliffe ..	2,008	8,871
Crow's Nest ..	841	858	Richmond ..	906	775
Cunnamulla ..	1,676	1,694	Rockhampton ..	29,369	34,988
Dalby ..	2,967	4,385	Roma ..	3,369	3,894
Edmonton ..	705	906	Rosewood ..	1,338	1,548
Emerald ..	1,266	1,336	St. George ..	1,200	1,249
Esk ..	851	781	Sarina ..	1,747	1,729
Gatton ..	1,089	1,581	South Johnstone	912	918
Gayndah ..	970	1,039	Southport ..	4,218	8,430
Gladstone ..	3,039	5,244	Stanthorpe ..	2,158	2,380
Goodna ..	1,042	1,159	Tewantin ..	541	846
Goondiwindi ..	1,931	2,467	Texas ..	756	858
Gordonvale ..	2,086	2,239	Thursday Island	1,041	944
Gympie ..	7,749	8,413	Toogoolawah ..	932	797
Halifax ..	524	755	Toowoomba ..	26,423	35,194 ^a
Herberton ..	869	900	Townsville ..	25,876	34,109
Home Hill ..	2,215	2,198	Tully ..	2,688	2,068
Howard ..	962	1,042	Urangan ..	220	761
Hughenden ..	1,823	1,745	Wallangarra ..	387	768
Ingham ..	2,687	3,036	Warwick ..	6,664	7,129
Inglewood ..	631	800	Winton ..	1,551	1,351
Innisfail ..	4,164	4,506	Wondai ..	975	973
Ipswich ..	22,498	32,394 ^a	Woombye ..	762	816
Kilcoy ..	862	1,014	Yeppoon ..	1,598	2,115
Killarney ..	825	846			

^a On the basis of the 1949 extended city area.

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, embraces an area of 385 square miles. The city proper and suburban settlement, including the bayside suburbs of Sandgate and Wynnum, have been divided into community areas for civic planning, and they cover an area of 83½ square miles, less than one-quarter of the total area. The table which follows on the next page shows the area of each of these communities, and the population and number of inhabitants per square mile of each as recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1947. The diagram on this page illustrates the density of settlement in the developed part of the city and suburbs. The table on the next page identifies the areas.



BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<i>City—</i>					
1. City	1.80	10,978	10,413	21,391	11,884
2. North City	3.24	12,856	15,127	27,983	8,637
3. South City	2.75	14,551	16,512	31,063	11,296
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.79</i>	<i>38,385</i>	<i>42,052</i>	<i>80,437</i>	<i>10,326</i>
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
4. Ascot	2.21	7,689	9,176	16,865	7,631
5. Fernberg	1.44	5,197	5,700	10,897	7,567
6. Ithaca	1.44	4,279	4,488	8,767	6,088
7. Meeandah	4.14	947	929	1,876	453
8. Newmarket	1.58	5,136	5,539	10,675	6,756
9. Normanby	1.01	6,725	7,073	13,798	13,661
10. Windsor	1.87	6,903	7,778	14,681	7,851
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.69</i>	<i>36,876</i>	<i>40,683</i>	<i>77,559</i>	<i>5,665</i>
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
11. Ashgrove	1.37	3,948	4,445	8,393	6,126
12. Banyo	2.51	1,604	1,460	3,064	1,221
13. Chermside	2.19	2,241	2,194	4,435	2,025
14. Enoggera	1.91	3,056	3,001	6,057	3,171
15. Hendra	2.29	3,071	3,159	6,230	2,721
16. Kalinga	1.02	3,662	4,321	7,983	7,826
17. Kedron	1.67	5,022	5,188	10,210	6,114
18. Mitchelton	1.58	1,692	1,686	3,378	2,138
19. Nundah	2.42	5,367	5,867	11,234	4,642
20. Stafford	2.37	419	413	832	351
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.33</i>	<i>30,082</i>	<i>31,734</i>	<i>61,816</i>	<i>3,198</i>
<i>Western Suburbs—</i>					
21. Corinda	2.64	3,042	3,281	6,323	2,395
22. Graceville	1.71	1,982	2,219	4,201	2,457
23. Indooroopilly	3.39	4,175	4,390	8,565	2,527
24. St. Lucia	1.32	1,020	1,081	2,101	1,592
25. Toowong	1.79	4,297	5,354	9,651	5,392
<i>Total</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>14,516</i>	<i>16,325</i>	<i>30,841</i>	<i>2,842</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
26. Balmoral	2.49	6,866	7,002	13,868	5,569
27. East Brisbane	1.13	5,898	6,540	12,438	11,007
28. Morningside	1.74	2,453	2,466	4,919	2,827
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>15,217</i>	<i>16,008</i>	<i>31,225</i>	<i>5,826</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
29. Camp Hill	1.66	3,750	3,919	7,669	4,620
30. Chatsworth	2.02	3,469	3,778	7,247	3,588
31. Ekibin	1.53	5,668	6,037	11,705	7,650
32. Greenslopes	1.85	6,758	6,928	13,686	7,398
33. Holland Park	2.05	2,746	2,920	5,666	2,764
34. Moorooka	3.25	4,287	4,077	8,364	2,574
35. Tarragindi	2.46	1,296	1,311	2,607	1,060
36. Yeronga	2.13	4,077	4,491	8,568	4,023
<i>Total</i>	<i>16.95</i>	<i>32,051</i>	<i>33,461</i>	<i>65,512</i>	<i>3,865</i>

BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<i>Bayside—</i>					
37. Sandgate	5.62	6,090	5,967	12,057	2,145
38. Wynnnum	3.93	6,672	6,856	13,528	3,442
<i>Total</i>	9.55	12,762	12,823	25,585	2,679
<i>Rural—</i>					
39. Balance of Brisbane ..	291.48	15,213	13,842	29,055	100
<i>Total</i>	291.48	15,213	13,842	29,055	100
Total Brisbane	375.00^a	195,102	206,928	402,030	1,072

^a Excluding 10 square miles covering the area of the Brisbane River within the city boundaries.

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

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861	6,051	20.1	1939	330,000
1871	25,916	21.6	1940	335,520
1881	47,172	22.1	1941	344,230
1891	101,554	25.8	1942	353,590
1901	119,428	24.0	1943	370,460
			1944	384,040
1911	139,480	23.0	1945	393,580
1921	209,946	27.8	1946	399,530
1933	299,748	31.6	1947	404,640
1947	402,030	36.4	1948	414,500

3. BIRTHS.

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

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

in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week or three weeks respectively. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

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

Births and birth rates for separate statistical divisions of Queensland are shown in the next table.

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1948.			Birth Rate. ^a	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1947.	1948.
Metropolitan ..	4,994	4,783	9,777	25.4	23.9
Moreton ^b ..	1,872	1,735	3,607	23.9	23.9
Maryborough ..	1,511	1,405	2,916	26.8	25.6
Downs ..	1,662	1,479	3,141	27.6	27.3
Roma ..	207	214	421	30.4	27.0
South Western ..	145	152	297	25.1	25.5
<i>Total South Q'land.</i>	<i>10,391</i>	<i>9,768</i>	<i>20,159</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,049	954	2,003	25.4	25.1
Central Western ..	261	269	530	25.2	25.3
Far Western ..	59	53	112	20.7	22.9
<i>Total Central Q'land.</i>	<i>1,369</i>	<i>1,276</i>	<i>2,645</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>25.0</i>
Mackay ..	466	445	911	25.6	24.1
Townsville ..	817	750	1,567	23.8	23.3
Cairns ..	1,010	946	1,956	25.8	26.0
Peninsula ..	122	94	216	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	207	197	404	26.7	26.4
<i>Total North Q'land.</i>	<i>2,622</i>	<i>2,432</i>	<i>5,054</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>25.1</i>
Total Queensland..	14,382	13,476	27,858	25.7	24.8

^a Births per 1,000 mean population.

^b Excluding Metropolitan.

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

Reproduction Rates.—The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates pre-

vailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age.

In 1948 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.60, and the net rate was 1.51. The net rate of 1.51 means that the number of female births in 1948 was 51 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers.

The following table shows fertility at various durations of marriage in the pre-war year 1939, the year 1942 when total marriage fertility reached its lowest level during the war, and the last six years.

MARRIAGE FERTILITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Calendar Year of Marriage of Mother.	Calendar Year (Y) in which Births occurred.							
	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Y ..	150	73	85	78	91	92	104	104
Y— 1 ..	392	349	343	346	342	363	424	423
Y— 2 ..	259	243	250	229	238	239	260	256
Y— 3 ..	242	238	240	229	254	246	227	254
Y— 4 ..	200	212	211	215	227	230	210	189
Y— 5 ..	182	182	189	199	199	211	208	189
Y— 6 ..	180	154	167	170	185	187	195	181
Y— 7 ..	154	130	142	156	172	157	167	156
Y— 8 ..	138	118	120	139	151	147	143	144
Y— 9 ..	117	116	108	119	134	125	126	120
Y— 10 ..	99	98	105	106	113	113	109	102
Y— 11 ..	80	88	87	103	97	103	93	88
Y— 12 ..	67	84	80	85	94	81	86	79
Y— 13 ..	56	68	75	78	69	78	69	65
Y— 14 ..	54	53	61	72	63	64	66	64
Y— 15 ..	46	43	46	58	59	73	57	51
Y— 16 ..	38	34	37	44	54	48	48	42
Y— 17 ..	31	33	30	34	45	41	43	41
Y— 18 ..	30	26	28	29	38	30	33	31
Y— 19 ..	21	21	22	26	30	28	28	23
Y— 20 ..	22	16	17	20	23	20	21	17
Y— 21 ..	16	14	11	15	15	15	13	15
Y— 22 ..	10	11	8	10	9	12	9	9
Y— 23 ..	6	10	6	7	6	9	9	6
Y— 24 ..	5	7	5	5	4	6	3	5
Y— 25 ..	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4
Y— 26 ..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Y— 27 ..	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Y— 28 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Y— 29 ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Y— 30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,601	2,430	2,483	2,580	2,720	2,725	2,760	2,661

^a Nuptial births per 1,000 marriages.

Partly, but not wholly, the recent rise in gross and net reproduction rates is due to the abnormally high proportion of young married women in the population during the war years. The Kuczynski formula, by which net reproduction rates are calculated, does not take into account either the age of mothers at marriage or the duration of marriages

producing the current births. It assumes, in effect, no violent disturbances from year to year in the number of marriages among the female population of reproductive age, and makes no allowance for the fact that, from 1942 onwards, the population has contained an abnormally high proportion of newly-married women who were still in the most fertile period of their marriages. "True Replacement Rates" based on more adequate marriage data, where the greater number of births is related to the greater number of married women and to the greater number of marriages of short duration, are, for the later war years, some 6 to 10 per cent. lower than the reproduction rates worked by the Kuczynski formula.

These true replacement rates are net reproduction rates adjusted to eliminate temporary fluctuations in the proportion of women married and in numbers of married women at each duration of marriage. They are based on marriage fertility rates where births in a given year are related to marriages in each of the preceding thirty years. The sum of these marriage fertility rates gives the number of children born to an average marriage throughout its whole duration. The table on the preceding page shows these rates based on births in the years 1939 and 1942 to 1948.

These figures do not, however, represent total fertility, as only nuptial births are considered. Allowance is made for ex-nuptial births in the next table. The number of ex-nuptial births occurring each year is related to the number of marriages in that year, on the grounds that a large proportion of ex-nuptial births are followed by the marriage of the parents. The rise in ex-nuptial births in 1943, 1944, and 1945 was due in part to war service increasing the period between extra-marital conceptions and subsequent marriages, and partly counter-balanced the decline in births during the first four years of marriage.

NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER AVERAGE MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND.

Year of Birth.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births.			All Births.
		In First 4 Years of Marriage.	After First 4 Years of Marriage.	Total Nuptial.	
1939	0.111	1.043	1.558	2.601	2.712
1940	0.093	1.003	1.513	2.516	2.609
1941	0.107	1.004	1.522	2.526	2.633
1942	0.085	0.903	1.527	2.430	2.515
1943	0.152	0.918	1.565	2.483	2.635
1944	0.152	0.882	1.698	2.580	2.732
1945	0.184	0.925	1.795	2.720	2.904
1946	0.138	0.939	1.786	2.725	2.863
1947	0.134	1.016	1.744	2.760	2.894
1948	0.150	1.037	1.624	2.661	2.811

The decline to 1944 in the figure for the first four years of marriage was due to the large number of war-time marriages and consequent separations due to war-service, &c., the number of servicemen's wives engaged in industry, and the lack of adequate housing. The increase in the numbers born after the first four years of marriage appears to be quite real, although a rise in the percentage of first births indicates that part of it is due to delayed first births to parents who had been separated by war.

From calculations based on current survival and marriage rates, it appears that a stationary population with 1,000 births per annum will have 436 marriages per annum at normal marriage rates. If these 436 marriages produced eventually 2.29 births each, they would have produced a total of 1,000 births and their generation would have exactly reproduced itself. The number of children per marriage necessary barely to maintain the population is then 2.29. If this figure is divided into the figures of the total number of children per marriage which are shown in the preceding table, a true replacement rate for each year is obtained as shown in the next table. This rate may be used over a short period, but the factor of 2.29 must be changed if infantile mortality alters appreciably. This has been allowed for in the Commonwealth Statistician's Australian rates shown below, which have been calculated by a different method. Crude birth rates and reproduction rates obtained by the Kuczynski method are also shown, and compared with similar figures for Australia calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate. <i>a</i>		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.		True Replacement Rate.	
	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.
1901 ..	28.5	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911 ..	27.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1921 ..	26.7	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31	<i>n</i>	1.33
1931 ..	19.3	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	1.06
1934 ..	18.2	16.4	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	0.94	<i>n</i>	0.96
1939 ..	20.0	17.6	1.28	1.08	1.16	1.00	1.18	0.95
1942 ..	20.4	19.0	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.07	1.09	0.94
1944 ..	23.1	21.0	1.45	1.29	1.32	1.20	1.19	1.03
1945 ..	24.8	21.7	1.53	1.34	1.39	1.24	1.26	1.07
1946 ..	24.8	23.6	1.55	1.46	1.42	1.33	1.25	<i>n</i>
1947 ..	25.7	24.1	1.64	1.49	1.54	1.36	1.26	<i>n</i>
1948 ..	24.8	23.1	1.60	1.45	1.51	1.33	1.23	<i>n</i>

a The rates have been revised where necessary in accordance with the final results of the 1947 Census. *n* Not available.

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

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. Of the first births in 1948, 2,829, or 31.30 per cent., were born within nine months of marriage. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1948, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are included.

BIRTHS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.						
		Ex-Nuptial.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.

FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.

Under 20	1,055	..	853	189	12	1	..	..
20-24 ..	4,186	..	2,071	1,467	419	159	44	26
25-29 ..	2,424	..	709	778	348	204	137	248
30-34 ..	895	..	238	207	107	68	52	223
35-39 ..	391	..	84	93	37	21	23	133
40 & over	88	..	20	13	14	8	4	29
Total	9,039	..	3,975	2,747	937	461	260	659

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,544	300	861	264	91	25	3	..
20-24 ..	7,691	504	2,095	1,877	1,338	871	494	512
25-29 ..	8,568	329	718	920	864	946	1,035	3,756
30-34 ..	5,862	202	244	270	279	278	347	4,242
35-39 ..	3,227	127	85	111	83	96	115	2,610
40 & over	966	53	20	16	24	26	13	814
Total	27,858	1,515	4,023	3,458	2,679	2,242	2,007	11,934

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1948 are shown according to the duration of marriage and the previous issue of the mother.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS^a, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. b	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years ..	14,282	21,687	1.52	8,380	4,668	1,111	108	11	4
5 yrs. & under 10	7,484	22,371	2.99	572	2,174	2,576	1,443	520	199
10 yrs. & under 15	2,943	12,855	4.37	69	286	652	737	506	693
15 yrs. & under 20	1,049	6,151	5.86	16	32	116	148	175	562
20 yrs. & under 25	271	1,957	7.22	2	11	20	24	37	177
25 yrs. & over ..	30	274	9.13	..	..	..	..	1	29
Total ..	26,059	65,295	2.51	9,039	7,171	4,475	2,460	1,250	1,664

^a Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

^b These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1948.

Masculinity of Births.—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1948, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:— New South Wales, 105.63; Victoria, 104.17; Queensland,

106.72; South Australia, 106.32; Western Australia, 106.33; and Tasmania, 102.17. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-Nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1948 was 1,515, the percentage of the total births being 5.44. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1948 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5.44; New South Wales, 4.17; Tasmania, 4.01; Western Australia, 3.79; Victoria, 3.33; and South Australia, 3.13. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7.11 in 1944, but has subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

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

The number of legitimations in 1948 was 275. During the five years ended 1948 there were 1,445 legitimations, equivalent to 17.7 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1948 there were 297 pairs of twins born, 113 being twin males, 97 twin females, and 87 being one of each sex. Among the twins there were two cases of twin female still births, one of twin male still births, and in six instances the second twin was still born. The live born twins comprised 306 males and 276 females, whilst the still births were made up of 7 males and 5 females. There were also three sets of triplets, comprising 4 males and 5 females. No triplet was still born. It should be noted that figures shown in earlier *Year Books* were deficient with respect to the numbers of children still born at multiple confinements, as complete records were not kept previously.

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

Still births notified in 1946, 1947, and 1948 numbered 658, 667, and 617, respectively. Per 100 of all births (live and still) registered, still births numbered 2.38, 2.30, and 2.17. The masculinity (i.e., male births per 100 female births) of still births was 125, 114, and 124, in the three years respectively. The proportion of males is thus substantially higher among the still births than among live births.

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

4. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any Minister or Justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

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

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. a	Year.		Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. a
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1939	.. ..	9,108	8.97
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1940	.. ..	10,287	10.02
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1941	.. ..	9,885	9.54
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1942	.. ..	11,722	11.31
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1943	.. ..	9,979	9.53
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1944	.. ..	11,325	10.67
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1945	.. ..	9,905	9.20
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.14	1946	.. ..	11,666	10.70
1941-1948 ..	10,701	9.99	1947	.. ..	10,999	9.95
			1948	.. ..	10,125	9.01

a Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. The rates have been revised where necessary in accordance with the final results of the 1947 Census. Rates in the left-hand section are averages of annual rates.

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1948. Of the 10,125 marriages celebrated, 592 bridegrooms and 3,012 brides were minors. Four brides were aged 14 years, one bridegroom 15 years, and three bridegrooms 16 years. The oldest bridegroom was 86 years and the oldest bride 83 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1948, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	249	1,935	..	1	..	..	249	1,936
20-24 ..	3,800	4,743	2	17	6	44	3,808	4,804
25-29 ..	3,063	1,463	20	54	85	150	3,168	1,667
30-34 ..	1,112	505	36	65	114	139	1,262	709
35-39 ..	467	226	51	52	115	109	633	387
40-44 ..	217	120	52	53	83	51	352	224
45-49 ..	117	54	52	48	44	32	213	134
50-54 ..	57	35	53	52	29	19	139	106
55-59 ..	38	11	67	39	29	15	134	65
60 and Over	32	12	122	79	13	2	167	93
Total ...	9,152	9,104	455	460	518	561	10,125	10,125

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. It will be noted that the average age at marriage decreased a little during the war, but has increased again since then. Widowers married in 1948 were on the average 41 months older than those married in 1939, but bachelors were 10 months younger, and spinsters 8 months younger. The average ages of widows and of divorced persons of both sexes remarried fell substantially in the later war years, but recently have risen again. The average age of all males married in 1948 was only 3 months lower than in 1939, while the average age of all females married was practically unchanged.

MARRIAGES, AVERAGE AGE OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939 ..	27.59	23.95	47.17	44.13	39.94	34.74	28.70	24.82
1940 ..	27.59	24.06	48.13	43.77	39.53	35.24	28.70	24.90
1941 ..	27.25	23.90	49.38	45.69	40.96	35.36	28.52	24.89
1942 ..	27.17	23.94	47.72	44.92	39.21	36.01	28.26	24.79
1943 ..	26.97	23.79	48.43	43.29	38.38	35.41	28.28	24.76
1944 ..	26.69	23.60	48.54	42.92	36.47	33.12	27.92	24.62
1945 ..	26.88	23.73	48.89	41.99	37.36	34.22	28.53	25.12
1946 ..	26.63	23.50	48.67	40.60	37.24	33.78	28.17	24.78
1947 ..	26.78	23.44	49.82	42.91	37.54	33.35	28.48	24.90
1948 ..	26.77	23.27	50.55	44.53	38.38	34.07	28.43	24.84

Religious Denominations.—The 10,125 marriages in 1948 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,827; Roman Catholic, 2,195; Presbyterian, 1,888; Methodist, 1,828; Lutheran, 220; Baptist, 203; Congregational, 116; other religious denominations, 403; civil officers, 445.

5. DEATHS.

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

There were 10,462 deaths registered throughout Queensland during 1948. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

Deaths according to age and cause of death are shown on page 68, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 69. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 71 and 74.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1948.^a

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Rate of Infantile Mortality. <i>c</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,462	2,035	4,497	293	11.0	30
Moreton ^d	733	505	1,238	92	8.2	26
Maryborough	590	398	988	88	8.7	30
Downs	546	402	948	83	8.2	26
Roma	84	32	116	8	7.4	19
South Western	69	28	97	8	8.3	27
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	<i>4,484</i>	<i>3,400</i>	<i>7,884</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>28</i>
Rockhampton	381	259	640	42	8.0	21
Central Western	117	61	178	15	8.5	28
Far Western	28	6	34	5	7.0	45
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>23</i>
Mackay	175	93	268	23	7.1	25
Townsville	413	231	644	35	9.6	22
Cairns	377	205	582	47	7.7	24
Peninsula	56	41	97	22	<i>e</i>	102
North Western	96	39	135	18	8.8	45
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>1,117</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>1,726</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>29</i>
Total Queensland ..	6,127	4,335	10,462	779	9.3	28

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

^b Deaths per 1,000 total population.

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

^d Excluding Metropolitan.

^e Not significant.

Death Rate.—The number of deaths per 1,000 of population is an unsatisfactory basis for measuring the rate of mortality for a State for the same reason that crude birth rates are unsatisfactory for measuring reproduction, i.e., no account is taken of the age composition of the population. In war time it was particularly unsatisfactory as a measure of comparative mortality, since deaths of Service personnel were excluded, partly for security reasons, and partly because the inclusion of a large number of deaths in action and from war wounds would have inflated the rate in a manner which had no significance in the study of comparative mortality. The section of the population which, during the war, was in the Armed Services, contributed, in normal times, on account of its age distribution and physical selection, very little to the total death rate. It was found, by testing, that the war-time death rate most nearly comparable with pre-war rates would be obtained by taking the number of *civilian* deaths per 1,000 of the total population, and this method was adopted throughout Australia from the beginning of the war until 30th June, 1947. The table on the next page gives a comparison of the crude death rates in each of the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1948.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1861-1870 ^c ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ^c ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ^c ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ^c ..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ^c ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ^c ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ^c ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ^c ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1939	9.75	10.73	9.39	9.61	9.23	10.16	9.92
1940	9.41	10.68	8.97	9.53	9.48	9.90	9.71
1941	9.75	10.62	9.19	10.46	10.06	10.71	10.01
1942	10.32	11.21	9.29	11.02	10.65	10.08	10.48
1943	10.10	10.81	10.10	10.57	9.62	10.41	10.30
1944	9.23	10.30	8.84	9.66	9.30	10.15	9.52
1945	9.25	10.21	8.79	9.65	9.67	9.71	9.50
1946	9.70	10.63	9.77	10.17	9.65	10.11	10.00
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.62	9.39	9.17	9.69
1948	10.04	10.44	9.31	10.25	9.10	9.55	9.96

^a Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population. The rates have been revised where necessary in accordance with the final results of the 1947 Census. During the war years, civilian deaths only were included.

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^c Averages of the ten annual rates.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 779 deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Queensland in 1948, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 28.0, the lowest ever recorded. The number of infant deaths of males was 455, and of females 324, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 31.6 and 24.0 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under 1 month of age* per 1,000 births were 23.1 for males, 17.3 for females, and 20.3 for both sexes.

As shown in the table below, the infantile mortality rate for residents of the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-tropical area, but in 1948 the tropical area had an exceptionally low rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Tropical	31.5	35.1	32.5	31.3	27.0
Sub-Tropical	31.3	28.2	28.4	30.7	28.3
Whole State	31.3	29.8	29.3	30.8	28.0

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

In 1948, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 30.0; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 39.2; and for tropical cities, 21.9.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) in 1948 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Cause.	Sub-Tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature Birth	239	55	294
Other Pre-natal Causes	202	60	262
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	49	10	59
Pneumonia (all kinds)	50	24	74
Whooping Cough	4	..	4
Other	60	26	86
Total	604	175	779

Infantile Mortality in Various States.—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1948 was lower than any previously recorded in this State, and Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania also had low rates that year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1948.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1901-1905 ^c ..	97-36	95-83	94-73	86-69	125-87	90-06	97-13
1906-1910 ^c ..	77-35	79-96	71-48	68-50	89-68	83-21	77-71
1911-1915 ^c ..	71-04	72-15	65-74	67-01	72-61	70-94	70-29
1916-1920 ^c ..	64-87	66-96	63-18	61-77	61-52	63-70	64-63
1921-1925 ^c ..	58-14	61-98	51-00	54-14	59-26	60-27	57-90
1926-1930 ^c ..	54-72	52-24	47-33	46-91	49-23	53-47	51-95
1931-1935 ^c ..	41-92	42-74	39-49	35-13	40-79	44-47	41-27
1936-1940 ^c ..	41-21	37-65	36-78	33-02	39-71	41-41	38-83
1941-1945 ^c ..	36-29	34-73	34-55	33-20	33-37	39-54	35-24
1944	30-68	31-96	31-32	29-07	32-57	38-27	31-34
1945	30-63	28-03	29-76	28-08	29-52	27-48	29-38
1946	30-22	27-16	29-27	27-07	31-06	30-23	29-01
1947	29-81 ^r	26-28	30-82	24-27	30-92	27-31	28-52
1948	30-30	23-93	27-96	29-68	25-60	27-65	27-76

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

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^c Average of five annual rates.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

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

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

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia ..	1932-34	65.3	67.1	59.5	50.2	41.3	32.6	24.2	16.7
Canada ..	1940-42	59.8	67.4	59.9	50.6	41.8	32.9	24.5	16.8
England ..	1937	62.3	65.1	57.9	48.8	40.0	31.2	22.8	15.4
France ..	1928-33	56.7	60.6	54.0	45.4	37.5	29.5	21.9	14.9
Germany ..	1932-34	61.3	65.4	58.2	49.0	40.3	31.6	23.2	15.6
India ..	1931	26.7	34.1	35.0	28.3	23.0	18.4	14.5	10.5
Ireland ..	1935-37	58.9	62.4	55.9	47.0	38.9	30.7	22.8	15.8
Italy ..	1930-32	54.9	60.5	56.3	47.6	39.5	31.3	23.2	15.6
Japan ..	1935-36	48.3	53.0	49.4	41.8	35.4	27.9	20.5	13.8
New Zealand ..	1934-38	67.0	68.2	60.3	51.0	42.0	33.0	24.6	16.8
Queensland ..	1932-34	64.9	66.8	59.3	50.0	41.3	32.7	24.4	16.9
Russia ..	1926-27	44.4	53.4	53.7	45.3	37.3	30.1	22.7	16.0
U.S.A. ^a ..	1945	67.0	68.4	60.2	50.7	41.5	32.5	24.1	16.6

^a White population only.

6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 66, being based on the average of five years' figures, provide more accurate comparisons between cities or statistical divisions.

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

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

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

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

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. During the six years 1942 to 1947, mortality rates significantly above the urban average were shown for both sexes by the tropical cities of Cairns and Charters Towers, and, for females only, by Mackay and Rockhampton. Townsville, however, had mortality rates for both males and females significantly below average. In all the sub-tropical cities mortality was below average or not significantly above it, except in Gympie where the rate for males was above normal. The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in those districts.

Amongst the rural population, both male and female mortality was high in the Peninsula and North Western district where there is a very small white population living under conditions of pioneering hardship. Mortality was high for males in Cairns and Rockhampton districts, and for both sexes in Roma and South Western districts.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1943 TO 1947.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.									
	1943.		1944.		1945.		1946.		1947.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	125	87	123	83	124	86	117	85	128	84
Ipswich ..	124	88	144	102	137	94	136	86	120	74
Bundaberg ..	119	90	151	109	115	70	124	90	118	97
Gympie ..	132	77	203	72	112	82	154	91	119	99
Maryborough..	99	74	129	101	125	80	98	98	127	103
Toowoomba ..	116	91	137	108	118	82	128	84	135	76
Warwick ..	120	53	159	113	126	64	138	102	120	80
Rockhampton	135	102	107	85	130	106	146	90	122	102
Mackay ..	121	100	129	104	133	110	143	114	120	119
Charters Towers	170	87	232	140	268	128	230	92	172	107
Townsville ..	113	92	127	91	122	68	126	93	117	89
Cairns ..	165	110	152	90	137	137	183	102	124	83
All Urban ^a	125	88	129	88	127	87	125	87	127	86
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	84	74	83	71	81	77	90	72	95	74
Maryborough..	92	81	94	69	87	77	95	86	93	75
Downs ..	98	80	93	67	94	82	90	83	98	68
Roma ..	138	91	86	93	124	85	102	92	115	120
South Western	137	89	116	91	116	65	112	109	88	108
Rockhampton	99	78	120	83	146	82	142	75	99	82
Central Western	108	72	115	73	77	76	86	78	114	78
Far Western ..	85	41	79	21	90	86	95	101	101	60
Mackay ..	77	88	101	93	90	90	83	68	88	50
Townsville ..	105	74	96	74	93	71	101	101	120	80
Cairns ..	108	81	120	76	108	92	117	78	107	87
Peninsula, N.W.	168	235	164	222	161	189	164	191	167	158
All Rural ^a	100	83	100	76	97	83	101	82	102	79
Whole State	114	86	116	84	114	86	114	85	116	83

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

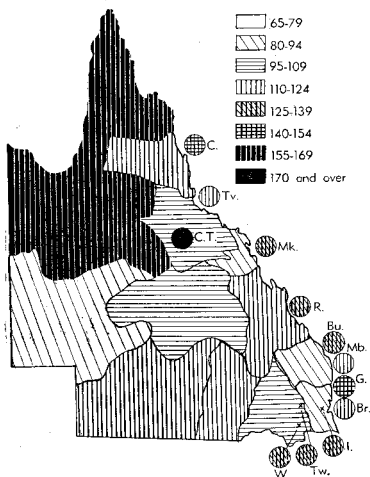
Infantile Mortality.—These rates, which are shown in the table on page 67, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. Generally, the average rate for the tropical cities is higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but in 1947, as in 1946, the rate for the tropical cities (28) was lower than the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities (30). The average rural rate is usually lower than the average urban rate, while rural rates themselves are lowest in the closely settled districts.

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

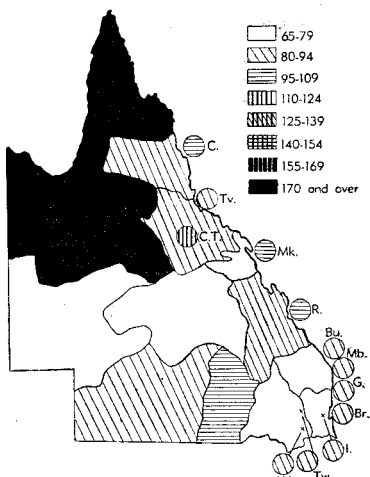
The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although the rates for the cities of Warwick, Cairns, and Bundaberg are usually near the rural average. The districts which are still being developed tend to show higher rates than the older districts of the South-East.

A recent study of specific fertilities (i.e., births per 1,000 women of each age group) in the various districts showed that, in the cities, fertility of women under 20 years was highest in the tropics, while women over 25 years showed decidedly greater fertility in the sub-tropics. Even Brisbane, where the fertility of women over 20 years was much lower

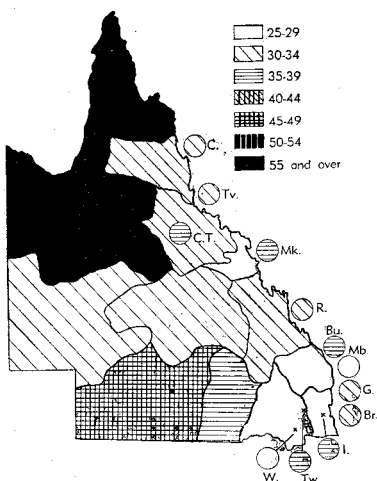
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE
Queensland—Average for Five Years 1943-1947



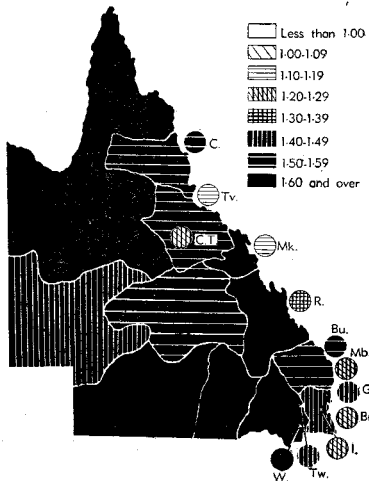
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE
Queensland—Average for Five Years 1943-1947



INFANT MORTALITY RATES
Queensland—Average for Five Years 1943-1947



NET REPRODUCTION RATES
Queensland—Average for Five Years 1943-1947



than in other sub-tropical cities, showed fertilities as high as the tropical cities for women over 25 years. Outside the cities, fertility of women up to 20 years was highest in the central and mid-western districts, while, for women over 30 years, it was highest in the more southerly districts, particularly in the belt comprising the Maryborough, Downs, Roma, and South Western Statistical Divisions. In general, it appears that, in the more tropical areas, fertility both in city and country is higher than in the southern areas amongst young women, but that it falls off more quickly amongst older women. Fertility in rural areas is generally greater than in urban areas, and the difference becomes more marked as age increases.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1943 TO 1947.

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>					Net Reproduction Rate.				
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	38	30	28	26	35	1.05	1.14	1.24	1.27	1.40
Ipswich ..	55	38	35	34	27	1.02	1.32	1.27	1.22	1.32
Bundaberg ..	36	41	30	35	48	1.29	1.56	1.64	1.51	1.58
Gympie ..	26	39	15	54	20	1.36	1.35	1.32	1.57	1.71
Maryborough..	28	28	16	32	25	1.22	1.25	1.17	1.28	1.43
Toowoomba ..	38	45	30	43	31	1.39	1.49	1.42	1.46	1.52
Warwick ..	36	62	13	25	11	1.31	1.70	1.81	1.61	1.61
Rockhampton.	29	24	36	35	29	1.30	1.34	1.17	1.27	1.41
Mackay ..	45	41	24	43	40	1.11	1.16	1.04	1.31	1.32
Charters Towers	65	19	52	22	35	1.26	1.31	1.37	1.12	1.26
Townsville ..	41	31	38	28	28	1.14	1.02	1.13	1.05	1.22
Cairns ..	40	29	23	42	15	1.36	1.46	1.70	1.50	1.70
All Urban <i>a</i>	38	32	29	29	33	1.12	1.18	1.26	1.28	1.41
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	31	28	24	29	29	1.28	1.36	1.54	1.51	1.60
Maryborough..	38	28	25	26	28	1.42	1.41	1.58	1.76	1.77
Downs ..	31	22	28	26	21	1.54	1.54	1.68	1.71	1.87
Roma ..	42	19	63	33	30	1.55	1.55	1.84	1.94	1.98
South Western	52	79	31	48	34	1.71	1.65	1.64	1.65	1.68
Rockhampton	36	39	31	28	25	1.69	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.76
Central Western	33	40	21	44	29	1.50	1.40	1.64	1.57	1.68
Far Western ..	31	22	37	24	40	1.37	1.29	1.77	1.34	1.56
Mackay ..	46	26	38	13	14	1.50	1.62	1.65	1.67	1.75
Townsville ..	19	31	41	39	20	1.65	1.38	1.48	1.49	1.88
Cairns ..	40	28	33	28	37	1.39	1.52	1.54	1.48	1.60
Peninsula, N.W.	94	48	53	45	61	1.79 ^c	1.98 ^c	2.53 ^c	2.51 ^c	2.09 ^c
All Rural <i>a</i>	37	31	31	29	29	1.47	1.49	1.63	1.64	1.74
Whole State	38	31	30	29	31	1.25	1.32	1.39	1.42	1.54

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

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

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

7. DISEASES.

Causes of Death by Age Groups.—The ages at which persons died during 1948 are shown below for all deaths and for chief causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total. <i>a</i>
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	6	7	27	25	42	47	53	41	248
Other Tuberculosis	2	1	3	5	..	1	3	3	18
Malaria	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4
Syphilis	3	1	2	3	2	13	17	9	50
Influenza	13	3	2	5	6	9	13	44	95
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Other Infective and Parasitic	21	3	3	6	11	5	5	15	69
Cancer	3	3	12	39	96	249	346	491	1,239
Tumours, Non-malignant	1	4	3	8	15	13	13	11	68
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	10	14
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	..	1	4	1	6	24	72	105	213
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. .. .	..	1	1	7	9	..	8	2	44
Vitamin-deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings	22	13	14	16	16	18	26	44	169
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	20	1	3	2	9	10	6	10	61
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	6	3	8	31	74	182	255	457	1,016
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	22	1	8	12	9	14	12	23	101
Diseases of the Heart	3	6	11	39	133	405	732	1,633	2,964
Other Circulatory System .. .. .	..	2	5	5	13	28	36	133	222
Nasal Passages and Annexa	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Bronchitis	11	2	3	1	2	12	22	77	130
Pneumonias	109	6	12	11	23	43	76	265	546
Other Respiratory System	8	..	4	3	13	32	61	77	198
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, Tonsils	3	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	9
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	70	..	..	1	..	1	1	8	81
Appendicitis	2	2	6	8	5	12	7	5	47
Liver and Biliary Passages	10	1	3	2	14	26	21	27	104
Other Digestive System	17	2	4	7	25	33	42	63	193
Nephritis	5	7	38	71	84	97	89	159	550
Other Genito-urinary System	2	..	2	8	6	23	28	102	171
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	9
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. .. .	..	..	9	19	4	..	..	..	32
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	13

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1948—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total. <i>a</i>
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	
Pre-natal and Early Infancy	572	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	578
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	351	365
Suicide .. .. .	..	6	13	15	22	24	19	17	117
Homicide	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
Automobile Accidents ..	20	15	53	25	17	17	14	9	170
Other Violent or Accidental	48	39	57	48	47	51	39	161	490
Unspecified or Ill-defined ..	2	1	7	3	7	6	10	1	37
All Causes	1,018	135	325	437	715	1,418	2,048	4,361	10,462

a Including 5 deaths of unspecified ages.

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

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Influenza	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.08
Tuberculosis (all kinds)	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.24
Cancer (all kinds)	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.10
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.19
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	0.45	0.34	0.40	0.27	0.46 ^b	0.49 ^b	0.52 ^b	0.56 ^b	0.52 ^b	0.59 ^b
Arteriosclerosis	<i>n</i>	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.10 ^b	0.09 ^b	0.09 ^b	0.11 ^b	0.08 ^b	0.11 ^b
Heart Disease (all kinds)	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.50	2.45	2.92	2.66	2.64
Bronchitis (all kinds)	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.12
Broncho-pneumonia	<i>n</i>	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.28	0.24	0.30
Pneumonia, Other	0.68	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.18
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1.14	0.65	0.95	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.07
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.44
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.10
Diseases of Early Infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.43	0.42
Senility	0.25	0.48	0.65	0.50	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.32
Suicides	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.10
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.50	0.48	0.64	0.61	0.59
All Other Causes ..	4.52	2.79	2.61	1.87	1.91	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.74	1.72
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.84	8.79	9.77	9.15	9.31

a Deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See page 60 *re* war-time death rates.*b* In accordance with an amended classification of diseases, certain cerebral hæmorrhage deaths previously put to arteriosclerosis were in 1940 included with cerebral hæmorrhage.*n* Not available.

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

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised. (See page 101.)

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane General Hospital and operates at sub-centres in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. Stocks of radium are held permanently at the sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment.

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. Reports were received for 126,839 cases treated in the public hospitals during 1948. The table on page 71 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 72 and 73 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 74 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 74, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 68 and 69). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

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	11	9	2	3	1	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	261	48	22	5	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	68	11	22	6	..	..	1	..
Diphtheria	94	18	44	5	1	1	..	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	443	63	236	13	82	11	46	3
Other Tuberculosis	77	9	25	2	4	..	7	..
Malaria	73	48	130	10	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	90	20	80	3	9	..	4	..
Influenza	1,456	842	1,542	336	16	10	8	5
Measles	119	133	93	38	1	..	..	..
Typhus Fever	17	4	62	1	..	..	3	..
Other Infective and Parasitic	1,931	700	1,351	271	43	4	11	2
Cancer	1,716	133	485	37	390	54	110	13
Tumours, Non-malignant..	1,370	226	309	49	34	3	7	1
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout	742	226	290	44	5	3	3	..
Diabetes Mellitus	709	122	237	19	37	14	5	..
Alcoholism(Acute or Chronic)	908	210	325	69	20	1	3	2
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings	1,250	196	428	85	50	12	20	..
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	107	21	40	7	16	6	6	2
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	672	129	189	23	385	66	98	12
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	5,567	1,159	1,927	306	65	8	20	1
Diseases of the Heart	2,161	538	836	105	565	126	186	22
Other Circulatory System..	2,176	577	762	172	101	22	24	4
Nasal Passages and Annexa	897	162	186	47	1	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1,414	372	842	129	47	6	6	1
Pneumonias	2,197	847	1,011	219	260	29	73	12
Other Respiratory System	2,160	612	1,175	117	127	17	32	5
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	8,460	3,050	2,940	712	2	3	3	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1,470	352	560	221	53	3	3	3
Appendicitis	1,792	1,130	784	137	6	3	4	1
Liver and Biliary Passages	1,098	336	370	56	27	13	13	5
Other Digestive System	3,428	953	1,397	215	122	13	21	2
Nephritis	464	202	144	19	147	36	35	6
Other Genito-urinary System	4,801	1,266	1,805	268	106	14	17	2
Puerperal Infection	131	12	20	5	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	4,015	630	786	203	8	2	1	..
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	4,060	1,085	2,167	307	10	..	7	..
Pre-natal and Early Infancy	575	40	113	24	31	1	6	5
Senility	441	143	228	31	117	44	57	8
Attempted Suicide	84	4	15	..	11	..	..	..
Attempted Homicide	104	161	22	1	1	2	1	..
Automobile Accidents	782	203	217	29	31	10	7	2
Other Violent and Accidental Cause Not Determined	7,229	2,441	3,855	846	132	34	67	8
	3,590	1,098	1,605	214	34	20	18	7
Total	71,210	20,541	29,679	5,409	3,098	592	933	136

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1948—

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	5	4	2	1	3	2
Scarlet Fever	114	15	4	4	1	3
Whooping Cough	53	3	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	61	10	4	2	3	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	5	15	47	69	107	107
Other Tuberculosis	5	12	11	14	12	15
Malaria	5	9	122	72	24	5
Syphilis	3	6	32	18	22	17
Influenza	323	290	399	286	262	217
Measles	108	35	34	14	5	4
Typhus Fever	4	4	17	10	20	8
Other Infective and Parasitic	540	516	616	411	257	213
Cancer	10	16	32	75	106	239
Tumours, Non-malignant	55	78	80	88	97	104
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	35	65	92	101	122	150
Diabetes Mellitus	14	21	27	26	43	64
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	1	3	141	198	306	341
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings..	195	148	85	77	73	81
Meningitis (Simple), Spinal Cord	61	12	10	10	9	9
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	11	11	11	26	50	108
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	951	509	734	568	572	564
Diseases of the Heart	9	13	32	64	149	425
Other Circulatory System	256	131	181	184	203	280
Nasal Passages and Annexa	184	138	160	95	69	34
Bronchitis	514	113	87	81	112	154
Pneumonias	922	259	193	180	184	208
Other Respiratory System	755	226	221	167	216	239
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	4,433	1,305	797	396	231	102
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	736	96	134	131	79	80
Appendicitis	245	656	596	320	139	77
Liver and Biliary Passages	16	13	46	68	90	139
Other Digestive System	599	268	450	517	634	695
Nephritis	83	54	50	62	54	50
Other Genito-urinary System	198	242	342	394	444	504
Puerperal Infection .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	806	777	802	655	655	568
Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes	397	25	3	5	1	1
Senility .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Attempted Suicide .. ..	..	2	7	11	8	4
Attempted Homicide	28	10	51	40	31	39
Automobile Accidents	82	166	326	148	91	88
Other Violent and Accidental Causes	1,907	2,071	2,383	1,480	1,168	908
Cause Not Determined	610	466	496	368	329	294
Total	15,339	8,813	9,857	7,436	6,981	7,195

a Including 1,887 whose

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.										Total. a		
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	18	7	25
1	..	141	26	12	6	4	..	3	2	142	194	336		
..	..	45	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	56	51	107
..	..	46	13	12	6	1	2	..	..	81	80	161
84	37	6	18	72	75	44	23	21	10	474	281	755		
6	3	10	3	6	4	3	4	2	1	78	35	113		
3	..	1	2	2	5	4	3	..	..	244	17	261
18	5	3	8	19	20	5	9	3	2	123	70	193		
186	118	291	419	342	278	197	197	119	87	2,121	2,055	4,176		
2	1	98	25	33	14	2	3	..	..	203	180	383
5	3	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	..	71	13	84		
142	81	418	258	197	159	140	108	85	67	2,790	1,463	4,253		
384	463	3	12	39	79	156	236	248	213	1,381	990	2,371		
113	68	50	89	206	283	338	172	90	34	684	1,270	1,954		
127	95	8	28	36	54	83	114	104	76	793	509	1,302		
86	67	15	60	27	38	55	149	223	169	349	738	1,087		
226	101	..	..	13	31	48	32	23	8	1,353	159	1,512
86	86	141	138	174	182	175	123	107	75	834	1,125	1,959		
6	2	26	7	6	3	3	5	4	2	119	56	175		
164	175	9	6	10	19	43	106	106	149	561	452	1,013		
470	345	823	408	603	665	570	495	358	253	4,738	4,221	8,959		
677	897	14	19	28	58	158	253	334	499	2,269	1,371	3,640		
294	260	138	85	141	213	307	402	295	293	1,794	1,893	3,687		
33	17	130	114	112	82	56	36	9	8	731	561	1,292		
223	236	426	142	117	90	104	90	115	129	1,528	1,229	2,757		
208	285	680	189	151	177	131	132	128	211	2,454	1,820	4,274		
279	216	446	199	246	229	172	172	137	97	2,335	1,729	4,064		
45	21	4,085	1,752	987	494	216	126	49	24	7,352	7,810	15,162		
65	48	615	118	147	91	66	66	53	54	1,373	1,230	2,603		
28	13	182	799	426	181	66	46	33	14	2,082	1,761	3,843		
118	90	11	38	136	235	268	279	179	117	583	1,277	1,860		
515	329	363	189	256	274	250	270	188	147	4,018	1,975	5,993		
40	52	58	63	54	92	39	37	19	20	446	383	829		
564	623	193	493	1,216	1,083	804	522	305	147	3,329	4,811	8,140		
..	..	..	17	79	62	9	..	..	..	..	168	168
..	..	..	343	2,925	1,989	347	5	..	..	..	5,634	5,634
358	269	529	506	361	331	322	266	212	151	4,917	2,702	7,619		
..	..	288	16	1	3	1	..	1	..	434	318	752		
38	445	..	..	..	..	..	3	27	318	491	352	843
6	6	..	7	17	14	8	8	2	..	46	57	103		
31	32	..	2	4	11	6	2	1	..	262	26	288		
40	18	41	57	55	35	17	30	16	12	965	266	1,231		
579	369	1,069	534	346	252	255	315	284	349	10,934	3,437	14,371		
310	232	468	442	445	379	292	226	183	132	3,535	2,972	6,507		
6,561	6,108	11,874	7,650	10,062	8,301	5,767	5,068	4,070	3,870	69,091	57,748	126,839		

ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever ..	12	3	2	..	4	4
Scarlet Fever	87	98	..	..	55	96
Whooping Cough	21	18	..	1	35	32
Diphtheria	61	60	2	1	18	19
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	12	18	97	45	365	218
Other Tuberculosis	11	5	6	5	61	25
Malaria	90	9	..	..	154	8
Syphilis	4	8	12	1	107	61
Influenza	1,824	1,775	28	11	269	269
Measles	143	140	1	..	59	40
Typhus Fever	59	11	3	..	9	2
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,938	937	35	25	817	501
Cancer	229	123	345	222	807	645
Tumours, Non-malignant	316	707	23	22	345	541
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	173	99	5	6	615	404
Diabetes Mellitus	25	61	19	37	305	640
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) ..	253	17	22	4	1,078	138
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poison- ings	254	419	50	32	530	674
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	30	20	18	12	71	24
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	32	20	291	270	238	162
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	1,739	1,294	48	46	2,951	2,881
Diseases of the Heart	103	77	584	315	1,582	979
Other Circulatory System	733	636	82	69	979	1,188
Nasal Passages and Annexa	403	293	1	..	327	268
Bronchitis	798	672	36	24	694	533
Pneumonias	1,717	1,305	233	141	504	374
Other Respiratory System	1,118	779	122	59	1,095	891
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	6,514	6,949	4	5	834	856
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1,037	907	36	26	300	297
Appendicitis	1,585	1,404	7	7	490	350
Liver and Biliary Passages	195	493	27	31	361	753
Other Digestive System	2,022	1,042	95	63	1,901	870
Nephritis	69	70	138	86	239	227
Other Genito-urinary System	1,234	2,394	105	34	1,990	2,383
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	123	..	..	..	45
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	..	4,328	..	11	..	1,295
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement ..	2,771	1,567	10	7	2,136	1,128
Pre-natal and Early Infancy	199	110	22	21	213	187
Senility	21	16	131	95	339	241
Attempted Suicide	6	8	7	4	33	45
Attempted Homicide	135	13	4	..	123	13
Automobile Accidents	364	125	33	17	568	124
Other Violent and Accidental	5,986	1,835	158	83	4,790	1,519
Cause Not Determined	1,552	1,324	49	30	1,934	1,618
Total	35,875	32,312	2,891	1,868	30,325	23,568

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

Notifiable Diseases.—The Health Acts of the State have made it obligatory for cases of certain diseases to be notified to the Health Department. These diseases are either of an infectious or contagious nature. The table below shows the number of cases for the most prevalent of notifiable diseases since 1901. The total for all diseases is given for 1940 and later years; but totals for earlier years are omitted because they are not comparable, as the list of notifiable diseases has altered from time to time, some diseases having been discarded, and others having been included.

PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	499	462	456 ^r	151
Hookworm	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	15	21	12	23
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	6	..	8	19
Leprosy	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	6	12	8	9
Malaria	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	396	1,994	789 ^r	74
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	54	36	36	21
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	300	149	19	37
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	10	9	5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	90	136	124	51
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	605	491	473 ^r	370
Tuberculosis	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	424	400	558 ^r	452
Typhoid Fever	793	760	731	130	53	37	11	14	15
Typhus Fever	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	98	75	63 ^r	64
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	895	1,102	1,189	934
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,029	3,435	4,898	3,754 ^r	2,221

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

^b Not notifiable.

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

ⁿ Not available.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, and was followed by the Ipswich hospital in 1870, and the institution at Toowoomba in 1890. The original buildings of these hospitals have been considerably enlarged and added to since their erection.

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. There is also an epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba.

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 out of Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1948, there were 3,904 persons in the three mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000, declining since then to 3.51 at 30th June, 1948.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales shows a higher rate. The 1947 rates were:—New South Wales, 3.91; Queensland, 3.58; Victoria, 3.42; South Australia, 3.29; Western Australia, 2.96; Tasmania, 2.47.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase; but the number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, has remained fairly constant at about 50 per cent. In 1947-48, the number of persons who had recovered or were relieved was 56 per cent. of admissions during the year.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1948, being 2,070 males and 1,834 females. Of the three hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,104 being on its books at 30th June, 1948, when Toowoomba had 1,262 and Ipswich 538.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1948, contained 104 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 20 years. Whilst male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1948, being 46 males and 58 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aboriginals, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aboriginals Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers aboriginals resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30th June, 1948, there were 3,792 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £356,759, including invested funds.

The Torres Strait Islanders Act aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1948, the credit balance of 2,058 accounts of Islanders was £82,414.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their own earnings, these Islanders purchased 40 pearling vessels costing about £50,000, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946.

At 30th June, 1948, there were three aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 14 reserves managed either by religious bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. During the early part of the Pacific War, all white teachers were evacuated from island villages, and during their absence the native teachers kept the schools operating to the best of their ability. The white teachers have now returned.

A Census of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders used to be taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, but, owing to war conditions, 1941 was the last year in which a complete Census was made, the results of which are

shown in the next table. In 1945, a Conference of Australian Statisticians decided that an annual Census of aboriginals was unnecessary, and that particulars of the settled aboriginal population should be obtained as part of each general population Census, while estimates of the nomadic aboriginal population should be obtained at the same time. A general Census was taken at 30th June, 1947, and particulars of aboriginals will be obtained from it.

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

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

a Persons 12 years of age or over.

b More than 50 per cent. aboriginal blood.

c Not more than 50 per cent. nor less than 25 per cent. aboriginal blood.

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

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1941, in each State being:— New South Wales, 1.2; Victoria, 0.2; Queensland, 18.9; South Australia, 5.9; Western Australia, 45.6; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 28.2.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. ^a
FULL-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1938 ..	809	92	12,160	2,081	21,882	14,354	51,379
1939 ..	794	81	12,030	2,684	21,878	14,089	51,557
1940 ..	690	77	8,766^b	2,704	21,821	13,901	47,960 ^b
1941 ..	594	88	8,977^b	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ^b
HALF-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1938 ..	9,611	647	6,461	2,148	4,602	907	24,718
1939 ..	10,069	719	6,778	2,197	4,688	913	25,712
1940 ..	10,171	673	6,164^b	2,250	4,781	902	25,311 ^b
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451^b	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ^b

^a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

I. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Six Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law, are vested in the Supreme Court. Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for that purpose Judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single Judges to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council. With but few exceptions the jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

The Inferior Courts, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £200 is claimed. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, where £20 or more is involved.

Criminal Jurisdiction.—The general Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a Jury. A preliminary hearing is held before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to the Supreme Court.

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. This right of appeal applies both to the Crown and accused, but appeal by the Crown is limited to sentence only.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and, except in excluded cases, have power to grant bail. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1948, there were 336 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

There is a cadet system in operation under which youths of 16 to 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depôt to receive the usual training before being appointed constables. At 30th June, 1948, 77 cadets were enrolled.

In 1938-39, a school of instruction in criminal investigation was established to give selected policemen a course covering all branches of crime detection. The course is now suspended but will re-commence soon. In 1938-39 also a law and procedure branch was set up to provide practical instruction and advice to all members of the force. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, a motor launch, and Ipswich police station, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with police headquarters in other States is also available. During 1947-48, messages sent numbered 8,478 local and 1,250 interstate, and those received totalled 2,007 local and 1,643 interstate.

The Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1948 including 111 detectives, 34 trackers, and 8 women police.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.		1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
<i>Police Officers</i> ^a —						
Metropolitan	No.	769	789	814	790	846
Country ..	No.	997	976	962	979	984
Total	No.	1,766	1,765	1,776	1,769	1,830
<i>Expenditure</i> —						
Maintenance ^b	£	845,189	865,943	911,735	937,951	1,065,037
Buildings	£	7,074	18,906	18,744	30,198	36,409
Grant to Superannuation Fund	£	68,100	68,800	67,100	68,100	69,600
Total	£	920,363	953,649	997,579	1,036,249	1,171,046

^a At end of year.

^b Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1947-48, the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £111,207, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1948, was 1,664.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 30th June, 1948, there were eight prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are located at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller

institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-term prisoners. There are also four prison farms conducted on the honour system.

The following table shows details for the last ten years. Service personnel confined in civil prisons are included, and their numbers contributed to the high figures during the war years.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1939 ..	5	1	1,164	33	273	5	27
1940 ..	5	2	999	37	283	4	28
1941 ..	5	2	876	45	290	12	29
1942 ..	5	2	1,024	63	308	12	31
1943 ..	5	3	1,064	78	335	21	34
1944 ..	6	4	1,352	99	489	21	48
1945 ..	5	4	1,597	115	507	17	49
1946 ..	5	4	1,015	86	350	23	34
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34
1948 ^a ..	4	4	731 ^b	57 ^b	407	15	38

^a Six months ended 30th June.

^b Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the period are counted separately for each confinement, whereas previously they were counted once only.

The numbers of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1947, were:—New South Wales, 52; Victoria, 44; Queensland, 32; South Australia, 41; Western Australia, 55; Tasmania, 38.

Prison conditions have been improved in recent years, provision now being made for teaching trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures, concerts, and occasional picture shows; while radio sets provide selected programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept apart from the short-term and are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c. In all prisons and prison farms, prisoners are engaged in useful work, the products being used by government institutions and departments. Work done during the first six months of 1948 was valued at £17,498.

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

In 1934, a prison farm conducted on the honour system was established at Palen Creek, near Mount Lindsay. Other prison farms were established at Numinbah, via Nerang, in 1940, Whitingbah, via Nerang, in 1943, and Stone River, via Ingham, in 1944. Marburg Prison was used as a prison farm between August, 1944, and November, 1945, and again between March, 1946, and June, 1947.

Prisoners selected for transfer to prison farms are given to understand that they are placed on their honour to perform their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability and are not to attempt to escape. In general, the behaviour of such prisoners has been excellent and they have worked well. They have been engaged in forestry, timber-getting, sawmilling, road-making, dairying, pig-raising, and general farming. The men have erected their own buildings and surplus agricultural products are sold. The number of prisoners at the four prison farms at 30th June, 1948, was 82. Each farm is controlled by an officer-in-charge, assisted by warder-overseers.

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

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1948, the Board made four such recommendations.

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Supreme Courts.—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 different centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1947-48 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other. ^a
Murder	8	..	4	2	2	..
Attempted Murder	5	..	2	..	1	2
Manslaughter	17	2	3	..	10	6
Offences against Females	30	..	23	..	6	1
Other Offences against the Person	111	7	74	..	40	4
Offences against Property	190	6	149	..	41	6
Offences against the Currency	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other	21	1	13	..	6	3
Total	384	16	270	2	106	22

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

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last ten years are shown in the next table. There was an increase in crime during the recent war and the years following it. Queensland's figure of 270 for 1947-48 was the highest total since 1923, when 278 persons were convicted. The number was then declining from a very high level which followed the 1914-1918 war, having reached its post-war maximum at 378 in 1922.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1938 ..	804	642	142	172	90	55	1,932
1939 ..	982	690	214	179	71	39	2,200
1940 ..	861	651	145	163	84	59	2,003
1941 ..	886	705	151	177	65	28	2,041
1942 ..	941	721	155	211	64	39	2,169
1943 ..	1,130	826	200	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	229	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	261	231	94	73	2,824
1947 ..	1,297	785	270	246	102	64	2,827
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1947 ..	43	38	24	38	20	25	37

a Figures for year ended 30th June following.

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the ten years ended 1947-48. It will be seen that the major factor contributing to the increase in the number of persons charged during recent years has been an increase in "Other Offences against the Person", i.e., assaults of various kinds. The numbers of murders and attempted murders have not changed much, but there was a substantial increase in the number of manslaughter charges. "Offences against Property"—robbery, stealing, &c.—fell to a low level during the war, but subsequently rose to slightly above their pre-war level.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency.	Other.	Total.
1938-39 ..	7	4	18	41	65	131	7	8	281
1939-40 ..	11	4	14	25	47	172	4	51	328
1940-41 ..	10	4	19	35	62	104	..	12	246
1941-42 ..	14	1	16	40	69	111	3	7	261
1942-43 ..	12	1	24	27	73	111	2	8	258
1943-44 ..	7	..	17	44	86	160	4	12	330
1944-45 ..	7	1	27	43	113	130	2	15	338
1945-46 ..	15	4	20	38	111	174	..	17	379
1946-47 ..	10	2	24	39	112	199	..	12	398
1947-48 ..	8	5	19	30	118	196	2	22	400

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

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Transport.		Total, All Offences.
			Drunkenness.	Other.	Motor.	Railway.	
1943-44							
No. of Cases ..	443	2,842	8,367	2,168	3,680	97	24,397
% Convicted ^a	65.9	86.8	99.1	93.5	91.8	91.8	89.8
1944-45							
No. of Cases ..	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	208	24,040
% Convicted ^a	65.7	88.0	98.8	92.2	93.1	92.8	88.5
1945-46							
No. of Cases ..	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	144	27,838
% Convicted ^a	75.7	92.0	99.5	97.5	93.7	86.8	92.6
1946-47							
No. of Cases ..	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	185	33,096
% Convicted ^a	74.3	93.2	99.3	98.2	96.7	96.2	93.7
1947-48							
No. of Cases ..	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	157	34,664
% Convicted ^a	66.4	91.8	99.1	97.3	91.0	87.9	91.6

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

The table on the next page shows males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1947-48, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

Males aged from 20 to 29 years provided a greater proportion of all males charged than any other 10-year age group, although there was not a great difference between any of the four 10-year age groups from 20 to 59 years. The 20 to 29 years group, however, provided by far the highest proportion of males charged with assaults, offences against females, other offences against the person, stealing, and other offences against property. Offences against good order were also offences of young men. For drunkenness, on the other hand, older men in the forties and fifties were more responsible for the charges laid, the 40 to 49 years group providing most offenders. With women charged with drunkenness, the 30 to 39 years and the 40 to 49 years groups were outstanding, particularly the latter. The 10 males and 9 females under 10 years shown for "Other" offences were charged as neglected children.

INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkness.	Other against Good Order.	Traffic Laws.	Railway Laws.	Other.	Total. <i>a</i>
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER.											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	16
10 to 19 ..	8	12	9	389	46	226	106	47	10	42	895
20 to 29 ..	75	16	26	621	122	2,976	838	241	41	147	5,103
30 to 39 ..	52	8	18	301	100	3,123	449	206	26	169	4,452
40 to 49 ..	30	5	18	150	56	3,958	308	129	10	148	4,812
50 to 59 ..	17	3	5	76	21	3,583	191	51	6	108	4,061
60 to 69 ..	7	2	..	31	6	1,907	102	22	1	39	2,117
70 and Over	2	2	..	3	1	538	17	3	..	5	571
Not Stated	295	7	54	108	122	215	172	4,915	59	4,872	10,819
Total ..	486	55	130	1,685	474	16,526	2,183	5,614	153	5,540	32,846

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 to 19 ..	4	25	12	25	13	1	5	7	11	6	4
20 to 29 ..	39	33	34	39	35	18	42	35	43	22	23
30 to 39 ..	27	17	24	19	28	19	22	30	28	25	20
40 to 49 ..	16	11	24	10	16	25	15	18	11	22	22
50 to 59 ..	9	6	6	5	6	22	10	7	6	16	18
60 to 69 ..	4	4	..	2	2	12	5	3	1	6	10
70 and Over	1	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
10 to 19 ..	1	..	..	52	1	7	11	..	..	18	90
20 to 29 ..	1	..	3	37	5	139	48	1	1	7	242
30 to 39 ..	1	..	1	14	3	228	43	4	..	9	303
40 to 49 ..	2	..	..	14	1	248	19	6	..	3	293
50 to 59 ..	1	..	1	11	4	140	8	..	1	2	168
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	2	..	79	7	..	..	1	89
70 and Over	..	..	1	1	..	14	..	..	..	..	16
Not Stated	29	..	5	23	18	38	29	49	2	336	529
Total ..	35	..	11	154	32	893	165	60	4	385	1,739

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
10 to 19 ..	17	..	..	39	7	1	8	..	..	37	8
20 to 29 ..	17	..	50	28	36	16	35	9	50	15	20
30 to 39 ..	17	..	17	11	21	27	32	36	..	18	25
40 to 49 ..	33	..	..	11	7	29	14	55	..	6	24
50 to 59 ..	16	..	17	8	29	16	6	..	50	4	14
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	2	..	9	5	..	..	2	7
70 and Over	..	..	16	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1

^a Excluding 79 companies which are included in other tables.^b Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkenness and breaches of traffic and transport laws made up 67 per cent. of all cases in 1947-48. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates were recorded in the Cloncurry, Metropolitan, Longreach, Townsville, and Charleville districts. Cloncurry showed the highest convictions for drunkenness, followed by Cairns; while traffic and transport breaches were most frequent in the Mackay, Ipswich, Metropolitan, and Townsville districts.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

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 ..	7,978	16.5	3,289	6.8	6,669	13.8	17,936	37.1
Cairns ..	2,242	31.2	225	3.1	670	9.3	3,137	43.7
Charleville ..	228	19.9	11	1.0	128	11.2	367	32.1
Cloncurry ..	626	68.5	8	0.9	247	27.0	881	96.4
Ipswich ..	597	8.8	502	7.4	255	3.7	1,354	19.8
Longreach ..	304	17.3	10	0.6	217	12.4	531	30.3
Mackay ..	697	17.8	295	7.5	196	5.0	1,188	30.4
Maryborough ..	617	5.1	266	2.2	580	4.8	1,463	12.0
Rockhampton ..	615	7.9	212	2.7	520	6.6	1,347	17.2
Roma ..	275	13.5	60	3.0	149	7.3	484	23.8
Toowoomba ..	1,154	10.2	437	3.8	768	6.8	2,359	20.8
Townsville ..	2,086	25.4	517	6.3	1,014	12.3	3,617	44.0
Total ..	17,419	15.6	5,832	5.2	11,413	10.2	34,664	31.0

a Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

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

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Writs of Summons Issued ^a No.	1,181	1,572	1,983	1,644	1,508
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	36	65	50	60	37
Without Jury .. No.	682	1,028	1,202	1,197	955
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ^b No.	28	16	25	39	42
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	731	1,066	1,242	1,255	960
For Defendant .. No.	15	43	35	41	32
Total Amount Awarded £	16,755	48,477	41,639	115,679 ^c	48,057

^a Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

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

^c Revised since last issue.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the war, the total amount awarded to plaintiffs in Magistrates' Courts each year was about three times the amount awarded in Supreme Courts. The business of Magistrates' Courts fell heavily during the war and has remained at a low level since, but substantial increases have been recorded during the last two years shown in the table below.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1943-44.	1944-45	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Cases Heard	No.	4,185	3,429	2,211	3,454	3,637
Amount Claimed ..	£	76,373	66,410	61,006	95,789	105,274
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	2,757	2,305	1,839	2,717	2,943
Amount Awarded ..	£	51,160	41,537	39,963	66,939	78,834

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

During 1948, 724 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 718; nullity of marriage, 6. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 390 of the successful cases, and petitions by wives for 334.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 127; desertion, 251; insanity, 4; other grounds, 8. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 97; desertion, 228; insanity, 3; other grounds, 6.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1948 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
New South Wales	1,553	2,049	3,139	2,798	3,826	3,308
Victoria	805	1,694	1,759	1,651	2,294	1,681
Queensland	201^a	721	907	1,162	935	724
South Australia ..	243	499	606	657	693	632
Western Australia	244	601	619	731	814	702
Tasmania	80	115	172	219	210	185
Australia ^b ..	3,135	5,692	7,215	7,235	8,804	7,253

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the war, but, as may be seen from the foregoing table, it showed

a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years. The next table illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorcees in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorcees occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE ^a, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1948.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	122.6
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	108.4
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	89.5
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	115.1
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	158.2
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	80.4
Australia ^b	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	114.4

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

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1948 classified according to the duration of the marriage, and distinguishing cases originating in the husband's petition from those in which the wife was the petitioner. The proportion of all cases falling in each ten-year period of duration, and the proportion at each duration in which the husband was the petitioner, are also shown. Similar proportions for 1947 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorcees ^a , 1948.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1948.	1947.	1948.	1947.
	Husband.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years	29	39	68	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	142	104	246	} 43.4	41.8	} 43	61
10 " " " 15 "	86	85	171				
15 " " " 20 "	60	43	103	} 37.8	40.6	} 58	64
20 " " " 30 "	53	48	101				
30 " " " 40 "	18	15	33	13.9	12.8	52	54
Over 40 Years	2	..	2	4.6	4.5	55	60
Total	390	334	724	0.3	0.3	100	33
				100.0	100.0	54	57

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

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27·4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46·3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943. This proportion fell to 9·4 per cent. in 1948, but the proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration rose from about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944 to 34·5 per cent. in 1946 and 34·0 per cent. in 1948. In 1948, as in previous years, husbands were the petitioners in a little more than half the total cases. But, as shown in the last two columns of the preceding table, the experience of recent years, that husbands initiate proceedings more frequently in dissolutions of marriages of short duration, was not as evident in 1948 as usual.

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 issued to the owner.

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

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

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.					
Transfers	14,248	19,837	29,031	37,873	34,825
Mortgages	5,170	7,136	11,610	18,878	23,795
Releases from Mortgage ..	11,353	11,968	12,829	14,150	13,386
Other Dealings	6,729	8,545	9,826	13,755	13,227
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).					
Conveyances	2	11	13	22	14
Mortgages	3	5	8	18	7
Releases from Mortgage ..	1	8	2	3	1
Other Dealings .. .. .	..	10	1	7	38

Liquor Licenses.—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1948*. Powers under the Act were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in the Licensing Commission consisting of three members, one of whom is required to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court. The Commission administers the Liquor Acts, the provisions of which set up the control of Hotel, Wine Saloon, Packet, Billiard, Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, Certificates of Registration as Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Clubs, and permits for Exempted Clubs.

The 1935 amending Act provided that the number of each of the Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses in existence at that date should not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed; whilst provision was made for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years.

The Commission is empowered to become possessed of licenses by accepting voluntary surrenders, or by cancelling or forfeiting licenses, and removing any of such licenses to new sites. The license to be removed to the new site is sold by public tender, the premium received being credited to a trust fund from which compensation is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

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

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

The 1945 amendment also provided that where the Licensing Commission was satisfied that the facilities provided in any locality for board and meals were inadequate to meet the public demand, it might order the licensed victualler in that locality to provide the necessary accommodation. Many such notices have been issued.

The fact that repair and rebuilding work on hotels receives a low priority under Building Control Regulations has prevented the Commission from applying its policy of generally raising the standard of hotel accommodation by ordering extensive improvements necessary in many cases. The Commission has therefore limited its orders to work essential for the preservation of public health and safety.

All war-time regulations under *The Public Safety Act*, 1940, and National Security Regulations in so far as these modified the operation of *The Liquor Acts* were repealed on 7th May, 1946, and the conduct of business by hotels reverted to approximately pre-war standards except that hours of trading were amended to 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

During 1947-48, the Commission lifted the suspension previously imposed on four Licensed Victuallers' Licenses on account of war causes, after the premises had been re-instated to the satisfaction of the Commission. Seven Licensed Victuallers' Licenses were cancelled, and three were surrendered. In the same period the Commission granted 420 transfers of hotel licenses, 6 applications were refused, and 19 withdrawn.

During 1947-48, fees amounted to £156,130 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £18,710 from Spirit Merchants. Spirit Merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Club and Packet Licenses amounted to £7,242. The total revenue from all sources amounted to £188,785.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years. These figures exclude Railway Refreshment Rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1948, 48 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June—	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1939 ..	1,307	30	134	33	134	14
1940 ..	1,298	29	134	33	144	14
1941 ..	1,284	29	126	33	146	7
1942 ..	1,281	29	124	35	148	5
1943 ..	1,280	30	118	35	145	5
1944 ..	1,280	30	119	35	145	5
1945 ..	1,280	30	119	35	147	4
1946 ..	1,279	30	120	35	156	3
1947 ..	1,273	30	120	35	177	7
1948 ..	1,263	30	120	35	200	7

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

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

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1948, there were 398 State schools, including 20 secondary, and 100 private schools, including 65 secondary, equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 448 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 116 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 189 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 1,700 motion picture films available; whilst 43 private schools had projectors, with 65 motion picture films.

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

At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1940*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1918*, at the following types of schools:—

(a) Primary schools—

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

(b) Secondary schools—

- (i) State High Schools,
- (ii) High "Tops" to Primary Schools,
- (iii) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iv) Industrial High School,
- (v) Domestic Science High School.

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) Teachers' Training Colleges.

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

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—five for boys and three for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1948 was 1,038 boys and 710 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 246 in 1948, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 208 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 16, while 6 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1948 were:—Roman Catholic, 15,858 boys and 16,593 girls; Church of England, 1,773 boys and 1,737 girls; other denominations, 795 boys and 1,536 girls; and undenominational schools, 141 boys and 168 girls.

Business Colleges.—There are 13 of these colleges, and in 1948 the aggregate enrolments were 282 males and 1,767 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1948, there were 35 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,194 boys and 1,187 girls. Average attendance during 1947-48 was 1,055 boys and 1,056 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £2,740,374 on State schools during 1947-48. This amounted to

£2 9s. 3d. 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 £3,384,333 in 1947-48, or £3 0s. 10d. per head. In 1860, there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1948, 165. The decline since 1900 is due to the proportion of children of school age in the population decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1948 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,434	4,379	61,965	56,897	52,962	48,505
Provisional ..	52	64	660	597	582	512
Correspondence	1	96	3,653	3,731	1,841	1,987
Special ..	9	47	319	279	232	191
Rural ..	28	277	4,148	3,886	3,521	3,310
Intermediate	15 ^a	99	1,844	1,716	1,563	1,436
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>4,962</i>	<i>72,589</i>	<i>67,106</i>	<i>60,701</i>	<i>55,941</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	83	35	79	32
Other ..	246	1,676	15,643	16,936	14,282	15,073
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>1,676</i>	<i>15,726</i>	<i>16,971</i>	<i>14,361</i>	<i>15,105</i>
Total Primary ..	1,772	6,638	88,315	84,077	75,062	71,046
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	19	343	2,378	2,259	1,976	1,889
High "Top"	16 ^c	105	374	415	311	347
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>2,752</i>	<i>2,674</i>	<i>2,287</i>	<i>2,236</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	93	955	675	911	607
Other ..	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	2,924	3,098	2,670	2,756
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>3,879</i>	<i>3,773</i>	<i>3,581</i>	<i>3,363</i>
Total Secondary	27	541	6,631	6,447	5,868	5,599
Total All Schools..	1,799	7,179	94,946	90,524	80,930	76,645

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

^b Included with Secondary schools.

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

^d Included with Primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 45 vocational centres, and two travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1948 was 5,205, and in domestic science, 6,061.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1944	1,546	220	4,343 ^a	1,483	135,451	35,006	170,457	1,859
1945	1,524	222	4,997 ^a	1,565	137,146	35,949	173,095	2,170
1946	1,541	235	5,275 ^a	1,685	138,825	37,679	176,504	2,416
1947	1,545	252	5,531 ^a	1,815	143,634	39,623	183,257	2,740
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	<i>n</i>

^a Excluding teachers temporarily absent in the defence forces.

^b For year ended 30th June following.

n Not available.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools at the end of 1948 are given in the next table.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	5,043	5,103	10,146	..	..	..
6	10,198	9,674	19,872	..	..	..
7	10,305	9,878	20,183	..	..	..
8	9,928	9,502	19,430	..	..	..
9	9,934	9,520	19,454	..	..	..
10	9,247	8,749	17,996	..	..	..
11	9,262	8,839	18,101	..	..	..
12	9,019	8,538	17,557	26	34	60
13	7,724	7,456	15,180	164	287	451
14	3,816	3,555	7,371	1,297	1,530	2,827
15	592	513	1,105	2,410	2,221	4,631
16	32	39	71	1,584	1,295	2,879
17	13	23	36	569	517	1,086
18 and Over	112	52	164	404	183	587
Total ..	85,225	81,441	166,666	6,456	6,067	12,523

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 92 per cent.; 14 years, 63 per cent.; 15 years, 36 per cent.; 16 years, 18 per cent.; and 17 years, 7 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 702 students enrolled at this institution during 1948, 154, including 26 ex-servicemen, were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 52 other ex-servicemen were taking refresher courses under the Rural Training Scheme.

School Examinations.—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University Examinations. The Scholarship, which is taken at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at an approved secondary school, State or private, but holders of State scholarships who pass the Junior University Examination in required subjects may be granted an extension of their scholarship for a further two years. The Junior University Examination follows after a two years' course of secondary education, and a further two years brings the student to the Senior University Examination. The Junior University Examination is generally regarded by employers as satisfactory qualification for apprenticeship and clerical work, while the Senior University Examination qualifies for matriculation to the University. The next table gives the number of passes and the percentage of candidates who passed in each of the examinations for the last five years.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.
1944 ..	5,454	67	3,804	84	657	64
1945 ..	5,305	68	3,819	80	731	69
1946 ..	4,964	65	3,411	77	861	58
1947 ..	5,746	73	3,203	75	909	59
1948 ..	5,897	70	3,282	82	870	61

Technical Colleges.—There were 12 of these colleges in 1948, with 367 teachers. Fifteen of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 125 full-time and 227 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 191, and part-time, 13,342. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 665, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 6,346. The principal diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, sheep and wool, sugar chemistry, and industrial chemistry. Correspondence courses are conducted by a Technical Correspondence School, and in 1948 there were 2,417, including 2,065 apprentices, taking these courses.

Teachers' Training Colleges.—The training of teachers is undertaken by Junior Training Colleges (attached to State High Schools) for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Senior Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of two years. In 1948, 979 students were being trained in these colleges. Correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1948 there were 453 correspondence students.

The evening classes formerly associated with the Teachers' Training College were abolished and Evening Tutorial classes established as a separate institution from the beginning of 1946. Enrolments during the year 1948 included 602 ordinary students and 160 part-time Commonwealth Post-War Reconstruction Training Scheme students. Full-time day courses were followed by 51 ex-servicemen under the same scheme.

2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act*, 1909, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Medicine, Architecture, and Education; also Veterinary Science which, suspended at the end of 1942 and partially resumed in 1945, is expected to be fully operative again in 1951. The governing body of the University is a Senate, which, under the provisions of the original Act, consisted of 20 members—10 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council and 10 elected triennially by the University Council (comprised of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others). The number of government nominees was increased to 15 under a 1941 amending Act.

At its inception the University was housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. A Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital, was opened in August, 1939, and a Dental College, located in Turbot Street, in July, 1941. It has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the George Street and Medical School sites, to acquire for use some ex-Service buildings on the Domain and at Victoria Park (near the Medical School), and to lease a building adjoining the Dental College in Turbot Street, to meet immediate post-war requirements.

The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. The first three St. Lucia buildings were to have been ready for occupation in March, 1943, but the work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. The Main Building was occupied at the end of 1948 by Departments of the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, the Departments of External Studies, Physical Education, and Surveying, and the Main Library, together with a skeleton administrative staff, and the Chemistry Building was occupied at the beginning of the 1950 academic year.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Government Aid.	Students' Fees, &c.	From Private Foundations.	From All Sources.
						<i>c</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>d</i>	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1944	20	238	651	381 ^r	759 ^r	59,283	44,021	17,063	124,174
1945	19	260	761	501	962	59,404	53,571	19,209	136,196
1946	19	253	1,487	693	927	106,976	82,787	24,112	219,885
1947	20	305	1,869 ^r	940 ^r	1,002 ^r	144,579	102,982	23,977	279,150
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434

a Including part-time staff.

b Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

c Including grants from governmental authorities for special purposes.

d Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1948 these amounted to £10,086. In addition, an amount of £839 was provided by the State Government and £31,981 by the Commonwealth Government for capital purposes.

r Revised since last issue.

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, and also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 31 (21 full-time, 10 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 95,000 works, is available at the University.

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled for the various courses, and the number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted, during 1948.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

AGES OF STUDENTS AND DEGREES, &C., CONFERRED, 1948.

Course.	Ages of Students.						Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates Conferred.			
	16 to 18.	19.	20.	21.	22 to 25.	Over 25.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Arts	174	94	70	52	171	480	1,041	42	47	89
Law	3	3	7	4	30	54	101	7	..	7
Commerce ..	81	53	44	38	158	302	676	50	3	53
Education ..	1	5	6	17	42	362	433	26	10	36
Science	177	79	71	38	150	98	613	39	15	54
Medicine ..	105	81	79	57	150	70	542	32	4	36
Engineering ..	77	58	30	36	111	53	365	54	..	54
Agriculture ..	10	7	5	5	18	6	51	6	..	6
Vet. Science ..	19	7	11	3	13	9	62	1	..	1
Dentistry ..	52	37	31	22	63	25	230	23	..	23
Music	7	2	4	..	1	7	21	..	..	..
Architecture ..	5	..	4	9	18	18	54	7	..	7
Physical										
Education ..	20	20	9	7	4	3	63	2	9	11
Physiotherapy	35	22	9	5	10	10	91	..	14	14
Total	766	468	380	293	939	1,497	4,343	289	102	391

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

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

At present, the Public Library of Queensland, Brisbane, is the only public library in the State maintained by the Government. It is a reference library containing some 96,000 volumes. It operates a service

to country borrowers as yet limited, comprising some 8,000 books purchased as the nucleus of a special collection to cover all classes of literature. In 1946, the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923, which is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, its object being the promotion of Australian literature and literature relating to Australia. Since 1948, lectures in librarianship for library officers have been held at the Public Library, and, in 1949, a short annual course in library science for school teachers was initiated.

There are numerous libraries controlled by local bodies, including Local Authority Councils and Schools of Arts. Local Authority Councils are encouraged to establish their own library services or to take over existing ones. As a result, 15 Councils now conduct their own libraries, two of which are free, and several, including the Brisbane City Council, are conducting free libraries for children. Provided the local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on both books and accommodation and equipment, with an upper limit of £1,000 on the latter in respect of any one library. Most institutions have availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving government assistance to purchase books, and there has been a marked improvement in the contents of these libraries.

In order to provide supplementary reading for country Schools of Arts the Government is subsidising the Queensland Schools of Arts Association, an organisation which circulates books under the box system to member institutions from a central library in Brisbane. The Library Board has, in addition, purchased reference works which have been issued on loan to the Association for circulation, and the Public Library has loaned books to the Bush Book Club for circulation among its members.

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

The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville, opened in 1886, and in Brisbane, opened in 1892.

The National Art Gallery, Brisbane, also maintained by the State Government, was opened on 29th March, 1895. There are 703 pictures, of which 377 have been presented and 326 purchased.

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

4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health Acts, 1937 to 1948, are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, State Health Officer, and twenty-seven food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a medical officer, bacteriologists, and ancillary staff. Among other duties, the staff of this laboratory performs any necessary medico-legal work. A medical officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of a female medical officer, nurses, and trained attendants, while a microscopist and an inspector have charge of the Hookworm Campaign. A Weil's Disease Campaign with headquarters in Innisfail, North Queensland, is operating with a staff of five health inspectors.

The following services also come under the purview of the Department:—School Health Services, Maternal and Child Welfare Services, Chemical Laboratory, Mental Hygiene, Industrial Hygiene, and supervision of private hospitals.

Branch offices, in charge of inspectors, are located at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island, which, in conjunction with the Brisbane staff, are responsible for the enforcement of provisions of the Health Acts and Regulations dealing with Food and Drugs, Milk Sellers, Health (Food Supply), Fish Supply, Poisons, &c., and are concerned in a supervisory capacity with Local Authority health administration.

A system of immunisation of young children is being carried out by Local Authorities as a preventive of diphtheria and whooping cough.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria prophylaxis by means of formalised toxoid has continued to grow in favour, and, in proportion to population, more children have been immunised in Queensland than in any other State in the Commonwealth. It has been observed that in a few instances children who have submitted to immunising measures have later developed diphtheria, but no deaths have occurred in such cases.

Within the Greater Brisbane area, the City Health Authority, in conjunction with the School Health Services, carries out a full programme of diphtheria immunisation of school and pre-school children, both at the schools and daily at the City Hall. These measures are exercising a beneficial effect. It is estimated that 86 per cent. of children in Brisbane between the ages of 1 and 14 years have been immunised. Similar campaigns are carried out by many other Local Authorities.

Among the many thousands of children annually immunised against diphtheria in Queensland by the formalised toxoid method, no instance of dangerous symptoms arising therefrom has been reported, and the people are educated to the value of diphtheria immunisation. Alum toxoid has not been employed for public immunisation in Queensland to any extent.

Whooping Cough.—As a result of the improvement in efficacy of the pertussis or whooping cough vaccine, several Local Authorities have inaugurated a campaign against this disease. Brisbane City Council is

immunising children free of charge at four sessions per week, and its Medical Officer of Health also visits institutions for this purpose.

Immunising agents against diphtheria and whooping cough are provided free to Local Authorities by the Commonwealth Government.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition, there were, at 30th June, 1948, 75 private hospitals registered in the State, 29 of which were in Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State, during 1947-48, there were 112 public hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, and 7 ambulance brigades, which were administered by 63 District Hospitals Boards. Five other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 105 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, nineteen dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane Dental Hospital) and sixteen branch clinics are in operation.

There are 75 private hospitals in Queensland which are registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts*, 1937 to 1948 (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—

- (a) A general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases;
- (b) A lying-in hospital for maternity cases only;
- (c) A hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as insane pursuant to the *Insanity Acts*);
- (d) Any hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants.

Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Leper settlements are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aboriginals. 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 111.

Public Hospitals.—*The Hospitals Act Amendment Act*, 1944, provided, as from 1st July, 1945, that all the public hospitals in the State would come within the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One of the members is a representative elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all hospitals controlled by Hospital Boards, but from 1st January, 1946, the Commonwealth, under the

Hospital Benefits Scheme, paid six shillings per patient per day for patients in public and private sections of public hospitals. The State Government agreed not to make any charge for patients in public sections of public hospitals. The Commonwealth subsidy extends to approved private hospitals. The amount was increased to eight shillings per day from 1st July, 1948, for patients in public wards of public hospitals, and from 1st November, 1948, for all other public hospital patients and private hospital patients.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1938-39 ^b	121	379	4,317	99,226	12,117	4,041	1,450,657
1939-40	120	375	4,435	104,670	13,065	4,180	1,421,150
1940-41	118	374	4,563	110,539	13,817	4,109	1,466,816
1941-42	119	324	4,782	110,269	14,852	4,373	1,657,285
1942-43	119	326	5,024	114,291	14,499	4,563	1,597,646
1943-44	119	341	5,125	118,253	16,752	4,892	1,703,096
1944-45	118	342	5,047	117,830	19,473	4,585	1,788,898
1945-46	119	363	5,481	127,917	19,470	4,952	1,991,139
1946-47	120	433	5,897	134,408	24,007	4,874	2,468,308
1947-48	121	460	6,419	133,114	23,565	4,739	3,089,294 ^c

^a Including government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.

^b Excluding Fantome Island lazaret.

^c Excluding £349,933 expenditure from loans.

The following table gives particulars of public hospitals in the various States during 1947-48.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Hospitals.	In-Patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Popn.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. ^a	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	238	317,475	106	10,258	12,683	5,391	6,876
Victoria ..	85	101,500	49	4,956	5,271	2,514	4,154
Queensland	121	156,679	141	4,739	5,922	2,819	3,112
S. Australia	59	50,480	77	2,283	2,216	880	1,238
W. Australia	85	58,230	114	1,811	2,273	1,189	1,351
Tasmania..	23	31,579	121	936	1,182	491	590
A.C.T. ..	1	4,013	228	63	135	64	72
Total ..	612	719,956	94	25,046	29,682	13,348	17,393

^a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

The table on pages 104-107 gives particulars, for the year 1947-48, of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, together with separate particulars for each Board.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of 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) Boards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i>	13	191	1,474	815	47,787	10,001	127,537	2,351
Brisbane and S.C.	8	167	1,342	718	41,742	9,009	106,609	2,125
Ipswich	4	23	122	87	5,431	801	20,412	210
Laidley	1	1	10	10	614	191	516	16
<i>Maryborough</i>	15	30	496	345	15,758	2,856	47,139	591
Biggenden	1	1	14	13	356	79	248	13
Bundaberg	3	6	140	94	3,409	808	10,955	159
Eidsvold-Cracow	2	4	12	11	483	67	1,577	14
Gayndah	1	2	12	9	409	92	709	12
Gympie	1	3	89	46	2,260	590	9,856	102
Isis	1	1	14	12	661	93	678	18
Kingaroy	3	6	56	45	3,208	380	3,754	89
Maryborough	1	3	124	93	3,201	452	17,425	129
Mundubbera	1	2	10	7	605	78	781	16
Wienholt	1	2	25	15	1,166	217	1,156	39
<i>Downs</i>	12	37	361	227	11,792	3,181	28,676	471
Chinchilla	1	2	18	16	619	120	1,262	21
Dalby	3	7	50	40	1,418	351	2,837	70
Goondiwindi	1	2	18	15	1,061	230	3,175	35
Inglewood	2	2	16	10	425	149	202	12
Miles	1	3	10	11	494	74	1,016	11
Stanthorpe	1	3	30	21	1,237	293	2,347	35
Tara	1	4	8	7	304	36	820	13
Toowoomba	1	5	166	80	4,066	1,446	14,900	205
Warwick	1	9	45	27	2,168	482	2,117	69
<i>Roma</i>	7	9	75	64	2,923	505	4,375	90
Balonne	3	3	23	23	849	147	2,276	25
Roma	4	6	52	41	2,074	358	2,099	65
<i>South Western</i>	6	10	60	45	2,355	296	4,760	79
Charleville	2	6	35	23	1,485	206	1,576	41
Cunnamulla	2	3	12	12	638	66	1,861	30
Quilpie	2	1	13	10	232	24	1,323	8
<i>Rockhampton</i>	10	20	249	234	8,028	1,338	26,549	321
Banana	2	2	23	25	906	153	2,923	28
Gladstone	2	2	34	25	1,299	242	4,717	45
Monto	1	1	12	10	500	163	1,059	18
Mount Morgan	1	2	29	27	1,138	219	6,615	47
Rockhampton	3	12	146	141	3,993	543	10,084	177
Taroom	1	1	5	6	192	18	1,151	6
<i>Central Western</i>	13	12	97	106	4,055	579	13,531	128
Alpha	1	5	6	6	220	15	433	7
Barcaldine	2	2	20	18	586	80	2,248	24
Blackall	2	2	16	17	634	102	860	23
Clermont	2	2	9	12	702	89	1,699	18
Emerald	1	1	13	9	476	59	1,855	12
Longreach	3	3	23	29	1,037	179	3,783	31
Springsure	1	1	6	10	222	34	1,632	9
Tambo	1	1	5	5	178	21	1,021	

QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- Patient per Day.
	Private Contributions.	Patients' Pay- ments.	Other.	Total.	On In- Patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
1,080,828	357	64,752	45,997	1,191,934	1,082,398	109,803	1,192,201	25 2
990,886	336	60,026	44,808	1,096,056	997,690	98,615	1,096,305	25 8
81,715	19	4,029	1,160	86,923	76,106	10,904	87,010	19 10
8,227	2	697	29	8,955	8,602	284	8,886	30 2
311,370	54	29,625	1,905	342,954	311,185	34,149	345,334	28 9
11,786	4	785	81	12,656	12,091	89	12,180	29 2
78,998	..	7,998	510	87,506	76,831	11,599	88,430	26 5
7,958	1	381	88	8,428	7,612	751	8,363	30 5
9,440	..	527	54	10,021	9,628	364	9,992	43 1
49,703	26	3,359	166	53,254	49,290	4,237	53,527	26 4
10,580	1	686	33	11,300	11,245	281	11,526	34 4
46,727	..	2,968	79	49,774	49,101	1,250	50,351	30 1
69,322	16	10,712	717	80,767	66,425	14,882	81,307	28 8
9,742	..	377	68	10,187	10,191	266	10,457	34 6
17,114	6	1,832	109	19,061	18,771	430	19,201	26 2
220,843	115	20,567	2,345	243,870	227,544	17,951	245,495	26 4
14,750	2	1,005	49	15,806	15,475	446	15,921	39 4
31,115	8	2,448	1,209	34,780	32,604	1,964	34,568	25 8
16,203	..	1,372	311	17,886	15,555	2,304	17,859	24 6
8,100	..	569	31	8,700	8,737	51	8,788	38 5
10,114	6	1,561	29	11,710	9,522	1,838	11,360	47 4
23,509	4	2,139	56	25,708	25,463	847	26,310	39 9
6,657	..	152	147	6,956	6,233	495	6,728	26 7
82,499	85	6,615	180	89,379	82,283	8,605	90,888	21 11
27,896	10	4,706	333	32,945	31,672	1,401	33,073	25 1
57,975	12	5,625	3,496	67,108	63,523	3,341	66,864	38 4
19,621	2	1,240	2,756	23,619	22,156	1,679	23,835	48 1
38,354	10	4,385	740	43,489	41,367	1,662	43,029	34 7
48,819	15	4,364	616	53,814	48,930	4,798	53,728	33 11
25,403	..	2,777	141	28,321	26,579	1,968	28,407	35 1
13,250	8	1,377	387	15,022	11,902	2,467	14,369	21 11
10,166	7	210	88	10,471	10,449	503	10,952	73 0
205,450	56	12,483	1,451	219,440	193,565	24,693	218,258	32 11
20,082	..	1,837	51	21,970	19,568	3,188	22,756	37 10
25,772	..	2,444	181	28,397	25,001	3,199	28,200	30 6
10,452	..	987	103	11,542	11,087	487	11,574	34 3
20,160	9	1,493	75	21,737	18,623	3,087	21,710	21 7
122,773	47	5,481	1,013	129,314	113,500	14,144	127,644	35 0
6,211	..	241	28	6,480	5,786	588	6,374	49 10
104,635	23	5,706	616	110,980	99,931	12,264	112,195	42 10
8,845	..	37	123	9,005	7,375	1,459	8,834	57 9
17,977	2	517	5	18,501	16,091	2,060	18,151	36 10
17,421	2	757	62	18,242	18,012	545	18,557	43 5
10,851	..	889	15	11,755	9,863	1,851	11,714	30 6
8,592	..	503	43	9,138	8,503	800	9,303	38 5
29,822	12	2,205	287	32,326	28,466	4,309	32,775	49 11
6,050	7	741	29	6,827	6,638	740	7,378	40 5
5,077	..	57	52	5,186	4,983	500	5,483	66 9

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) Boards— <i>contd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Mackay</i>	1	7	57	51	2,345	206	7,814	125
<i>Mackay</i>	1	7	57	51	2,345	206	7,814	125
<i>Townsville</i>	8	20	272	179	10,318	1,767	38,251	370
<i>Ayr</i>	2	3	48	20	1,471	258	8,702	51
<i>Bowen</i>	3	4	60	45	2,156	343	10,024	64
<i>Charters Towers</i> ..	1	1	33	26	1,386	177	2,855	43
<i>Townsville</i> ..	2	12	131	88	5,305	989	16,670	212
<i>Cairns</i>	13	27	329	229	14,154	1,999	55,082	434
<i>Atherton</i>	3	4	68	40	2,630	420	12,520	96
<i>Cairns</i>	3	9	134	93	4,810	808	20,596	164
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	6	53	43	3,328	389	6,280	79
<i>Mareeba</i>	4	6	37	25	1,299	171	7,367	44
<i>Mossman</i>	1	1	21	12	605	70	5,851	24
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	16	16	1,482	141	2,468	27
<i>Far Western</i>	1	1	13	9	612	78	1,710	21
<i>Winton</i>	1	1	13	9	612	78	1,710	21
<i>Peninsula</i>	2	2	18	14	660	76	2,584	27
<i>Cook</i>	1	1	4	6	140	9	536	3
<i>Thursday Island</i> ..	1	1	14	8	520	67	2,048	24
<i>North Western</i>	12	9	75	77	3,249	414	16,576	95
<i>Cloncurry</i>	2	2	12	19	696	84	3,234	24
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	4	3	111	12	799	2
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	1	10	10	509	61	1,240	13
<i>McKinlay</i>	1	1	8	5	264	35	537	7
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	3	25	23	1,169	151	8,054	32
<i>Normanton</i>	3	1	8	10	216	30	1,134	8
<i>Richmond</i>	1	1	8	7	284	41	1,578	9
Total Boards ..	113	375	3,576	2,395	124,036	23,296	374,584	5,103
(ii) Other Hospitals								
<i>Moreton</i>	4	69	252	131	6,993	110	12,620	332
<i>Mater Misericordiae</i>	1	45	194	78	4,255	..	4,804	195
<i>Mater Children's</i> ..	1	22	49	20	2,675	..	7,816	80
<i>Peel Is. Lazaret</i> ..	1	1	5	31	63	..	..	53
<i>S. Army Women's</i>	1	1	4	2	..	110	..	4
<i>Downs</i>	1	15	39	11	2,001	..	..	61
<i>St. Vincent's</i>	1	15	39	11	2,001	..	..	61
<i>Rockhampton</i>	1	1	3	3	..	159	..	5
<i>S. Army Women's</i>	1	1	3	3	..	159	..	5
<i>Townsville</i>	1	..	7	..	77	..	..	73
<i>Fantome Is. Lazaret</i>	1	..	7	..	77	..	..	73
<i>Far Western</i>	1	..	2	..	7	..	65	..
<i>Birdsville</i>	1	..	2	..	7	..	65	..
Total Other ..	8	85	303	145	9,078	269	12,685	471
Total All Hospitals	121	460	3,879	2,540	133,114	23,565	387,269	5,574

a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

b Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, &c.

QUEENSLAND, 1947-48—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In-Patient per Day.	
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Private Contributions.	Patients' Payments.	Other.	Total.	On In-Patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.			s.	d.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
47,902	24	2,232	..	50,158	44,942	7,501	52,443	19	7
47,902	24	2,232	..	50,158	44,942	7,501	52,443	19	7
211,907	35	16,243	2,324	230,509	200,451	33,358	233,809	29	7
38,498	1	1,033	109	39,641	36,099	4,070	40,169	38	10
43,938	..	4,013	1,041	48,992	42,815	7,353	50,168	36	6
24,600	..	3,530	135	28,265	24,372	3,539	27,911	31	0
104,871	34	7,667	1,039	113,611	97,165	18,396	115,561	25	1
261,257	77	13,442	1,698	276,474	248,791	31,200	279,991	31	4
52,374	16	3,310	235	55,935	50,845	5,147	55,992	29	1
107,567	14	5,061	593	113,235	97,709	15,554	113,263	32	7
43,712	17	2,664	594	46,987	46,950	2,231	49,181	32	7
28,554	7	1,030	97	29,698	24,876	5,001	29,877	30	8
14,509	17	312	118	14,946	12,986	1,958	14,944	29	11
14,541	6	1,065	61	15,673	15,425	1,309	16,734	30	8
12,443	28	598	426	13,495	12,496	1,019	13,515	32	8
12,443	28	598	426	13,495	12,496	1,019	13,515	32	8
28,669	..	93	85	28,847	26,512	2,002	28,514	53	8
3,900	..	34	36	3,970	3,793	438	4,231	76	7
24,769	..	59	49	24,877	22,719	1,564	24,283	51	2
37,539	9	4,067	2,443	94,058	79,510	12,352	92,362	45	9
20,282	4	714	118	21,118	17,536	3,567	21,103	40	2
4,000	4	8	14	4,026	3,883	387	4,270	150	5
11,426	..	1,491	73	12,990	10,917	2,112	13,029	45	2
6,686	1	324	73	7,084	6,800	1,222	6,922	52	7
26,614	..	1,162	1,960	29,736	23,640	4,517	28,157	40	5
8,350	..	96	50	8,496	7,633	801	8,434	50	5
10,181	..	272	155	10,608	9,101	1,346	10,447	54	9
2,679,637	805	179,797	63,402	2,923,641	2,639,778	294,931	2,934,709	28	3
122,799	3,392	26,825	2,130	155,146	32,280 ^c	<i>n</i>	126,817	<i>n</i>	
57,974	2,376	22,213	1,390	83,953	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	71,304	<i>n</i>	
34,654	824	2,829	582	38,889	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,233	<i>n</i>	
29,416	..	..	..	29,416	29,416	..	29,416	30	5
755	192	1,783	158	2,888	2,864	..	2,864	39	7
8,162	1,256	12,242	1,359	23,019	18,115	..	18,115	16	2
8,162	1,256	12,242	1,359	23,019	18,115	..	18,115	16	2
839	52	1,462	139	2,492	2,355	..	2,355	26	8
839	52	1,462	139	2,492	2,355	..	2,355	26	8
7,110	..	..	..	7,110	7,110	..	7,110	5	4
7,110	..	..	..	7,110	7,110	..	7,110	5	4
84	59	..	5	148	<i>n</i>	..	188	<i>n</i>	
84	59	..	5	148	<i>n</i>	..	188	<i>n</i>	
138,994	4,759	40,529	3,633	187,915	59,860 ^c	<i>n</i>	154,585	16	8
2,818,631	5,564	220,326	67,035	3,111,556	2699638 ^c	294931 ^c	3,089,294	27	10

^c Incomplete.
n Not available.

Mental Diseases Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. At 30th June, 1948, there were three mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge is made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1938-39 ^a	4	8	554	4,187	263	258	2,100	1,550	255,397
1939-40 ^a	4	8	572	4,206	250	257	2,109	1,583	271,383
1940-41..	5	9	569	4,303	296	220	2,135	1,637	275,022
1941-42..	5	9	575	4,343	307	294	2,068	1,667	314,593
1942-43..	5	9	531	4,579	383	260	2,060	1,689	296,374
1943-44..	5	10	571	4,715	455	270	2,035	1,784	335,631
1944-45..	5	10	637	4,467	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711
1945-46..	5	11	609	4,642	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667
1946-47..	5	10	606	4,833	415	297	2,094	1,839	438,010
1947-48 ^b	5	10	682	4,855	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581

^a Not including Reception House at Townsville, which prior to 1940-41 was not classed as a mental hospital.

^b Including the Townsville hospital, which was closed in April, 1948.

6. AMBULANCES.

A sub-centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade is established in most districts of the State. With the exception of brigades controlled by local hospital boards (nine sub-centres at 1st July, 1948), the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum and government representatives.

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

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 BRIGADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Brigade Sub-Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1938-39	76	804	35,719	104,037	177	109,919	120,567
1939-40	76	809	34,790	101,055	320	116,079	131,517
1940-41	75	816	31,234	97,143	216	117,659	132,277
1941-42	75	858	30,623	92,902	169	113,351	134,317
1942-43	74	873	30,405	92,915	165	122,512	140,728
1943-44	77	885	31,885	100,625	195	132,287	161,366
1944-45	80	870	34,316	113,423	138	138,636	179,368
1945-46	83	902	41,709	137,247	200	160,151	201,897
1946-47	84	886	46,615	154,264	73	171,474	264,374
1947-48	87	902	48,303	161,233	60	176,942	277,752

7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At the 30th June, 1948, there were 187 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 35 resident centres and 152 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 6 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 6 resident centres and 37 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 6 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Maternal and Child Welfare, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Mount Isa area.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one in Toowoomba. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after four months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These three homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are also 17 Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Resident Centres .. No.	34	34	34	35	35
Sub-Centres .. No.	134	136	138	146	152
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	3,471	3,208	2,666	2,724	3,046
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ^a .. No.	14,513	15,615	15,389	17,906	17,091
Expectant Mothers No.	1,548	1,259	1,036	1,120	1,122
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	308,424	342,985	352,726	370,946	396,380
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,638	1,266	1,145	1,254	1,190
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	2,068	1,680	1,441	1,723	1,928
New Born Babies Visited .. No.	19,141	20,827	20,246	23,611	22,875
Subsequent Visits .. No.	2,446	2,692	2,373	3,032	2,916
Ante-Natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-Centres .. No.	8	8	7	5	6
New Cases Seen .. No.	405	409	422	309	286
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	1,856	1,944	1,459	1,569	1,552
Total Expenditure .. £	49,541	55,036	59,065	71,529	85,462

^a Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 creches and 5 kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In 1947-48, total receipts were £16,226, including £3,000 government aid.

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

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 55 institutions were available at 30th June, 1948, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 19 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 3 were State institutions, and 16 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Seven of the latter received government aid. The 5 refugees and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £472 from the Government.

The 29 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's

Department operates 6 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 20 of the others during 1947-48. The number of State children in the 29 institutions at 30th June, 1948, was 624 boys and 383 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, 1947-48.

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	3	858	307	894	283	115,680	156,698
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	258	54	282	326	3,663	67,878
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	164 ^a	..	2 ^a	7 ^a	572	8,355
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	6	540	..	122	51	31,134	31,134
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	23	897	3	751	758	46,292	86,478
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	49	1	153	97	23,525	60,165
Total	55	2,766	365	2,204	1,522	220,866	410,708

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1947-48, they supplied 43,018 beds for men and 9,286 for women.

9. STATE CHILDREN.

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

There were 5,146 children in the care of the Department at the 30th June, 1948, and the following table shows where they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	^a	^a	^b	^b	^b	^b
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	962	1,019	1,086	1,046	1,015	1,020
In Hospitals	36	18	53	34	37	28
Boarded Out with Foster Mothers	459	426	372	348	325	335
Boarded Out with Female Relatives	3,957	3,353	3,166	3,234	3,350	3,340
Sent to Employers	340	315	327	323	324	310
Released on Probation ..	160	173	148	126	92	95
Miscellaneous	14	18	19	22	..	18
Total	5,928	5,322	5,171	5,133	5,143	5,146

^a At 31st December. ^b At 30th June.

10. INVALID AND AGE PENSIONS.

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1st July, 1909, and to invalids since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943, the principle of adjusting the maximum rate of pension in accordance with fluctuations in retail prices was abandoned, and the rate was held at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week) which had been reached on 19th August, 1943. In 1944, legislation provided that that rate might not be altered without the approval of Parliament. From 5th July, 1945, the rate per week was raised to 32s. 6d., from 3rd July, 1947, to 37s. 6d., and from 21st October, 1948, to 42s. 6d.

Pensions to aged persons are now known as "age pensions" and are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years of age and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind.

A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, to any person who possesses property (excluding the home in which he or she permanently resides) exceeding £750 in value, or to an alien.

The maximum rate of pension is £2 2s. 6d. a week. Any outside income in excess of £1 10s. a week necessitates a corresponding reduction in the pension rate, while outside income of £3 12s. 6d. a week precludes the grant of pension. Possession of property of over £109 in value causes a reduction in the rate of pension. In the case of husband and wife, the income and property of each is considered half of the total of both.

Wives of invalid pensioners, or of age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, may receive an allowance of £1 4s. a week, subject to a means test. An allowance of 9s. a week is paid for one child under 16, not covered by child endowment.

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

A special provision for permanently blind persons allows an outside income of £5 17s. 6d. per week without affecting the full pension rate. Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent asylums may receive a maximum pension of 15s. per week. The balance of the pension is payable to the institution towards the pensioner's maintenance.

The number of invalid and old-age pensioners in all States in 1911 was 82,953. Their number increased steadily to a peak of 336,053 in 1942, but decreased, largely on account of the greater tendency for old persons to remain at work during the war, to 310,915 in 1945, and

rose again to 375,927 in 1948. In 1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in invalid and old-age pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. The cost was slightly less in 1943-44 and 1944-45 at £21,699,000 and £21,701,000 respectively, but rose to £36,526,000 in 1947-48.

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

INVALID AND AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1943-44	4,430	4,418	13,730	19,517	42,095	2,802,973	8.3	31.3
1944-45	4,639	4,446	13,366	19,344	41,795	2,943,029	8.4	30.4
1945-46	5,176	4,631	13,715	21,093	44,615	3,661,205	9.0	31.9
1946-47	5,872	5,010	14,857	23,897	49,636	4,104,410	9.8	35.0
1947-48	6,438	5,370	15,310	25,496	52,614	5,253,595	10.4	36.0

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

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

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table below. The comparison of 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 males over 65 years and females over 60 years, the numbers of male and female age pensioners respectively were, at 30th June, 1948:—Western Australia, 406 and 462; Tasmania, 400 and 446; New South Wales, 403 and 418; Queensland, 386 and 416; South Australia, 353 and 383; and Victoria, 313 and 350.

INVALID AND AGE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.Wales ^c	17,595	15,515	43,640	80,123	156,873	15,061,067	10.9	40.7
Victoria	7,600	7,565	25,249	52,808	93,222	9,144,961	7.3	37.4
Queensland	6,438	5,370	15,310	25,496	52,614	5,253,595	10.4	36.0
S. Aust. ^d	2,544	3,014	9,185	18,185	32,928	3,141,617	8.3	40.9
W. Aust.	2,314	2,073	8,412	13,798	26,597	2,565,631	8.5	43.0
Tasmania	1,524	1,521	3,878	6,770	13,693	1,359,524	11.6	40.6
Total ..	38,015	35,058	105,674	197,180	375,927	36,526,395	9.5	39.3

a See note *a* to previous table.

b See note *b* to previous table.

c Including Australian Capital Territory.

d Including Northern Territory.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931 the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished.

Rates of maternity allowance now vary according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age. The amount of allowance payable is:—no other children, £15; one or two other children, £16; three or more other children, £17 10s. Payment of £5 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. Where more than one child is born at a birth, the amount is increased by £5 for each additional child born at that birth. These amounts have been paid since 5th April, 1944, but, prior to 1st July, 1947, they were reckoned in two parts—a maternity allowance, and a weekly allowance for 8 weeks at the time of the birth (see 1947 *Year Book*).

From 1st July, 1943, to 4th April, 1944, the age of other children to be taken into account was 14 years, and no additional payment was made in the case of multiple births.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1943-44	25,101	23,743	363,413	15 6 2	946
1944-45	26,921	26,432	421,814	15 19 2	982
1945-46	25,484	25,281	405,378	16 0 8	992
1946-47	29,531	29,002	462,096	15 18 8	982
1947-48	27,916	27,920	450,916	16 3 0	1,000

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1947-48 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales ^a	68,116	1,089,449	7 2
Victoria	46,027	744,232	7 2
Queensland	27,920	450,916	8 1
South Australia ^b	15,856	255,400	7 8
Western Australia	12,553	200,000	7 10
Tasmania	7,074	113,671	8 8
Total	177,566 ^c	2,854,018 ^c	7 6

a Including Australian Capital Territory. *b* Including Northern Territory.
c Including 20 claims, amounting to £350, paid to persons temporarily abroad.

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on Claims Granted. ^c
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ^a ..	26,878	30,755	10,483	68,116	68,870
Victoria	18,370	21,316	6,341	46,027	46,607
Queensland	9,948	12,560	5,412	27,920	28,260
South Australia ^b ..	6,360	7,335	2,161	15,856	16,064
Western Australia ..	4,683	5,883	1,987	12,553	12,689
Tasmania	2,534	3,130	1,410	7,074	7,142
Abroad	11	9	..	20	20
Total	68,784	80,988	27,794	177,566	179,652

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

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

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Queensland (35·6 per cent.). In Tasmania and Western Australia the proportions were 35·8 and 37·3 per cent. respectively, and in the other States about 40 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with three or more children (19·9 per cent.), followed by Queensland (19·4 per cent.), while in South Australia it was lowest (13·6 per cent.).

12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

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

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1948.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. ^c			Average Liability per Claim. ^c	Amount Paid, 1947-48. ^d
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N.S. Wales ^a ..	233,826	407,368	135	1·74	32 10 3	7,602,692
Victoria	148,249	251,145	121	1·69	32 13 3	4,842,140
Queensland ..	89,882	169,060	152	1·88	34 10 9	3,104,416
S. Australia ^b ..	50,058	84,539	127	1·69	32 1 9	1,806,206
W. Australia ..	42,634	75,186	148	1·76	33 19 9	1,448,953
Tasmania	21,700	42,375	162	1·95	37 16 1	820,310
Abroad	66	104	..	1·58	12 2 9	801
Total	586,415	1,029,777	135	1·76	33 2 6	19,425,518

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

^c Excluding 20,580 endowed children in approved institutions.

^d Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 1st July, 1942. The following rates have operated since 12th October, 1948; rates in earlier periods will be found in the 1947 *Year Book*. The weekly rate for a widow supporting one or more children under 16 years of age is £2 7s. 6d. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and not supporting children, receive £1 17s. A widow under 50 years of age not supporting a child is eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £2 2s. 6d. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death. Income in excess of £1 10s. per week necessitates a corresponding deduction from the pension rate, while the possession of property exceeding £750 (£1,000 in the case of a widow supporting one or more children) precludes the receipt of a pension. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, and women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane.

From 12th October, 1948, a pension of £1 17s. a week was provided for women whose husbands are imprisoned and have been in prison for at least six months, provided they are over 50 years of age or supporting one or more children. Income and property means tests are as for widows over 50 years not supporting children.

Widows' pensions paid in each State in 1947-48 are shown below.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1948.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1947-48.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N.S. Wales ^a	17,233	57	7,764	1 14 11	1,583,089	10 6
Victoria ..	11,259	54	3,990	1 13 10	1,022,432	9 11
Queensland	6,576	58	2,870	1 14 10	581,063	10 5
S. Australia ^b	3,781	56	1,308	1 13 7	338,448	10 2
W. Australia	2,719	53	1,131	1 14 5	242,235	9 6
Tasmania ..	1,457	56	669	1 14 8	136,819	10 5
Total ..	43,025	56	17,732	1 14 6	3,904,086	10 3

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Excluding 6 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent asylums.

14. WAR PENSIONS.

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

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see *Commonwealth Year Book*.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last ten years are shown in the following table.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
1938-39	8,833	19,292	890,710	2 2 2	0 15 9	27.6	884
1939-40	8,740	17,994	873,635	2 2 5	0 16 4	26.0	855
1940-41	8,640	16,738	853,757	2 2 4	0 17 0	24.4	827
1941-42	8,632	15,797	846,584	2 2 1	0 18 0	23.5	817
1942-43	9,229	16,110	943,691	2 9 10	1 3 10	24.2	907
1943-44	10,398	17,059	1,177,089	2 4 5	1 4 11	25.9	1,116
1944-45	12,270	19,305	1,291,869	2 4 10	1 4 1	29.3	1,209
1945-46	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3	37.1	1,353
1946-47	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2	41.0	1,473
1947-48	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2 0 0	1 1 2	43.2	1,612

a As at 30th June each year.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	60,464	96,522	5,984,610	1 19 5	1 1 10
Victoria ..	41,931	64,933	4,436,021	2 2 9	1 5 7
Queensland ..	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2 0 0	1 1 2
S. Australia ^b ..	13,695	23,156	1,402,474	2 4 1	1 1 10
W. Australia ..	16,439	28,379	1,499,821	1 19 3	0 19 9
Tasmania ..	5,961	10,410	782,474	2 18 7	1 3 1
United Kingdom	1,478	3,175	324,394	2 13 1	2 7 10
Elsewhere ..	416	522	38,983	2 2 4	1 15 3
Total ..	158,773	256,828	16,262,773^c	2 1 7	1 2 11

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c £8,684,261 for 1914-1918 War, and £7,578,512 for 1939-1945 War.

15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on social services and war and service pensions in each State for the year ended 30th June, 1948.

SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Social Service.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total. <i>c</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Invalid and Age Pensions ..	15,061	9,145	5,253	3,142	2,566	1,359	36,526
Widows' Pensions ..	1,583	1,022	581	339	242	137	3,904
Funeral Benefits ..	77	63	27	18	17	8	210
Maternity Allowances ..	1,090	744	451	255	200	114	2,854
Child Endowment ..	7,603	4,842	3,105	1,606	1,449	820	19,426
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	378	246	361	87	101	44	1,217
Hospital Benefits ..	1,629	1,133	759	385	365	177	4,448
Tuberculosis Benefits ..	5	7	7	..	1	8	28
War Pensions ..	5,985	4,436	1,794	1,402	1,500	783	16,263
Service Pensions ..	446	288	193	122	145	39	1,238
Total ..	33,857	21,926	12,536	7,356	6,586	3,489	86,114
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	11 3 11	10 11 11	11 5 4	11 1 8	12 18 10	13 6 7	11 5 5

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Including amounts paid abroad.

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.—For details, see Chapter 12.

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the sub-Department of Forestry, the Bureau of Investigation (Land and Water Resources), the co-ordinating board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts*, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission. Control of water resources is under the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

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

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

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

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

Pastoral Leases.—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in ten-year periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock-carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings. Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain Crown rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet to qualified persons with the permission of the Minister, who also has discretionary powers over the raising of mortgages on certain leases. When the land comprised in the expired lease of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if it is.

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

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

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

In 1919, the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were despatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia.

where breeding stations were set up for the purpose of attempting to acclimatise and establish these natural enemies. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly Pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed throughout the infested lands.

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

4. AREAS AND TENURES.




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

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

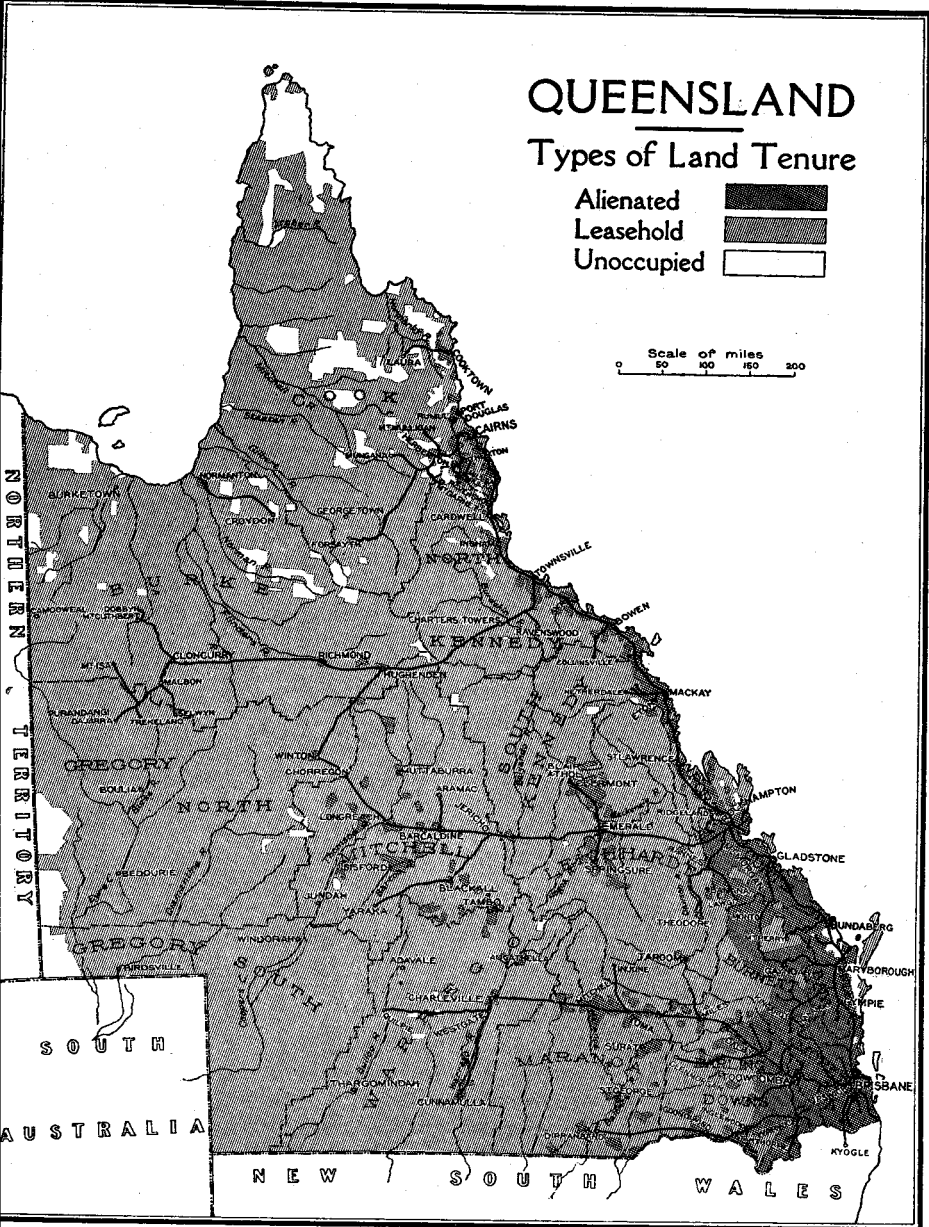
Type of Tenure.	At 31st December.				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase	21,854	22,106	22,326	22,563	22,757
Without Payment .. .	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	5,862	5,605	5,366	5,118	4,921
Total Alienated	27,808	27,803	27,784	27,773	27,770
Pastoral Leases	246,183	248,626	243,802	243,174	243,522
Occupation Licenses	11,934	13,914	17,986	17,499	17,001
Grazing Farms and Home- steads	82,967	82,895	83,249	83,614	84,256
Perpetual Leases	6,377	6,391	6,406	6,423	6,465
Prickly Pear Leases	24	24	11	11	..
Forest Grazing Leases	1,956	1,974	1,973	2,104	1,919
Under Mining Acts	455	460	452	464	471
Leases for Special Purposes	872	865	898	1,144	1,355
Total Occupied	378,576	382,952	382,561	382,206	382,759
Roads and Stock Routes .. .	3,041	3,425	3,436	3,454	3,480
Reserved for Public Purposes	16,325	16,355	16,619	16,807	17,264
Unoccupied and Unreserved	31,178	26,388	26,504	26,653	25,617
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

QUEENSLAND

Types of Land Tenure

Alienated 
 Leasehold 
 Unoccupied 

Scale of miles
 0 50 100 150 200



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 122.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1947.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. ^a	50,871,820	15,173,120	115,303,340	16,688,840	198,037,120	33.35
Vic. . .	29,598,624	3,045,425	8,675,880	14,925,831	56,245,760	58.04
Q'land.	22,655,249	5,118,244	354,432,150	46,914,357	429,120,000	6.47
S.A. . .	12,542,350	1,351,442	136,025,018	93,325,990	243,244,800	5.71
W.A. ^a	19,955,068	9,963,208	217,806,963	376,863,561	624,588,800	4.79
Tas. . .	6,079,706	388,208	2,718,354	7,591,732	16,778,000	38.55
N.T. ^a . .	455,321	..	157,595,520	177,065,959	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. ^b	63,635	41,056	305,094	191,015	600,800	17.43
Total	142,221,773	35,080,703	992,862,319	733,567,285	1,903,732,080	9.31

^a At 30th June, 1948.

^b Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

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

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	400,561	389,128	395,875	389,958	400,595
Grazing ..	482,581	492,590	502,656	532,468	555,850
Perpetual Leases	75,476	73,752	72,850	77,537	79,709
Special ..	23,733	27,739	29,103	28,529	31,902
Total ..	982,351	983,209	1,000,484	1,028,492	1,068,056
Sales ..	92,547	85,129	79,229	78,022	80,579
Other—					
Surveys ..	6,396	6,191	4,899	7,165	8,619
Other ..	24,670	24,519	28,124	30,062	33,691
Total ..	31,066	30,710	33,023	37,227	42,310
Total Revenue	1,105,964	1,099,048	1,112,736	1,143,741	1,190,945

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Department of Irrigation and Water Supply is concerned with irrigation and water conservation, and it is the State authority for artesian and sub-artesian bores. The Department constructs irrigation

and water conservation works (e.g., on stock routes) and administers special irrigation areas in the central district and its southern borders.

Irrigation Works.—The more important large-scale irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of the local sugar growers, and in the Dawson Valley, which, with the Burnett and Callide settlement, was promoted to develop farming, including cotton growing. In Queensland the method of spray irrigation and the use of small weirs is making more progress. Crops irrigated are shown on page 128.

Artesian Water.—The following table gives particulars of artesian bores in the Great Artesian Basin since 1884. After a change in the method of control in 1937, a revision of figures for past years was made, and some current figures are now revised every five years, information for the intervening years being averaged on the five-yearly revisions.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow.	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal.	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
1939 <i>a</i>	1,341	618	1,959	255,520	3,064	..
1940 <i>a</i>	1,330	640	1,970	248,940	3,075	..
1941 <i>a</i>	1,320	662	1,982	242,360	3,086	..
1942 <i>a</i>	1,310	684	1,994	235,780	3,097	..
1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
1944 <i>a</i>	1,325 ^r	702 ^r	2,027	228,920 ^r	3,115	..
1945 <i>a</i>	1,350 ^r	697 ^r	2,047	228,630 ^r	3,120	..
1946 <i>a</i>	1,363 ^r	693 ^r	2,056	228,350 ^r	3,142	..
1947 <i>a</i>	1,401	689	2,090	228,060	3,169	..
1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780 ^a	3,190	700

a Estimated.

r Revised since last issue.

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

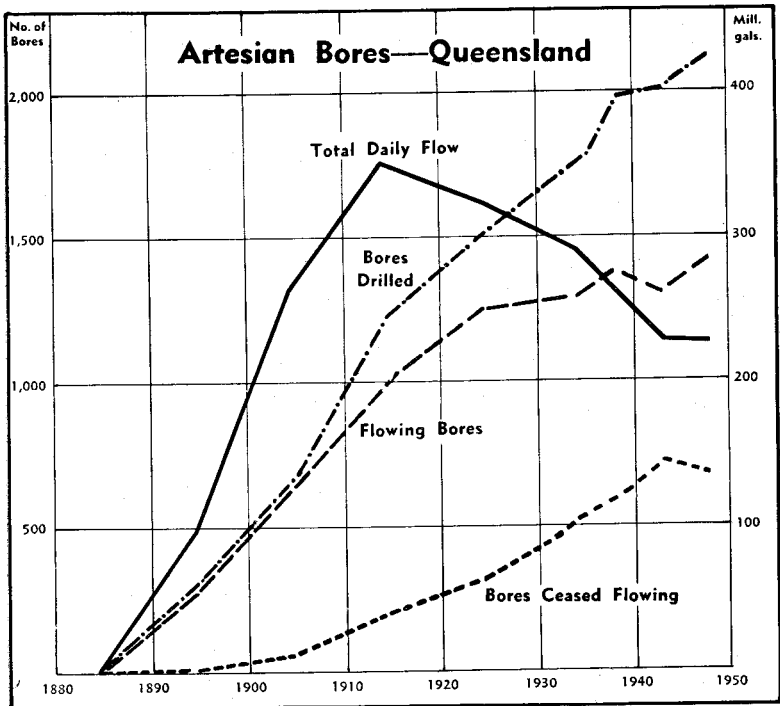
On the next page is a graph showing the history of artesian bores since 1884. It will be seen that, although the number of new bores put down each year has remained fairly steady, the number of bores ceasing to flow has increased sufficiently to prevent any substantial increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle 1920's. Moreover, the output of flowing bores has declined so that the total daily flow of all bores is now only about two-thirds of its volume in 1914.

During 1937, the Government took the matter of diminishing flows from artesian bores in hand, with the idea of conserving the output by

inspecting and licensing all bores. Information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is now available, and is being checked by field inspections.

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. Since that time, bores have on the average been not so deep, and, as will be seen from the preceding table, the average depth of new bores put down since 1943 has been only 700 feet, compared with 1,770 feet thirty-five years ago.

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



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

Any new bore will suffer a gradual diminution of pressure over a long period, and, if situated on comparatively high ground, may cease flowing, but it will continue to supply water if pumped. It has also been established that the total or partial closing of the valve on the outlet of a bore will prolong its flowing life; and where the construction of a bore will permit control, it is sound policy for owners to regulate the flow of their bores so as not to exceed actual requirements.

The committee concluded that available evidence indicated that over much of the Basin the bores will continue to supply water.

For a more detailed account, see 1945 *Year Book*.

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

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

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

At 31st December, 1948, there were 2,260 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,015,035 feet, while at the same date there were 6,577 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,264,008 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 371 feet, compared with 1,501 feet for artesian bores.

Development of Water Resources.—In 1943, *The Land and Water Resources Development Act* was passed. Its object, *inter alia*, is to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources in the State in a manner calculated best to increase the population, settlement, and development of the State. It set up a State instrumentality to function continuously as an Investigation Bureau, with

provision for advisory committees, to further the objects of the Act. Complete records and descriptions of the State's natural water resources are to be prepared for the purposes of drawing up plans for the conservation, replenishment, utilisation, and distribution of such waters. The Irrigation Commissioner is then to submit a co-ordinated programme for the development of water resources, except for town purposes. Schemes costing up to £125,000 may be established under the Act.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—As part of the annual collection of statistics of rural production in 1948-49, particulars of crops irrigated were obtained. According to the returns, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 4,247 holdings, or 10·1 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 90,913 acres, or 4·7 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 504 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 21·4 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1947-48.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1947-48.			1948-49.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane	332,516	44,768	13·5	369,362	49,153	13·3
Vegetables	68,631	17,383	25·3	64,863	17,570	27·1
Fruit ..	41,752	2,919	7·0	41,000	2,852	7·0
Tobacco ..	1,912	1,782	93·2	1,678	1,453	86·6
Cotton ..	8,460	208	2·5	6,222	177	2·8
Other ..	1,395,268	16,688	1·2	1,469,370	19,708	1·3
All Crops	1,848,539	83,748	4·5	1,952,495	90,913	4·7

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1948-49, on 2,037 holdings, 56,631 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 2,011 holdings, 30,270 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 38 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 142 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 135 irrigators on 4,104 acres, while the remaining 26 irrigators did not specify the source of water used on their 270 acres.

Only 1,040 acres were irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Amongst power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 55,092 acres and electric motors for 31,438 acres. Most of the electric motors were employed in the Moreton Division and in the Ayr sugar district.

Spray lines were used to distribute water over 35,672 acres, chiefly vegetable crops in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions. Channels or furrows were used over 45,559 acres, and water was applied to 4,066 acres by flooding.

6. FORESTRY.

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

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	
Forest Reservations—						
State Forests, Permanent	3,284	3,316	3,403	3,457	3,778	
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,110	3,068	3,041	3,092	3,140	
National Parks	678	706	706	708	729	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Nurseries	23	23	23	23	26	
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	
Area of Plantations ..	33	33	33	35	38	
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	429	431	436	455	485	
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	
Logs S. Ft.	200,741	192,743	189,550	220,257	204,086	
Sleepers Pieces	197	438	550	398	442	
R'way Timbers {	S. Ft.	756	714	639	825	515
	Lin. Ft.	763	552	103	120	149
Bridge Timbers {	S. Ft.	46	104	23	205	45
	Lin. Ft.	1	3	3	3	4
House Blocks and Poles Lin. Ft.	1,297	677	602	864	761	
Fencing Timber {	Pieces	91	65	260	370	282
	Lin. Ft.	56	39	107	141	121
Mining Timber {	Pieces	99	105	137	153	151
	Lin. Ft.	1,181	531	376	523	573
Fuel Tons	110	124	110	126	100	
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	32	23	33	226	154	
Total Area Dealt with to Date	5,994	6,017	6,050	6,276	6,430	
Finance—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
Receipts, Sales of Timber	1,084	1,145	872	981	998	
Receipts, Other	12	11	10	9	9	
Expenditure on—						
Marketing of Timber ..	670	640	592	586	589	
Reforestation ^a	99	113	195	403	510	
National Parks	2	3	7	23	24	
Administration, &c. ..	47	53	70	89	107	
Access Roads ^b	26	33	21	42	52	
Resumption of Timberlands	1	16	19	18	22	

^a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

^b Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Commission on Forestry Access Roads.

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 both exotic and native species, and the natural regeneration of native species.

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

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

Plantations of exotic species, generally *Pinus*, are established to replace low grade or worthless hardwood forests. These plantings aim at augmenting the softwood supplies from the plantations of the native Hoop and Kauri Pines. The centres of operation are Beerwah and Beerburum, on the North Coast; Pechey, near Toowoomba; Passchendaele, in the granite belt; Tuan Creek, near Maryborough; Coondoo Creek; Tin Can Bay, near Gympie; and Byfield, near Yeppoon.

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

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

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

In all plantation operations production of quality is aimed at, and thinning and pruning procedures are designed to concentrate 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.

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

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

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

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

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In all Australian States, it is accepted that action should be taken to achieve more uniform development throughout all parts of the State, with planned regional development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The committee recommended a number of modifications to the original plan of divisions, proposing 18 regions instead of the original 25. The revised regional sub-division has been adopted by the Government as a basis of regional planning (see table on the next three pages).

Queensland's general local administration is in the hands of Local Authorities (134 at the end of 1949—see pages 29 and 30), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions, particularly with regard to electricity, libraries, harbours, hospitals and other health functions, and water conservation schemes.

In June, 1949, the State Government, with the object of strengthening local government, rearranged ten Local Authorities to the south of Brisbane into four new Local Authorities, including one Town embracing all the seaside resorts from Southport to Coolangatta. It also rearranged local government areas in the vicinity of Ipswich and Toowoomba, transferring some suburban areas from shire control to the adjoining city, and eliminating some weak rural shires.

Other recent moves towards the decentralisation of government administration have been the establishment—in Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville—of district offices of the Department of Labour and Industry, and of the Government Statistician's Office; and, from the beginning of 1949, the appointment of Regional Directors of Education at Townsville, Rockhampton, Hughenden, and Roma.

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS.^a
 Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE; Towns—COOLANGATTA;
 Shires—Beaudesert.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947. r	Persons per Sq. Mile. r	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947. r	Persons per Sq. Mile. r
Region : <i>East Moreton.</i> Area : 4,409 sq. miles.					
BRISBANE ..	402,030	1,044.2	Kilcoy ..	2,551	4.6
COOLANGATTA ..	4,053	623.5	Landsborough ..	6,460	15.0
REDCLIFFE ..	8,871	739.3	Maroochy ..	15,014	33.0
SOUTHPORT ..	8,430	210.8	Nerang ..	4,029	16.4
Beaudesert ..	5,368	7.2	Pine ..	4,815	16.6
Beenleigh ..	2,421	24.2	Tamborine ..	2,596	9.4
Caboolture ..	5,716	11.8	Tingalpa ..	2,509	25.1
Cleveland ..	3,366	120.2	Waterford ..	1,004	7.4
Coomera ..	1,114	9.4			
			Total ..	480,347	108.9
Region : <i>West Moreton.</i> Area : 3,678 sq. miles.					
IPSWICH ..	26,218	2,140.2	Moreton ..	8,788	29.8
Boonah ..	5,855	10.8	Normanby ..	2,194	9.0
Esk ^b ..	7,137	4.8	Rosewood ..	4,249	17.3
Gatton ..	6,403	10.9			
Laidley ..	4,755	17.6	Total ..	65,599	17.8
Region : <i>Wide Bay.</i> Area : 17,437 sq. miles.					
BUNDABERG ..	15,926	1,179.7	Mundubbera ..	2,064	1.3
GYMPIE ..	8,413	1,402.2	Murgon ..	3,732	13.8
MARYBOROUGH	14,395	1,919.3	Nanango ..	4,184	6.2
Biggenden ..	2,179	4.2	Noosa ..	5,925	18.2
Burrum ..	8,642	5.7	Perry ..	628	0.7
Eidsvold ..	1,313	0.7	Tiaro ..	2,666	3.1
Gayndah ..	3,407	3.2	Widgee ..	7,834	6.9
Gooburrum ..	3,825	7.9	Wondai ..	4,626	3.3
Isis ..	3,639	5.4	Woocoo ..	750	1.3
Kilkivan ..	4,141	3.3	Woongarra ..	3,305	13.2
Kingaroy ..	8,063	8.6			
Kolan ..	2,502	2.4	Total ..	112,159	6.4
Region : <i>Southern Downs.</i> Area : 5,117 sq. miles.					
WARWICK ..	7,129	1,018.4	Rosenthal ..	1,975	2.6
Allora ..	2,217	8.2	Stanthorpe ..	7,419	7.2
Glengallan ..	5,269	7.8			
Inglewood ..	4,057	1.7	Total ..	28,066	5.5
Region : <i>Central Downs.</i> Area : 5,073 sq. miles.					
TOOWOOMBA	33,290	1,799.5	Jondaryan ..	5,346	7.2
Cambooya ..	1,780	8.1	Millmerran ..	3,012	1.7
Clifton ..	2,768	8.1	Pittsworth ..	3,599	8.6
Crow's Nest ..	2,361	5.5	Rosalie ..	6,716	7.9
Drayton ..	1,925	35.6			
Highfields ..	1,759	7.5	Total ..	62,556	12.3

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947. r	Persons per Sq. Mile. r	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947. r	Persons per Sq. Mile. r
Region : <i>Western Downs.</i> Area : 19,286 sq. miles.					
DALBY	4,385	797.3	Taroom	1,921	0.3
Chinchilla ..	5,203	1.5	Wambo	6,046	2.7
Murilla	2,493	1.1			
Tara	2,278	0.5	Total	22,326	1.2
Region : <i>Border Plains.</i> Area : 17,516 sq. miles.					
GOONDIWINDI ..	2,467	448.5	Waggamba	2,590	0.5
Balonne	4,040	0.3	Total	9,097	0.5
Region : <i>Maranoa.</i> Area : 22,765 sq. miles.					
ROMA	3,894	129.8	Warroo	1,385	0.3
Bendemere ..	1,526	1.0			
Booringa	2,601	0.2	Total	11,523	0.5
Bungil	2,117	0.4			
Region : <i>Warrego.</i> Area : 90,169 sq. miles.					
CHARLEVILLE ..	3,460	119.3	Paroo	3,165	0.2
Bulloo	547	0.02	Quilpie	1,931	0.1
Murweb	2,470	0.1	Total	11,573	0.1
Region : <i>Capricornia.</i> Area : 32,512 sq. miles.					
ROCKHAMPTON	34,988	593.0	Livingstone ..	6,452	1.2
GLADSTONE ..	5,244	419.5	Miriam Vale ..	1,784	1.2
Banana	7,616	1.2	Monto	4,270	2.6
Broadsound ..	1,415	0.2	Mount Morgan ..	4,954	25.4
Calliope	3,801	1.6	Theodore ^c ..	530	8.8
Duarina	1,790	0.3	Total	76,617	2.4
Fitzroy	3,773	1.9			
Region : <i>Central Highlands.</i> Area : 37,280 sq. miles.					
Bauhinia	1,456	0.1	Jericho	1,479	0.2
Belyando	3,067	0.3	Peak Downs ..	716	0.2
Emerald	2,331	0.5	Total	9,049	0.2
Region : <i>Western Plains.</i> Area : 119,720 sq. miles.					
Aramac	1,592	0.2	Isisford	657	0.2
Barcardine ..	2,147	0.7	Longreach	4,137	0.5
Barcoo	835	0.04	Tambo	882	0.2
Blackall	2,488	0.4	Winton	2,509	0.1
Diamantina ..	234	0.01	Total	15,931	0.1
Ilfracombe ..	450	0.2			

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS^a—continued.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947. r	Persons per Sq. Mile. r	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947. r	Persons per Sq. Mile. r
Region : <i>Pioneer</i> . Area : 6,332 sq. miles.					
MACKAY	13,486	1,926.6	Pioneer	11,606	9.9
Mirani	4,567	5.5	Sarina	3,268	6.0
Nebo	534	0.1			
			Total	33,461	5.2
Region : <i>Port Denison</i> . Area : 9,750 sq. miles.					
BOWEN	3,276	689.7	Wangaratta	4,807	0.5
Proserpine	3,617	4.3			
			Total	11,700	1.2
Region : <i>Burdekin</i> . Area : 32,462 sq. miles.					
CHARTERS TOWERS	7,561	328.7	Hinchinbrook	9,212	7.6
TOWNSVILLE	34,109	494.3	Thuringowa	2,327	1.5
Ayr	12,462	6.3			
Dalrymple	2,311	0.1	Total	67,982	2.1
Region : <i>Northern</i> . Area : 91,159 sq. miles.					
CAIRNS	16,644	1,168.0	Herberton	3,198	1.3
Atherton	4,335	18.4	Johnstone	12,265	21.0
Cardwell	4,346	3.6	Mulgrave	10,485	15.2
Cook	1,139	0.02	Woothakata ^d	6,312	0.3
Douglas	2,493	3.3			
Eacham	3,740	8.4	Total	65,817	0.7
Etheridge	860	0.1			
Region : <i>North-Western</i> . Area : 100,556 sq. miles.					
HUGHENDEN	1,745	67.1	Flinders	1,565	0.1
Barkly Tableland	380	0.03	McKinlay	1,633	0.1
Boulia	676	0.03	Wyangarie	1,478	0.2
Cloncurry	6,267	0.3			
			Total	13,744	0.1
Region : <i>The Gulf</i> . Area : 54,080 sq. miles.					
Burke	250	0.01	Croydon	167	0.02
Carpentaria	610	0.02			
			Total	1,027	0.02

^a The populations shown in the table do not include that of Thursday Island Town, which is extra-regional, nor those of certain islands which are not included in any Local Authority Area.

^b Including Somerset Dam township, which is excluded from Esk Shire for administrative purposes.

^c Irrigation Area, not incorporated in any Local Authority Area.

^d Name changed to Mareeba from 18th December, 1947.

^r Revised in accordance with final Census results.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

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

The net production of all industries, primary, secondary, and tertiary, in Queensland, was valued at £131,500,000 in the last pre-war year, 1938-39. The importance of tertiary industry is shown by the fact that its services were valued, in that year, at £75,500,000, or 57·4 per cent. of the total production of the State. Production of primary industry was worth £39,000,000, or 29·7 per cent. of the total, while the production of secondary industry was worth £17,000,000, or 12·9 per cent.

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

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

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

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.	Proprietors. a	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.				
1945	44,802	7,288	17,763	69,853
1946	44,446	7,155	18,757	70,358
1947	41,812	6,917	20,170	68,899
1948	44,007	5,412	20,116	69,535
1949	43,614	5,181	20,267	69,062
FEMALES.				
1945	10,698	5,088	3,353	19,139
1946	11,143	4,533	3,243	18,919
1947	7,965	4,504	2,987	15,456
1948	8,303	3,839	2,753	14,895
1949	9,421	4,340	3,208	16,969
TOTAL.				
1945	55,500	12,376	21,116	88,992
1946	55,589	11,688	22,000	89,277
1947	49,777	11,421	23,157	84,355
1948	52,310	9,251	22,869	84,430
1949	53,035	9,521	23,475	86,031

a Including share-farmers.

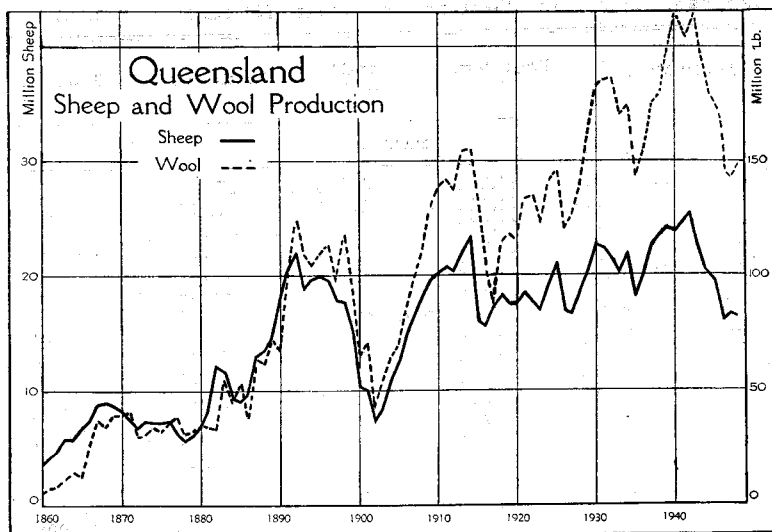
In addition to the permanent full-time workers shown in the above table, casual employees were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £4,884,140 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1949. This would have provided full-time employment for the whole year for about 12,000 men, compared with 10,000 in the previous twelve months.

2. LIVE STOCK.

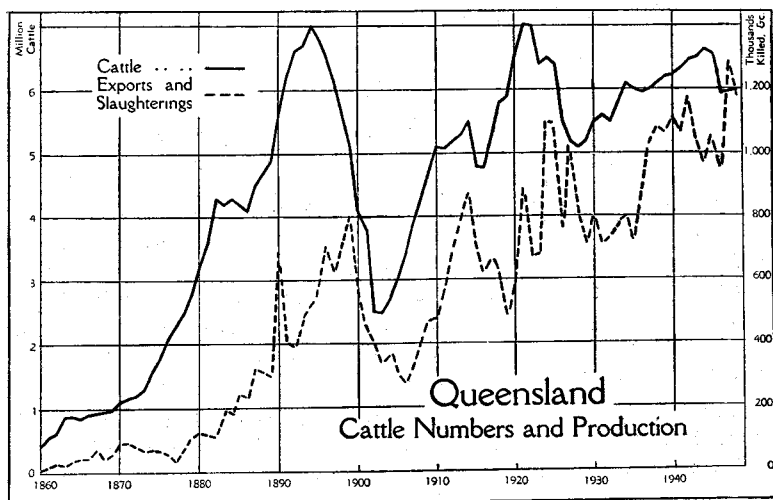
More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west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

Pig breeding is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts which, at 31st March, 1949, contained 83 per cent. of the total number in the State. It is generally associated with dairy farming.

Types of Live Stock.—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified at the annual collection of statistics according to their principal types. The table on page 139 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



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



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

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31st MARCH.

Description.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Horses.</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	145,464	139,209	125,983	122,091	113,031
Other over 1 Yr.	215,293	210,038	202,268	198,980	197,127
Foals under 1 Yr.	19,913	18,110	14,921	14,510	14,549
Total Horses ..	380,670	367,357	343,172	335,581	324,707
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Cows and Heifers	2,236,530	2,210,965	1,997,573	2,017,523	2,081,487
Calves under 1 Yr.	777,746	779,805	591,661	702,199	766,345
Bulls	69,388	69,243	62,589	64,714	65,629
Other	2,030,206	2,039,496	1,961,340	1,808,460	1,655,505
Total Beef Cattle	5,113,870	5,099,509	4,613,163	4,592,896	4,568,966
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Cows Milking ..	742,387	714,800	653,940	694,244	700,908
Cows Dry	258,991	273,035	237,247	228,778	229,558
Heifers	266,451	254,236	232,086	213,451	225,756
Calves under 1 Yr.	210,960	171,318	135,733	171,934	172,327
Bulls	30,453	29,312	28,177	27,853	28,269
Other ^a .. ..	..	..	44,939	46,304	66,013
Total Dairy Cattle	1,509,242	1,442,701	1,332,122	1,382,564	1,422,831
Total All Cattle	6,623,112	6,542,210	5,945,285	5,975,460	5,991,797
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Lambs & Hoggets	2,806,206	2,685,390	1,705,923	3,264,821	2,745,489
Rams	254,486	234,682	210,382	205,964	217,459
Breeding Ewes	8,223,012	8,221,509	7,565,416	7,604,566	7,324,116
Other Ewes ..	2,535,086	1,480,913	1,112,079	766,405	1,053,321
Wethers	7,473,330	6,321,268	5,490,540	4,900,873	5,158,572
Total Sheep ..	21,292,120	18,943,762	16,084,340	16,742,629	16,498,957
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars	12,237	11,220	10,265	10,923	11,419
Breeding Sows ..	51,124	45,909	40,096	48,411	49,281
Baconers and Porkers ..	128,268	136,029	106,226	107,717	120,892
Backfatters ..	4,980	5,586	4,287	3,931	4,523
Stores	115,127	103,890	87,191	86,358	99,896
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	126,352	112,777	92,085	120,762	121,311
Total Pigs ..	438,088	415,411	340,150	378,102	407,322

^a Including calves, cows, &c., for slaughter, which, prior to 1947, were included under other headings of dairy cattle.

The total number of cattle, 6,623,112, recorded in 1945 was the greatest since 1921 and 1922, and the figure had been exceeded in only three other years, 1893 to 1895. The increase during recent years had been confined to beef herds. Bad seasonal conditions, however, in 1946 caused a serious decrease in the number of cattle.

Sheep numbers in 1947 had fallen by 37·3 per cent. from the record high figure in 1943. The decline was due to a large extent to drought losses, particularly during 1946, an increase in slaughterings, and decreased lambings. Improved lambings in 1947 raised the total at March, 1948, by 658,289 compared with a year earlier, but a small decrease followed, leaving the total at 31st March, 1949, only 64·3 per cent. of the 1943 peak.

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

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1948.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	376,043	3,129,740	46,065,000	365,171
Victoria	221,454	2,174,203	17,931,173	271,492
Queensland	335,581	5,975,460	16,742,629	378,102
South Australia ..	100,619	445,287	9,055,237	100,343
Western Australia	74,537	815,610	10,443,798	93,180
Tasmania	23,125	244,107	2,086,528	45,149
N. Territory ^a ..	32,318	991,429	19,058	680
A. C. Territory ..	973	8,748	215,227	566
Total Australia	1,164,650	13,784,584	102,558,650	1,254,683
% Q'land. of Total	28·8	43·3	16·3	30·1

^a At 31st December, 1947.

Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of cattle and sheep in the maps on pages 142 and 143.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1948.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	45,900	558,496	2,772	112,187
Maryborough	42,053	711,133	1,374	104,837
Downs	47,110	703,936	2,235,028	102,122
Roma	15,570	251,697	2,699,133	2,185
South Western	12,591	178,188	2,935,685	290
<i>Total S. Queensland ..</i>	<i>163,224</i>	<i>2,403,450</i>	<i>7,873,992</i>	<i>321,621</i>
Rockhampton	36,023	1,021,822	39,335	38,177
Central Western	24,858	437,447	3,803,331	1,060
Far Western	12,051	259,282	2,013,589	120
<i>Total C. Queensland ..</i>	<i>72,932</i>	<i>1,718,551</i>	<i>5,856,255</i>	<i>39,357</i>
Mackay	18,263	124,311	1,264	1,300
Townsville	19,394	445,690	275	4,841
Cairns	20,084	190,290	24	10,538
Peninsula	3,994	76,110	..	40
North Western	37,690	1,017,058	3,010,819	405
<i>Total N. Queensland ..</i>	<i>99,425</i>	<i>1,853,459</i>	<i>3,012,382</i>	<i>17,124</i>
Total Queensland ..	335,581	5,975,460	16,742,629	378,102

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

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

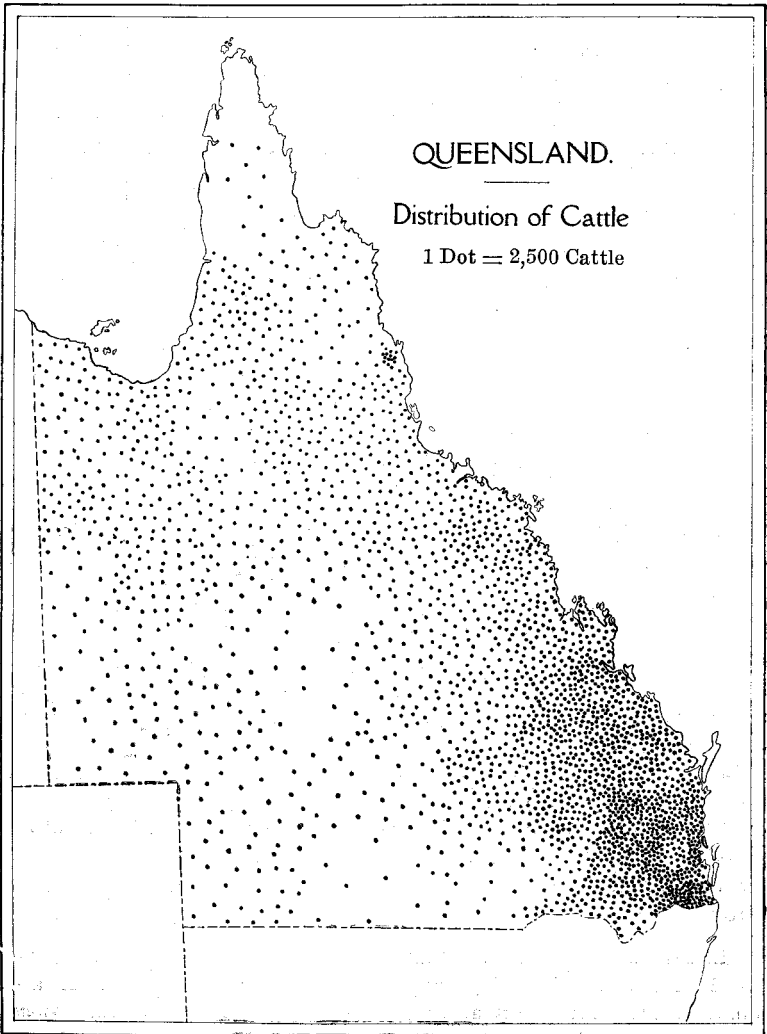
Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.			Pigs.	
	Slaughtering (incl. Calves).	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Slaughtering.	Slaughtering.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	
1939 ..	1,256,229	9,616,702	5,337,241	55·5	1,173,983	614,339	
1940 ..	1,263,059	9,337,131	4,508,724	48·3	1,305,953	711,557	
1941 ..	1,074,137	8,863,084	4,699,384	53·0	1,357,726	722,903	
1942 ..	1,079,822	8,389,036	4,442,189	53·0	1,868,230	567,838	
1943 ..	1,017,759	7,417,251	3,536,173	47·7	2,232,454	497,354	
1944 ..	954,125	6,872,199	3,110,739	45·3	1,986,656	539,039	
1945 ..	1,007,139	6,430,750	3,103,636	48·3	1,779,549	512,911	
1946 ..	803,767	5,990,869	2,152,802	35·9	1,254,434	462,725	
1947 ..	1,157,387	6,540,702	3,730,189	57·0	1,044,688	374,669	
1948 ..	1,149,398	6,159,620	3,278,247	53·2	990,827	453,813	

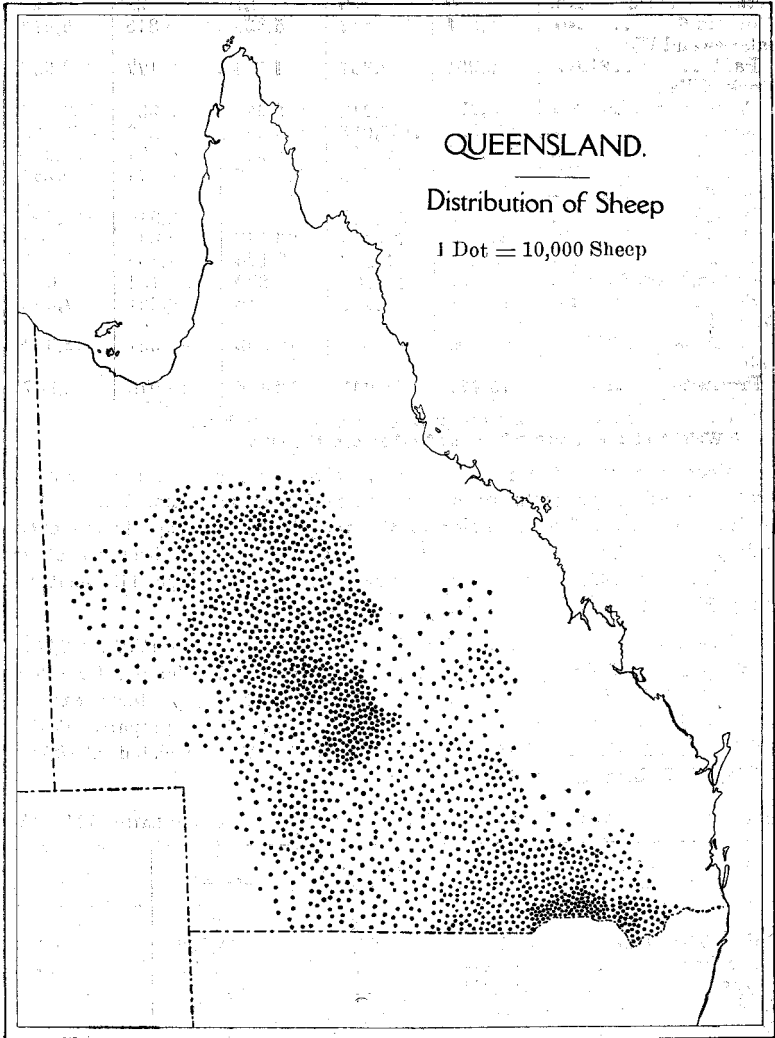
Deaths of stock from drought and other causes were recorded in 1948-49, compared with 1947-48 in brackets, as:—cattle, 327,967 (277,268); sheep, 1,594,441 (1,249,183).

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

In 1947-48, there were 20 meatworks and 8 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The table on page 144 shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1948. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.





MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Establishments No.	20	20	21	25	28
Workers ^a .. No.	6,504	6,557	5,629	5,816	5,918
Salaries and Wages Paid £1,000	2,251	2,367	1,764	2,177	2,535
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	725,270	730,443	582,273	869,262	923,086
Sheep .. No.	1,334,955	1,106,055	686,921	492,330	450,920
Lambs .. No.	106,655	108,519	95,281	74,197	71,095
Pigs .. No.	491,866	491,529	439,302	399,674	360,253
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 lb.	248,535	237,933	178,683	278,814	322,494
Mutton 1,000 lb.	32,828	35,115	26,148	17,035	19,365
Lamb 1,000 lb.	3,238	3,298	3,126	2,465	2,353
Bacon, Ham 1,000 lb.	26,701	29,703	23,879	20,124	21,603
Pork .. 1,000 lb.	13,379	9,171	15,748	9,221	7,528
Canned Products 1,000 lb. ^b	64,299	69,673	48,356	51,627	52,900
Value of All Products .. £1,000	15,421	15,941	12,445	15,975	18,867

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.

^b Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. Prior to the war, live stock exports consisted mainly of horses to India and Ceylon and some stud sheep to other countries. In 1947-48, 211 horses were exported, of which 113 went to Hong Kong, 72 to Singapore, and 20 to Burma.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, sheep worth £1,058,708, cattle worth £4,094,651, and pigs worth £129,678 left borderwise for other States in 1947-48. In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1947-48 for interstate destination consisted of 10,790 cattle, 6,577 sheep, and 405 calves.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. ^a	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	6,824,040	20,676	24,605	19,203
Other British ..	1,144,484	..	3,120	96
Egypt	161,215	..	..	..
France .. ..	..	232,823	..	..
Italy	5,845	9,641	..	..
Japan	23,026	..	..	..
Philippines ..	22,625	..	..	..
U.S.A.	5,503	5,630	5	..
Yugoslavia ..	47,300	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	62,091	8,697	32	..
Total	8,296,129	277,467	27,762	19,299

^a Excluding poultry and rabbits and hares.

3. WOOL.

As a wool producer, Queensland generally ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos.

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. <i>a</i>	Value of Wool Produced.
	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Shorn. <i>a</i>	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
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	10,033,227
1940 <i>b</i> ..	25,838,238	207,572,498	8.03	214,704,450	11,772,961
1941-42 <i>c</i>	25,662,930	196,064,793	7.64	204,119,026	11,634,784
1942-43 <i>c</i>	26,290,860	204,439,533	7.78	213,966,182	13,607,732
1943-44 <i>c</i>	23,918,077	185,169,584	7.74	194,354,517	12,655,677
1944-45 <i>c</i>	21,411,376	170,022,220	7.94	178,719,395	11,966,753
1945-46 <i>c</i>	19,955,644	162,046,416	8.12	173,249,484	10,864,186
1946-47 <i>c</i>	17,807,046	138,231,741	7.76	144,819,591	15,791,369
1947-48 <i>c</i>	16,832,805	136,780,486	8.13	143,289,503	26,178,992

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

b Year ended 31st December.

c Year ended 30th June.

d Including crutchings.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1947-48, 2,152,968 (12.8 per cent.) were lambs.

Australian Wool Production.—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool-producing State in the nineties. It then generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century, from 1917 to 1920, and since 1946-47. New South Wales now produces nearly one-half the Australian wool, although bad seasons have reduced its share since 1944-45, while Queensland and Victoria together supply about one-third. The actual production in 1947-48 is shown in the table on the next page.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State or Territory.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced.			Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn (including Crutchings).	Dead, Fellmongered, and Exported on Skins.	Total Production.	
	No.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.
N. S. Wales ..	43,691,400	382,142	40,118	422,260	8.75
Victoria ..	20,290,350	157,867	33,137	191,004	7.78
Queensland ..	16,832,805	136,780	6,510	143,290	8.13
S. Australia ..	9,328,822	88,651	15,025	103,676	9.50
W. Australia ..	10,969,197	88,910	6,500	95,410	8.11
Tasmania ..	2,084,714	14,634	692	15,326	7.02
N. Territory ..	<i>n</i>	300 ^a	5 ^a	305 ^a	<i>n</i>
A. C. Territory	219,770	1,744	23	1,767	7.93
Total ..	103,417,058	871,028	102,010	973,038	8.42

^a Estimated.ⁿ Not available.

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

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	%	%
Moreton ..	4,392	30,898	7.04	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	1,033	7,185	6.96	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	2,199,703	18,829,167	8.56	13.8	13.4
Roma ..	2,552,260	21,704,757	8.50	15.9	16.1
South Western ..	2,777,614	24,785,085	8.92	18.1	17.5
<i>Total S. Q'land.</i>	<i>7,535,002</i>	<i>65,357,092</i>	<i>8.67</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>47.0</i>
Rockhampton ..	41,641	274,966	6.60	0.2	0.3
Central Western ..	3,948,305	31,528,301	7.99	23.0	22.7
Far Western ..	2,056,227	15,986,249	7.77	11.7	12.0
<i>Total C. Q'land.</i>	<i>6,046,173</i>	<i>47,789,516</i>	<i>7.90</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>35.0</i>
Mackay ..	1,056	3,730	3.53	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	226	2,267	10.03	0.0	0.0
Cairns ..	11	53	4.82	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	3,250,337	23,627,828	7.27	17.3	18.0
<i>Total N. Q'land.</i>	<i>3,251,630</i>	<i>23,633,878</i>	<i>7.27</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Total Queensland	16,832,805	136,780,486	8.13	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1948, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium	28,384	..	..	23,843	41,897	23,110
France	32,671	..	..	7,784	41,531	30,897
Germany	13,485	..	..	..	223	3,306
Holland	5,581	..	..	..	2,554	3,548
Italy	4,906	..	..	463	27,437	9,028
Japan	11,092	..	..	..	..	291
Sweden	2,098	..	..	252	6,688	928
Switzerland ..	731	..	..	17	3,447	562
Turkey	111	..	95	..	8,137	2,646
United Kingdom..	77,091	17,600	53,802	54,731	62,382	52,894
U.S.A.	4,974	99,806	76,336	73,429	81,704	21,062
Other Countries ..	5,989	2,812	2,389	2,360	15,883	8,068
Total	187,113	120,218	132,622	162,879	291,883	156,340
VALUE (£1,000).						
Belgium	1,161	..	..	1,645	3,180	2,760
France	1,388	..	..	610	3,073	3,841
Germany	700	..	..	..	26	692
Holland	280	..	..	..	229	612
Italy	254	..	..	37	2,564	1,325
Japan	604	..	..	..	..	80
Sweden	105	..	..	15	561	150
Switzerland ..	46	..	..	1	410	58
Turkey	6	..	6	..	845	468
United Kingdom	3,381	1,245	3,717	4,154	4,602	5,523
U.S.A.	290	7,667	5,746	5,519	7,473	3,672
Other Countries ..	307	190	143	150	1,480 ^r	1,179
Total	8,522	9,102	9,612	12,131	24,443 ^r	20,360

^r Revised since last issue.

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1947-48, exports of scoured wool were 21,880,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (11,602,000 lb.), France (3,453,000 lb.), and Belgium (1,722,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1948, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from

Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool was appraised. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year.	Sales. <i>a</i>	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1938-39	11	538,087	159,214,271	7,460,562	7,574,004	10-56	18-20
1939-40	12	658,540	194,752,414	10,397,553	11,811,477	13-35	22-54
1940-41	14	600,032	170,359,140	13,739,304	10,757,189	13-26	23-47
1941-42	14	627,765	180,147,464	13,498,855	11,336,718	13-46	21-91
1942-43	16	659,559	195,545,062	13,058,676	14,105,099	15-50	27-09
1943-44	16	611,157	174,336,167	13,432,179	13,096,411	15-89	27-82
1944-45	11	533,090	151,670,749	11,335,379	11,416,193	16-04	27-09
1945-46	13	591,417	169,723,974	12,073,473	12,589,117	15-87	27-11
1946-47	9	469,033	129,839,611	10,582,791	16,473,533	26-48	48-68
1947-48	8	478,680	138,910,375	8,876,596	28,665,231	45-35	65-37

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

Wool Processing.—In 1947-48, there were 12 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 2,431,062 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Establishments .. No.	17	17	17	17	15
Workers <i>a</i> .. No.	1,150	1,098	1,036	1,072	1,079
Salaries and Wages £	239,396	233,664	244,039	277,922	292,885
Materials Used—					
Sheepskins .. 1,000	1,124	1,040	768	622	563
Greasy Wool 1,000 lb.	35,258	28,469	31,139	33,364	25,979
Production—					
Scoured Wool <i>b</i> 1,000lb.	21,196	17,404	17,750	18,289	15,321
Tweed & Cloth Sq. Yds.	698,908	837,473	992,347	1,215,672	1,202,043
Flannel .. Sq. Yds.	552,197	702,048	574,127	539,698	577,654
Blankets .. Pairs	104,587	76,781	27,982	11,162	<i>n</i>

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

n Not available for publication.

4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1947-48 were worth £15,340,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £3,049,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1939-40	1,080,430	814,445	210,290	142,846	13,849	106,710	8,824
1940-41	1,058,009	775,071	227,607	119,940	11,733	75,173	4,281
1941-42	1,115,760	714,160	318,600	97,623	16,360	43,004	7,655
1942-43	1,308,780	764,629	270,631	113,211	28,541	44,934	4,877
1943-44	1,290,398	749,162	273,697	103,032	24,051	40,175	3,109
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47	1,145,742 ^c	653,940	259,716 ^c	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625 ^c	694,244	251,930 ^c	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229 ^c	700,908	262,565 ^c	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744

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

b Including heifers within three months of calving up to 1941-42, thereafter all heifers one year and over.

c Including half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 139.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
				No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	297,174	75,607	254	347	30,554	..	3
Maryborough..	245,095	57,930	236	371	32,291	..	2,184
Downs ..	206,855	66,659	322	319	23,101	..	18,685
Roma ..	11,316	1,812	160	29	872	..	..
South Western	1,749	140	80	4	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i>	<i>762,189</i>	<i>202,148</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>86,818</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>20,872</i>
Rockhampton	123,626	24,677	200	150	12,704	..	724
Cent. Western	4,400	244	55	10	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,246	54	44	1	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>129,272</i>	<i>24,975</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>12,704</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>724</i>
Mackay ..	15,716	1,848	118	53	631	..	..
Townsville ..	4,177	496	119	7	..	..	..
Cairns ..	32,567	8,485	261	32	3,904	11	..
Peninsula ..	158	9	55	..	..	..	..
North Western	2,095	69	33	2	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>54,713</i>	<i>10,907</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>4,535</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land..	946,174	238,030	252	1,325	104,057	11	21,596

a Milking and dry cows at 31st March, 1948.

b Year ended 31st March, 1948, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.

c Year ended 30th June, 1948.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1947-48, Maryborough Statistical Division produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Moreton and Downs Divisions together produced about one-half, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Almost all the cheese comes from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	862,041	295,370	343	80,066	5,918	31,751
Victoria ..	896,886	435,636	486	132,910	36,239	24,996
Queensland ..	946,174	272,791	288	105,382	21,607	22,719
S. Australia ..	166,954	92,498	554	21,537	25,827	10,941
W. Australia ..	132,305	50,363	381	16,219	2,291	9,481
Tasmania ..	79,135	32,936	416	10,818	1,028	2,949
A.C.T. ..	1,770	578	327	11	..	..
Total^d ..	3,085,265	1,180,172	383	366,943	92,910	102,837

a Milking and dry, at 31st March, 1948.

b Year ended 30th June, 1948.

c Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1948, latter for year ended 31st March, 1948.

d Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

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

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Dairy Farmers ^a No.	31,213	31,108	30,740	30,384	30,152
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,616	1,325	1,325	1,263	1,325
£	114,950	92,795	99,177	105,542	121,682
Dairy Factories No.	99	101	99	98	101
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	753,912	746,924	739,970	758,000	777,483
Plant .. £	859,570	857,598	849,635	838,704	884,594
Workers ^b No.	1,710	1,673	1,653	1,503	1,575
Salaries and Wages £	476,398	485,170	486,993	447,220	531,895
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	101,416	95,009	101,242	74,096	104,057
£	7,213,770	6,654,130	7,578,510	6,191,163	9,558,109
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	24,042	22,627	26,932	17,291	21,596
£	997,288	960,650	1,195,970	836,213	1,149,844

a Owners of one or more dairy cattle.

b Average for whole year.

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

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 149.

Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during the last few years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1948, over 1,700 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,185,000 fowls, of which 1,073,000 were hens and pullets, while, on other rural holdings, there were 739,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1947-48 amounted to 8,594,000 doz. from commercial poultry farms and 3,170,000 doz. from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 11,764,000 doz. amounted to about 127 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 was estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6.0 in October, 1939, falling to 3.8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1948, were:—58,000 ducks, 18,000 turkeys, and 4,500 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1947-48, returns were received from 845 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,894,900 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 71 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,614,700 lb. and an average of 67 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 32,100 lb. was produced in 1947-48. The value of the products of the industry in 1947-48 was estimated at £63,000. For the marketing of honey, see Chapter 10.

5. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table which follows provides a

comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the recent war, 1939-40, and the three latest seasons available.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1900-01.	1939-40.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a	..	Ac.	72,651	262,181	229,736	219,394	215,378
Maize	..	Ac.	127,974	176,844	136,445	141,487	127,703
Wheat	..	Ac.	79,304	362,044	392,502	247,996	462,239
Green Forage	..	Ac.	41,445	550,716	581,905	543,030	511,115
Hay	..	Ac.	42,497	59,970	69,084	67,757	71,834
Cotton	..	Ac.	..	41,212	7,698	7,902	8,460
Peanuts	..	Ac.	^c	12,337	25,203	38,800	34,645
Potatoes, English	..	Ac.	11,060	12,446	15,216	10,536	10,664
Pumpkins	..	Ac.	14,232	28,097	40,355	34,106	29,970
Tobacco	..	Ac.	665	3,653	1,897	2,255	1,912
Bananas ^b	..	Ac.	6,215	6,345	5,941	6,145	6,616
Pineapples ^b	..	Ac.	939	5,451	5,126	4,907	6,175
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane	..	1,000 Tons	848	6,039	4,552	3,717	4,151
Maize	..	1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	2,860	2,943	3,487
Wheat	..	1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	8,188	705	10,685
Hay	..	.. Tons	78,758	102,750	126,258 ^d	106,103 ^d	132,694 ^d
Cotton	..	1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	1,819	3,022	2,064
Peanuts	..	1,000 Lb.	^c	13,020	29,786	50,960	35,403
Potatoes, English	..	.. Tons	20,014	28,306	33,605	22,599	29,299
Pumpkins	..	.. Tons	43,740	75,164	95,239	70,734	75,038
Tobacco	..	1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	1,412	1,969	1,581
Bananas	..	100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	6,457	6,170	5,859
Pineapples	..	100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	16,427	15,351	20,735
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane	..	.. Tons	11.68	23.03	19.81	16.94	19.27
Maize	..	.. Bush.	19.20	18.91	20.96	20.80	27.30
Wheat	..	.. Bush.	15.06	18.77	20.86	2.84	23.11
Hay	..	.. Tons	1.85	1.71	1.83	1.57	1.85
Cotton	..	.. Lb.	..	425	236	382	244
Peanuts	..	.. Lb.	^c	1,055	1,182	1,313	1,022
Potatoes, English	..	.. Tons	1.81	2.27	2.21	2.14	2.75
Pumpkins	..	.. Tons	3.07	2.68	2.36	2.07	2.54
Tobacco	..	.. Lb.	679	573	744	873	827
Bananas	..	Bush.	140	100	109	100	89
Pineapples	..	.. Doz.	452	437	320	313	336

^a Area cut for crushing each year.

^b Area bearing only.

^c Not collected separately.

^d Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture.

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

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a Ac.	7,113	..	215,378	..	..	..	222,491
Maize .. Ac.	86,979	7,968	127,703	..	90	7	222,747
Wheat 1,000 Ac.	5,043	3,227	462	2,375	2,760	8	13,875
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Ac.	488	46	511	141	350	44	1,580
Hay 1,000 Ac.	628	657	72	269	184	43	1,853
Cotton .. Ac.	..	..	8,460	..	..	..	8,460
Peanuts .. Ac.	..	..	34,645	..	..	..	34,645
Potatoes ^b .. Ac.	21,911	59,400	10,664	6,202	6,955	40,382	145,514
Pumpkins ^c Ac.	5,235	2,191	29,970	639	1,495	53	39,583
Tobacco .. Ac.	414	958	1,912	..	559	..	3,843
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	267	..	4,151	..	..	..	4,418
Maize 1,000 Bush.	2,357	324	3,487	..	^d	^e	6,169
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	95,227	46,962	10,685	32,524	34,500	118	220,016
Hay 1,000 Tons	978	1,043	133	444	199	68	2,865
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	2,064	..	..	..	2,064
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	..	..	35,403	..	..	..	35,403
Potatoes ^b .. Tons	65,535	184,882	29,299	34,181	40,608	142,746	497,251
Pumpkins ^c .. Tons	15,017	9,855	75,038	3,727	3,785	222	107,644
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	338	130	1,581	..	438	..	2,487
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	37.54	..	19.27	..	..	..	19.81
Maize .. Bush.	27.10	40.66	27.30	..	11.11	15.71	27.69
Wheat .. Bush.	18.88	14.55	23.11	13.69	12.50	15.20	15.86
Hay Tons	1.56	1.59	1.85	1.50	1.08	1.58	1.55
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	244	..	..	..	244
Peanuts .. Lb.	..	..	1,022	..	..	..	1,022
Potatoes ^b .. Tons	2.99	3.11	2.75	5.51	5.84	3.53	3.42
Pumpkins ^c .. Tons	2.87	4.50	2.54	5.83	2.53	4.19	2.72
Tobacco .. Lb.	816	136	827	..	783	..	647

^a Area cut for crushing.

^d 645 bushels.

^b Excluding sweet potatoes.

^e 110 bushels.

^c Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder in N.S.W. and S.A.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1947-48 has been estimated at £30,280,604. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1947-48 has been estimated at £27,130,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>			
Cut for Crushing	215,378	4,150,986 tons	10,315,706
Cut for Plants	14,705	225,063 tons	545,778
Standover, &c.	98,403	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat	462,239	10,684,563 bush.	6,269,314
Maize	127,703	3,486,882 bush.	1,303,326
Barley (2 row)	12,334	311,427 bush.	} 148,610
Barley (6 row)	4,876	121,941 bush.	
Oats	24,974	473,865 bush.	138,211
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed	6,815	32,825 cwt.	72,347
Panicum, Millet, &c.	16,086	126,659 cwt.	142,491
Sorghum	116,079	3,335,322 bush.	1,153,495
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne	239	13,940 lb.	1,975
Cultivated Grasses	4,449	2,027,648 lb.	33,945
Permanent Pasture	a	183,216 lb.	2,863
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Sorghum	47,106	..	282,636
Sugar and Cow Cane	6,792	..	28,854
Other Green Forage	457,307	..	1,764,250
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne	46,798	103,356 tons	1,193,594
Oaten	7,046	8,840 tons	83,980
Wheaten	7,388	8,956 tons	58,214
Other	10,602 ^b	12,238 tons	74,000
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot	471	5,540 tons	14,645
Broom Millet (Brush)	172	664 cwt.	2,727
Coffee	2	2,373 lb.	119
Cotton	8,460	2,064,282 lb.	46,213
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	1,864	12,590 bush.	22,033
Ginger	137	1,535,968 lb.	19,599
Peanuts	34,645	35,402,939 lb.	621,027
Potatoes (English)	10,664	29,299 tons	468,784
Potatoes (Sweet)	2,753	10,078 tons	36,439
Pumpkins	29,970	75,038 tons	438,124
Sunflowers (Seed)	2,823	2,828,224 lb.	50,504

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48—*continued.*

Crop.	Area	Production.	Gross Value.
	Under Crop.		
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Tobacco	1,912	1,581,440 lb.	272,764
Other (incl. Nurseries, &c.) ..	457	..	27,365
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Oranges	2,405	256,848 bush.	179,741
Lemons	317	67,277 bush.	31,469
Mandarins	1,367	133,264 bush.	104,945
Other	128	23,030 bush.	10,102
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	4,911	455,254 bush.	372,270
Apricots	250	22,386 bush.	22,708
Custard Apples	163	28,307 bush.	25,650
Figs	20	4,925 bush.	4,084
Mangoes	353	26,480 bush.	29,806
Nuts	179	79,407 lb.	3,032
Peaches	1,139	85,961 bush.	58,551
Pears	301	38,498 bush.	21,759
Plums	886	67,353 bush.	63,239
Other	46	2,822 bush.	3,321
<i>Grapes</i>	2,691	6,788,047 lb.	189,245
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	6,616	585,895 bush.	590,655
Papaws	1,101	358,132 bush.	139,958
Passion Fruit	179	11,928 bush.	15,997
Pineapples	6,175	2,073,472 doz.	958,366
Strawberries	119	387,227 lb.	35,661
Other	62	..	4,560
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	12,344	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans (French)	4,842	456,929 bush.	478,617
Beans (Navy)	1,119	12,253 bush.	16,710
Peas (Green)	1,356	72,727 bush.	90,306
Onions	2,378	12,843 tons	135,082
Tomatoes	6,759	735,715 bush.	621,691
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	2,277	463,734 doz.	180,211
Lettuces	291	175,989 bush.	39,599
Carrots	770	2,121 tons	39,682
Cucumbers	1,067	93,959 bush.	61,155
Turnips	560	1,740 tons	15,544
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,456	3,426 tons	34,869
Other	2,353	..	68,087
Total	1,848,539	..	30,280,604

^a Harvested from 2,804 acres of permanent pasture.

^b Not including 525 acres of permanent pasture, from which 696 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the past five seasons, and for 1939-40, the last season unaffected by war, are given on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	7,655	9,558	9,693	8,067	10,316
Maize	607	1,456	1,248	1,000	1,044	1,303
Wheat	1,314 ^a	1,038 ^a	1,495 ^a	2,255 ^a	179 ^a	6,269 ^a
Other Cereals ..	89	123	142	295	39	287
Green Forage ..	1,220	1,807	2,125	1,964	2,152	2,076
Hay	568	1,340	1,240	1,384	1,292	1,410
Cotton	301 ^a	212	186	42 ^a	66 ^a	46 ^a
Peanuts	115	351	371	494	849	621
Potatoes (English)	311	491 ^a	533 ^a	532 ^a	353 ^a	469
Pumpkins	316	668	656	590	499	438
Tobacco	193	232	164	190	271	273
Tomatoes	276	927	861	683	618	622
Apples	108	325	186	422	352	372
Bananas	374	842	810	716	616	591
Citrus Fruits ..	161	402	485	403	359	326
Grapes	87	319	208	218	181	189
Pineapples	467	881	846	792	715	958
Other Fruits ..	208	876	482	499	389	428
Other Agriculture	942	2,070	2,632	2,659	2,327	3,286
Total	18,086	22,015	24,228	24,831	20,373	30,280

^a Including bounty and assistance.

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 158).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Dozen.	Lb.	Lb.	Bush.
Moreton	33	755	444	1,263	32	..	244
Maryborough ..	38	991	74	685	146	1	17
Downs	10,345	763	..	..	20	403	144
Roma	219	..	..	..	1	..	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i> ..	10,635	2,509	518	1,948	199	404	406
Rockhampton ..	43	75	20	60	1,836	32	54
Central Western	7	..	..	..	1	..	1
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i> ..	50	75	20	60	1,837	32	55
Mackay .. ..	..	2	4	9	1	..	9
Townsville .. ..	..	6	8	39	20	3	254
Cairns .. ..	..	894	35	16	7	1,126	12
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	16	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i> ..	..	903	48	65	28	1,145	275
Total Q'land. ..	10,685	3,487	586	2,073	2,064	1,581	736

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

The industry is based on 33 "Central Mills", of which 32 operated during the 1947 season. Fifteen of the mills are controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 war stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The industry may be roughly grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts), and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1948 was 910,000 tons, produced from 6,434,000 tons of cane cut from 258,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
1870	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>			
1880	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1·27	<i>n</i>			
1890	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1·69	<i>n</i>			
1900	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11·68	1·28	9·17			
1910	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19·45	2·23	8·73			
1920	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15·03	1·88	8·00			
1930	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15·89	2·33	6·83			
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19·68	2·88	6·82			
1943	320,741	220,932	3,397,617	486,423	15·38	2·20	6·98			
1944	312,176	219,652	4,398,268	643,520	20·02	2·93	6·83			
1945	321,800	229,736	4,551,971	644,661	19·81	2·81	7·06			
1946	308,186	219,394	3,717,330	512,086	16·94	2·33	7·26			
1947	328,486	215,378	4,150,986	571,694	19·27	2·65	7·26			
<i>Divisions, 1947.</i>										
Cairns	122,166	94,498	1,912,167 ^c	255,959	20·23	} 3·16	{ 7·33			
Townsville ..	38,471	22,097	698,180 ^c	112,333	31·60			{ 6·54		
Mackay	101,391	58,009	646,156	92,482	11·14				{ 6·99	
Maryborough ..	60,240	35,829	754,350	93,032	21·05					{ 8·11
Moreton	6,218	4,945	140,133	17,888	28·34						{ 7·83

^a Excluding fodder crops.^b 94 per cent. net titre.^c Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 1,876,136 tons; and Townsville, 734,211 tons.ⁿ Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 605,254 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in the 1947-48 season, 94·5 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 5·5 per cent. in New South Wales. Victoria's small beet sugar industry produced 584 tons of sugar during the 1947-48 season.

While the sugar industry in Queensland has been stabilised near the level of its greatest development (over 300,000 acres under cane), production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached a maximum of 350,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, caused some decrease in later years. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920's, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres). Lower acreages followed during the war, and the area in 1947-48 was 16,428 acres.

Cane-fields in Queensland in 1947-48 yielded, per acre *harvested*, 19·27 tons of cane or 2·65 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 37·57 tons of cane or 4·72 tons of sugar. Owing to the longer time it takes cane to come to maturity, the yield of sugar per acre of cultivation

is, usually much lower in New South Wales than in Queensland. In 1946-47 and 1947-48, however, the yield of sugar per acre *cultivated* was less in Queensland than in New South Wales, the yields for the two seasons being 1.66 and 1.74 tons respectively in Queensland, compared with 2.46 and 2.04 tons in New South Wales. An unusually high proportion of newly-planted cane, low cane yields per acre cut, and low sugar content of the harvested crop, adversely affected the Queensland figure in these two seasons.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice.

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

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1947-48 was £2,865,119. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-quarter of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. <i>a</i>
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Ac.	12,368	19,041	4,911	7,130	12,109	20,360	75,978
Bananas .. Ac.	19,126	..	6,616	..	242	..	25,984
Citrus Fruits Ac.	25,263	4,978	4,217	4,345	3,992	..	42,796
Grapes .. Ac.	14,930	41,438	2,691	55,645	8,670	..	123,377
Pineapples .. Ac.	173	..	6,175	..	..	..	6,348
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,330	1,991	455	989	1,626	7,894	14,292
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,322	..	586	..	58	..	2,966
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,794	963	480	1,006	527	..	6,770
Grapes .. Tons	58,500	234,114	3,031	192,668	19,574	..	507,891
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	20	..	2,073	..	..	..	2,093
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Ac.	93,076	99,381	29,408	79,101	28,797	28,862	358,723
Non-Bearing Ac.	19,144	11,224	12,344	8,052	3,291	1,877	63,858
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	9,639	7,656	2,865	4,838	2,611	2,831	30,448

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £591,000 and £958,000 respectively in 1947-48. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently have declined to less than half that acreage. This has been due to

epidemics of disease, and competition in southern markets from increased plantings in northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (358,132 bushels in 1947-48) and custard apples (28,307 bushels in 1947-48) 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 £285,000 in 1947-48, 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 £189,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1947-48, 27,712 gallons of wine were made from 402,113 lb. of grapes, while 6,385,934 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 1947-48, the State produced 455,254 bushels of apples, 85,961 bushels of peaches, 67,353 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The production of the five fruits mentioned was about 15 per cent. lower than in the record 1943-44 season, but their value was only 2 per cent. lower at £539,000.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-5) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8,000,000 lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level. In 1944 the area fell to 17,000 acres, with a production of 8½m. lb., and in 1945, 1946, and 1947 the area was steady around 8,000 acres, yielding 1·8m., 3·0m., and 2·1m. lb. in the three years respectively.

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

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

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

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1947, the Local Authority Area of Banana supplied 78 per cent. of the whole crop.

Grain Sorghum.—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 116,079 acres in 1947-48 for a yield of 3,335,322 bushels of grain, valued at £1,153,000. The crop is harvested mechanically, and has a feed value little, if anything, less than that of maize. It is high yielding, up to 120 bushels to the acre having been harvested. The grain is used extensively for poultry and stock feeding. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres in the Peak Downs Shire. For 1949-50, the area sown was about 66,000 acres, divided between the Peak Downs, Emerald, and Bauhinia Shires.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 47,106 acres were planted in 1947-48, from which fodder valued at £283,000 was obtained.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years, 1904 to 1906, with high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1947-48, Queensland produced almost two-thirds of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Western Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1947-48 was 1,912 acres, producing 1,581,440 lb. of dried leaf. Two-thirds of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and most of the remainder from the Texas district, south of the Downs. Small quantities were produced in the Hinchinbrook, Miriam Vale, and Cook Shires.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased acreages, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000, while, in 1947-48, 34,645 acres yielded 35,403,000 lb., valued at £621,000. Most of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, and some are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but reached 3,299 in 1930, 10,293 in 1933, and 21,239 in 1939.

In 1947-48, 6,815 acres produced 32,825 cwt., worth £72,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from tubers of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861, the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1947-48, the area was 471 acres and the production 5,540 tons, worth £15,000. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a small amount in the Gympie section of the Maryborough Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Downs, was worth £6½m. in 1947-48. Maize was worth £1,303,000 in 1947-48 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

Artificial Fertilisers.—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
1943-44	155,463	16,068	11,930	15,103	1,110	199,674
1944-45	177,794	20,546	13,480	16,537	1,672	230,029
1945-46	200,462	17,812	16,543	19,850	2,277	256,944
1946-47	197,428	16,014	17,000	22,113	1,354	253,909
1947-48	202,556	15,701	18,047	24,214	1,338	261,856
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.)						
1943-44	67,314	13,095	6,215	13,185	1,117	100,926
1944-45	105,693	17,757	10,023	14,332	2,008	149,813
1945-46	98,756	17,297	14,394	19,457	2,955	152,859
1946-47	117,703	14,947	9,113	22,423	1,617	165,803
1947-48	72,782	13,274	9,411	21,421	1,225	118,113
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.)						
1943-44	395,721	90,603	68,971	17,681	456	573,432
1944-45	465,724	111,147	77,286	18,056	1,227	673,440
1945-46	552,306	106,684	104,102	19,477	1,241	783,810
1946-47	686,746	100,487	113,076	18,841	529	919,679
1947-48	732,381	99,408	118,274	19,792	697	970,552
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.)						
1943-44	3.0	6.5	6.3	2.0	1.4	3.4
1944-45	3.2	6.3	6.5	2.0	1.9	3.6
1945-46	3.2	6.9	7.2	2.0	1.8	3.6
1946-47	4.1	7.2	7.2	1.9	1.6	4.3
1947-48	4.0	7.2	7.1	1.7	1.4	4.2

Before the war, in 1939-40 season, 268,266 acres were fertilised with artificial fertilisers, 1,233,360 cwt. being used, or an average of 4.6 cwt. per acre. Shortage of fertilisers after the entry of Japan into the war, combined with manpower difficulties in the rural industry, caused a fall in the area fertilised in 1942-43 to 148,663 acres, and the amount applied per acre fell to 3.3 cwt. The areas fertilised in 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 had almost recovered to the 1939-40 level, but fertilisers used were only 76, 88, and 88 per cent. respectively of the amount used in 1939-40.

No particulars are available for separate crops fertilised in 1939-40, but there is no doubt that there was a substantial increase during the war in the area of vegetables fertilised, and in fertilisers used thereon.

Machinery on Holdings.—There has been a substantial increase during recent years in the mechanisation of rural industries, and notably in agriculture. This increase would have been greater but for the advent of the war and the consequent shortage of machinery and spare parts. The following table shows the types of machinery used and the numbers of each for the five years ended 1947-48. The increase during the past few years in the numbers of milking machines and tractors is very striking. See page 128 for irrigation on rural holdings.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	67,535	66,352	63,691	63,956	62,928
Disc Cultivators	n	n	19,787	20,671	21,400
Rotary Hoes	1,751	2,090	2,194	2,298	2,623
Harrows (Leaves)	94,289	93,692	98,366	102,627	105,381
Scarifiers	n	n	31,447	32,232	32,130
Other Cultivators	n	n	20,837	20,970	21,145
Fertiliser Distributors ..	4,565	4,744	5,181	5,355	5,618
Grain Drills	6,142	6,696	7,061	7,306	7,395
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,789	8,348	8,425	8,594	8,439
Sugar Cane Planters	n	n	4,319	4,442	4,620
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	3,029	3,177	3,408	3,452	3,581
Reapers and Binders	1,559	1,555	1,600	1,642	1,572
Other Harvesting Implements	22,836	22,766	24,152	24,355	24,588
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	643	697	785	819	900
Fruit Graders	608	665	774	785	819
Milking Machines (Stands)..	31,249	33,152	35,009	36,866	39,183
Shearing Machines (Stands)	n	n	n	13,166	13,293
Tractors—Wheeled	11,371	12,696	14,127	15,326	16,312
Tractors—Crawler or Track	1,924	1,957	2,228	2,466	2,637
Stationary Engines	34,456	35,571	35,115	36,326	38,668
Electric Motors	n	n	n	n	4,110

n Not available.

Assistance to Settlers—See Agricultural Bank, chapter 13.

6. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £721,000 in 1947-48, compared with approximately £350,000 before the recent war. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped fishing for pearl shell, bêche-de-mer, &c., and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. By 1945-46, catches of edible fish and crabs were back to pre-war level, and were greater in 1947-48. Oysters obtained in 1947-48, however, were little more than half the 1938-39 quantity, and the tropical pearl shell fisheries, which had been resumed in 1944-45, produced in 1947-48 only about one-third of their pre-war output, although the value was twice as high. Trochus shell production, after reviving to a high level in 1945-46 and 1946-47, was a little less than before the war. The following table gives details of production for five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	3,368	3,213	4,040	4,812	4,547
Crabs 1,000	161	196	205	218	198
Prawns 1,000 Lb.	106	163	176	215 ^r	253
Turtles No.	..	..	..	74	60
Oysters Sacks	2,275	3,773	3,721	3,968	3,587
Pearl Shell Tons	<i>a</i>	15	53	204	403
Bêche-de-mer Tons	<i>a</i>	..	..	21	5
Trochus Shell Tons	<i>a</i>	122	371	641	262
VALUE.					
Fish £	306,714	291,741	428,949	454,637	434,800
Crabs £	16,722	16,560	18,865	17,268	13,426
Prawns £	10,280	12,641	14,068	17,049	19,020
Turtles .. .. . £	..	..	..	151	200
Oysters £	8,659	12,917	14,131	17,149	15,916
Pearls £	<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..
Pearl Shell £	<i>a</i>	2,738	31,800	127,437	218,900
Bêche-de-mer £	<i>a</i>	..	..	2,610	500
Trochus Shell £	<i>a</i>	15,278	48,795	56,640	18,120
Total £	342,375	351,875	556,608	692,941	720,882

a No operations on account of the war.

^r Revised since last issue.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, and other sources amounted in 1948 to £10,243.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1947-48 are shown in the next table. In 1947-48, 93 boats, employing 966 men, were operating in pearl shell and bêche-de-mer fisheries, compared with 88 boats with 924 men in 1940-41, the last year before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-Mer.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	3,363	51	93	3,507
Value of Boats and Equipment £	663,696	5,570	178,650	847,916
Men Employed No.	5,676	107	966	6,749

7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1m. a year. From 1905 to 1918, the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, the value in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930's raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940. Following the resumption of silver, lead, and zinc production after the war, a record level of £9.2m. was reached in 1948.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal minerals, and the total value of all minerals, produced in Queensland for the pre-war year 1939 and the last five years.

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	51,223	63,223	62,733	72,281	69,646
Silver ..	3,885,963	112,254	112,710	980,538	2,100,966	2,306,869
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	15,804	15,007	6,481	2,778	3,149
Tin ..	1,239	1,232	930	977	1,396	683
Lead ..	45,292	..	..	12,754	29,590	30,779
Zinc ..	29,092	..	..	11,361	25,216	21,593
Rutile, &c. ^a	..	14,162	13,414	9,500	10,254	13,420
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,659,675	1,634,746	1,567,520	1,883,414	1,742,396
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ..	1,428,598	538,187	676,739	675,164	777,924	749,565
Silver ..	325,000	14,733	17,788	209,094	380,038	422,015
Copper ..	289,927	1,644,747	1,500,662	648,122	338,508	475,548
Tin ..	200,652	275,185	207,948	220,901	390,833	224,579
Lead ..	685,856	..	..	627,775	2,486,942	3,002,381
Zinc ..	415,571	..	..	519,124	1,738,600	1,687,325
Rutile, &c. ^a	..	123,955	126,020	127,476	152,889	226,678
Coal ..	1,167,844	1,785,621	1,759,311	1,692,272	2,237,738	2,347,065
Other ..	43,514	94,670	66,686	41,475	45,637	68,577
Total ..	4,556,962	4,477,098	4,355,154	4,761,403	8,549,109	9,203,733

^a Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 167).

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

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. It continued at a low ebb till 1933. From then till 1942 the annual value averaged a little over £1m.

During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort, which was further stimulated by high prices for these minerals, with the result that the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold in 1948 were 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 during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943, and concentrated on the production of copper, but in 1947 and 1948 the quantity of silver produced was back to over half of the 1939 output.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold, its value in 1944 and 1945 being little behind that of coal, but, in 1948, the quantity produced was only a little more than half the pre-war level. Mount Morgan is also a producer of this mineral.

Tin.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland, with smaller quantities near the southern border round Stanthorpe.

Lead and *Zinc* production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the war copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946, production was resumed, and by 1948 the combined value of these metals was over four times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply and reached 1.9 million tons in 1947. Ipswich is the main

coalfield, followed by Bowen, Clermont, Callide, and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. At Blair Athol, on the Clermont field, and also on the Callide field, coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The railway to Rockhampton is being improved to increase its carrying capacity, and meanwhile large quantities of coal are being transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

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

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The Oaks State battery at Kidston, and the Venus mill at Charters Towers, deal with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treat tin ore; and crushings of tin ore are made by the State battery at Bamford. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the war, but the Oaks battery and the Venus mill resumed operations in 1947. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. The State smelters at Chillagoe used to produce gold and copper, and small quantities of silver and lead, but they did not operate after July, 1943, and the assets have been transferred elsewhere or sold.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates three coal mines— at Collinsville (near Bowen), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (inland from Cairns). The output of these three mines amounted to 12 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1948.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1948 was 6,513, or 5·8 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 7,458. Details for the last ten years are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Metalliferous Mining.		Coal Mining.		Smelters, Mills, &c.	Quarries.	Total.
	Above Ground.	Under Ground.	Above Ground.	Under Ground.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1939 ..	3,787	3,544	563	2,052	972	587	11,485
1940 ..	2,713	2,746	573	2,087	912	498	9,529
1941 ..	2,217	2,839	625	2,261	867	422	9,231
1942 ..	1,521	1,844	634	2,204	691	273	7,167
1943 ..	1,538	1,299	662	2,219	541	291	6,550
1944 ..	1,495	1,013	716	2,202	588	238	6,252
1945 ..	1,196	1,040	746	2,222	550	214	5,968
1946 ..	1,576	1,306	881	2,329	601	330	7,023
1947 ..	1,548	1,536	943	2,394	689	285	7,395
1948 ..	1,692	1,486	897	2,438	671	274	7,458

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

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1947.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold Oz.	50,082	84,709	72,281	629	703,886	15,051
Silver Oz.	112,471 ^a	10,133	2,100,966	752	199,302	918,791
Copper Tons	2,391	..	2,778	..	917	7,954
Tin Tons	552	87	1,396	..	24	830
Lead Tons	<i>a</i>	..	29,590	21	..	7,719
Coal ^b Tons	11,683,123	6,313,823	1,883,414	193,351	730,506	167,140
VALUE.						
Gold £	539,008	911,681	777,924	6,770	7,575,574	161,986
Silver £	26,242 ^a	1,910	380,038	172	47,814	169,068
Copper £	290,905	..	338,508	..	6,071	1,057,825
Tin £	246,423	25,397	390,833	..	5,565	353,045
Lead £	<i>a</i>	..	2,486,942	1,504	..	660,861
Coal ^b £	12,101,178	1,237,213	2,237,738	67,777	840,249	154,725
Other £	13,068,565	30,427	1,937,126	3,133,159 ^c	387,004	1,667,246
Total £	26,272,321	2,206,628	8,549,109	3,209,382	8,862,277	4,224,756

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

^b Including brown coal in Victoria.

^c Including salt and iron.

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

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

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Accidents.	Persons.		Accidents.	Persons.		Accidents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1939 ..	295	10	285	77	1	76	4	..	4
1940 ..	226	9	217	64	2	62	7	1	6
1941 ..	253	7	247	62	1	61	1	2	2
1942 ..	311	8	304	75	1	74	2	..	2
1943 ..	277	7	271	96	1	95	..	..	..
1944 ..	310	5	305	68	1	67	..	..	..
1945 ..	341	7	337	74	1	73	4	..	4
1946 ..	306	8	301	67	..	67	2	2	..
1947 ..	361	5	358	77	2	75	..	..	..
1948 ..	297	5	292	54	1	53	..	..	..

Quarries.—During the year ended 30th June, 1948, 93 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during the year.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone. <i>a</i>	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry	4	..	113,725	113,725	42,935
Blue Metal	18	..	63,651	63,651	39,767
Limestone	8	..	33,838	33,838	24,215
Granite	8	2,012	44,978	46,990	26,000
Freestone, Sandstone	10	359	9,439	9,798	5,650
Other	45	531	249,104	249,635	44,277
Total	93	2,902	514,735	517,637	182,844

a Stone fashioned at the quarry.

8. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate re-forestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

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

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

There were 393 sawmills and 15 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1947-48. Particulars are shown in the following tables. Operations of 59 case mills which worked during 1947-48 are not included.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Mills No.	321	318	303	360	393
Workers ^a .. No.	4,901	4,847	4,884	5,626	5,909
Salaries and Wages ^b £	1,218,459	1,218,860	1,236,786	1,427,926	1,681,109
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. £	824,942	869,363	907,501	1,058,530	1,162,710
Sawn Timber Produced ^c					
Pine .. 1,000 S. Ft.	78,708	78,567	72,383	71,628	67,976
Hardw'd 1,000 S. Ft.	80,108	75,383	72,584	94,652	101,558
Other 1,000 S. Ft.	21,943	17,815	17,498	27,670	32,250
Total 1,000 S. Ft.	180,759	171,765	162,465	193,950	201,784
Value of Sawn Timber ^d					
Pine .. £	1,303,330	1,351,803	1,373,511	1,266,230	1,399,120
Hardwood .. £	1,356,423	1,324,124	1,336,545	1,856,411	2,259,598
Other .. £	444,773	404,663	396,988	633,047	865,372
Total .. £	3,104,526	3,080,590	3,107,044	3,755,688	4,524,090

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Only locally-grown timber included.

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

The sawmills were distributed in 1947-48 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 299; Central, 32; Northern, 62. The Southern division accounted for 148,204,978 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 12,039,303 super. feet, and the Northern for 41,539,737 super. feet.

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

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Mills No.	13	12	13	15	15
Workers ^a .. No.	752	761	839	1,096	1,175
Salaries and Wages ^b £	186,658	193,078	217,916	317,700	384,366
Land, Buildings, Plant ^c £	230,929	164,355	197,648	221,843	224,108
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	26,167	25,016	30,429	28,491	32,429
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	69,290	70,527	73,581	87,180	99,823
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	15,590	5,487	19,612	27,276	16,788
Value of Plywood £	704,726	712,041	795,387	1,000,358	1,500,570
Value of Veneers £	48,815	18,363	67,367	109,337	116,834

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

9. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. 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, see section 10 of this chapter.)

Manufacturing in Various States.—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produ- tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		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...	15,062	267,669	90,722	122,957	71,973	86,618	512,517	210,247
Vic. ...	11,536	195,712	79,244	92,257	50,620	62,996	370,049	155,210
Q'land...	3,580	62,338	13,223	23,657	18,288	15,580	122,324	41,797
S.A. ...	2,821	57,641	14,265	24,280	15,011	19,132	101,842	37,455
W.A. ...	2,671	28,485	6,442	10,307	6,750	8,893	43,522	17,809
Tas. ...	1,220	17,034	3,958	6,789	6,254	5,612	28,494	12,043
Total	36,890	628,879	207,854	280,247	168,896	198,831	1,178,748	474,561

a Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Book values as returned by factory owners.

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

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and in New South Wales the possession of very extensive coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1947-48 for £365,457,000 out of a total value of production of £474,561,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and, at the end of the war, Queensland and Western Australia occupied much lower positions with respect to the other States in value of manufacturing production per head. For 1947-48, production per head was:—Victoria, £75-0; New South Wales, £69-9; South Australia, £57-4; Tasmania, £46-0; Queensland, £37-6; Western Australia, £35-0.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 360). On 9th February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, who was Chairman of the Committee, was also State Liaison Officer for the Commonwealth Secondary Industries Commission. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan, and also conducted a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries. Its report was presented to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division has taken over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry and it advises and assists worthwhile industries.

Manufacturing in Queensland.—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for five years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>b</i>	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <i>c</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1943-44	2,588	64,174	17,739,848	15,379,759	12,478,183	88,066,054	28,978,299
1944-45	2,720	64,880	17,625,674	15,565,209	12,873,257	90,240,765	29,612,460
1945-46	2,882	65,383	17,615,548	15,884,167	13,466,498	88,739,284	29,105,442
1946-47	3,305	71,108	19,876,781	16,852,798	14,462,400	97,534,238	34,238,883
1947-48	3,580	76,108	23,656,540	18,288,329	15,579,956	122,323,963	41,796,641

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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

In the above table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one

becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1947-48, production of factories (£41,797,000) was worth half the value of the net production of primary industries (£83,759,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 141; butter and cheese factories, pages 149 and 150; sugar mills, page 158; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 170.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. a	Salaries and Wages. b	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan..	1,369	39,678	12,197,337	56,354,982	21,359,939	13,869,596
Moreton ^c ..	391	7,589	2,110,106	9,343,009	3,033,665	2,219,742
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	73	4,500	1,301,413	3,297,541	1,637,213	1,021,246
Maryborough	369	5,821	1,710,171	11,506,012	3,237,132	2,751,404
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	55	1,095	329,999	2,266,132	647,475	539,832
<i>Gympie</i> ..	52	382	90,067	1,028,909	145,871	145,216
<i>Maryborough</i>	54	1,985	635,066	1,749,236	848,907	465,907
Downs ..	423	4,996	1,430,504	8,687,372	2,259,942	1,845,061
<i>Toowoomba</i>	128	2,920	878,229	3,685,050	1,306,305	908,028
<i>Warwick</i> ..	26	311	91,064	653,205	155,718	143,979
Roma ..	59	267	57,983	329,322	117,318	135,437
South Western	36	174	40,563	183,477	68,796	56,408
Total S. Q'land.	2,647	58,525	17,546,664	86,404,174	30,076,792	20,877,648
Rockhampton	277	5,612	1,897,348	9,405,164	2,692,431	2,352,751
<i>Rockhampton</i>	164	3,735	1,203,339	5,298,759	1,681,634	1,054,297
Cent. Western	77	407	99,772	1,109,449	159,385	116,548
Far Western ..	11	36	7,452	181,769	10,252	13,986
Total C. Q'land.	365	6,055	2,004,572	10,696,382	2,862,068	2,483,285
Mackay ..	135	2,077	658,383	3,321,699	926,808	1,789,194
<i>Mackay</i> ..	79	798	210,034	671,265	313,954	229,946
Townsville ..	186	4,170	1,580,665	8,157,393	2,495,553	2,520,721
<i>Ch. Towers</i>	22	135	28,253	119,271	57,270	29,593
<i>Townsville</i> ..	116	2,493	900,780	3,174,530	1,305,167	960,530
Cairns ..	214	4,993	1,701,869	9,489,406	2,803,824	5,621,477
<i>Cairns</i> ..	57	1,481	478,858	1,377,105	740,429	589,597
Peninsula } Nth. Western }	33	288	164,387	4,254,909	2,631,596	575,960
Total N. Q'land.	568	11,528	4,105,304	25,223,407	8,857,781	10,507,352
Total Q'land.	3,580	76,108	23,656,540	122,323,963	41,796,641	33,868,285

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories, in 1947-48, accounted for 72 per cent. of the State's total factory production, of which Brisbane's share was 51 per cent. Further details for Brisbane are given on page 180. Sawmills and butter factories are the main types of factories in Moreton and Maryborough, and sawmills and butter and cheese factories in the Downs.

About 21 per cent. of the State's factory production was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills were most important.

The remaining 7 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnyery at Rockhampton.

Factories by Type.—All the States of Australia have amongst their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Statistical Division.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Competitive.	
	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	7,057	4,153,475	11,366	6,037,580	21,255	11,168,884
Moreton ^b ..	2,146	946,337	3,817	1,516,668	1,626	570,660
Maryborough ..	2,749	1,877,276	2,277	959,307	795	400,549
Downs ..	1,722	839,871	1,589	677,843	1,685	742,228
Roma ..	83	42,476	176	71,349	8	3,493
South Western ..	9	3,287	134	55,080	31	10,429
Total S. Q'land.	13,766	7,862,722	19,359	9,317,827	25,400	12,896,243
Rockhampton ..	3,099	1,741,724	1,812	672,241	701	278,466
Central Western ..	104	49,086	233	89,545	70	20,754
Far Western ..	12	3,538	24	6,714	..	..
Total C. Q'land.	3,215	1,794,348	2,069	768,500	771	299,220
Mackay ..	1,231	597,051	439	180,506	407	149,251
Townsville ..	2,065	1,467,191	1,650	791,627	455	236,735
Cairns ..	3,708	2,138,107	912	427,528	373	238,189
Peninsula ..	190	2,586,491	98	45,105	..	..
Nth. Western }						
Total N. Q'land.	7,194	6,788,840	3,099	1,444,766	1,235	624,175
Total Q'land.	24,175	16,445,910	24,527	11,531,093	27,406	13,819,638

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

^b Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those

in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1947-48 increased by 22 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 47 and 55 per cent. respectively. In 1947-48, the metropolitan area had 78 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 46 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries.

Employment.—The following table shows details for 1947-48, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Industry.	Establish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	32	4,688	74	4,762	41	3	396	23
Butter and Cheese ..	100	1,341	229	1,570	16	7	128	83
Meat (including Bacon)	28	5,398	477	5,875	124	5	743	211
Other Food and Drink	780	5,866	2,018	7,884	105	136	617	564
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	408	6,669	278	6,947	71	6	522	112
Wool Scours, &c. ..	12	291	5	296	1	..	8	1
Boots and Shoes ..	24	699	648	1,347	17	34	126	141
Millinery and Dressmkg.	66	76	1,463	1,539	1	185	9	657
All Other Clothing ..	273	1,187	3,752	4,939	43	299	211	1,311
Vehicles	627	10,918	469	11,387	229	20	1,617	213
Other Metal Industries	387	12,119	656	12,775	193	27	1,889	204
Printing and Stationery	164	2,862	1,257	4,119	89	93	424	434
Other Industries ..	679	10,224	1,897	12,121	332	140	1,370	527
Total	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1938-39	3,017	43,174	10,168	53,342	1,787	1,334	7,398	4,040
1939-40	2,995	44,207	10,513	54,720	2,066	1,379	7,842	4,268
1940-41	2,908	45,754	10,701	56,455	2,111	1,325	8,191	4,549
1941-42	2,724	48,825	12,214	61,039	2,519	1,503	8,353	4,970
1942-43	2,577	49,458	13,967	63,425	2,118	1,308	7,400	5,180
1943-44	2,588	49,889	13,860	63,749	1,724	1,017	7,591	4,954
1944-45	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461
1945-46	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022
1946-47	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376
1947-48	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481

a In terms of full employment for year.

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

Females.—In 1910, 6,779, or 20·0 per cent., of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16·6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15·8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18·9. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the proportionate increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. With a return towards peace-time conditions, the number of females decreased by 2,097 in the three years following 1942-43. In the next two years, their number rose again to 744 less than the 1942-43 peak, but a large increase of nearly 10,000 males in these two years reduced the female proportion to 17·5 per cent. in 1947-48.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1948, was 14,758, compared with 17,345 in 1942 and 14,559 in 1939. The numbers of juveniles of both sexes showed substantial increases in the early war years, but thereafter their numbers decreased until 1945-46. In 1948 boys and girls under 16 years were respectively 29·4 and 28·4 per cent. fewer than in 1939. Youths and girls from 16 to 21 years, however, increased in numbers in 1946-47 and 1947-48, so that at June, 1948, there were more of them employed than in June, 1939. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1948, was:—under 16 years, males, 2·0; females, 7·2; 16 years and under 21 years, males, 12·9; females, 33·9.

Size of Establishment.—The next table shows the distribution of factory employment according to the number of workers engaged in each establishment.

In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, and in 1947-48 they employed 45·9 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1947-48, employment in factories of all size groups increased, but the increases were relatively much less in the 51 to 100 and the 101 and over groups than in the smaller factories. Percentages of total workers in factories of various size groups in 1947-48, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—under 4 workers, 2·6 (4·2); 4 workers, 1·9 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 9·6 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 10·6 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 16·9 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 12·5 (14·6); 101 workers and over, 45·9 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown for 1947-48, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Meat (including Bacon), where 95 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Raw Sugar with 91 per cent., Vehicles with 59 per cent., and Other Metal Industries with 56 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (19 per cent.) in workshops with less than 11 workers. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes bakeries), where 33 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. For all industries together, 46 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 14 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT^a, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Estab-lish-ments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	15	50	373	4,324	4,762
Butter and Cheese ..	52	28	151	418	561	231	131	1,572
Meat (including Bacon)	6	..	10	42	222	..	5,638	5,918
Other Food and Drink	634	540	1,429	915	1,313	985	2,180	7,996
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	181	124	951	1,258	1,385	1,308	1,877	7,084
Woolscours, &c. ..	..	..	12	69	70	171	..	322
Boots and Shoes ..	5	..	7	36	374	248	677	1,347
Millinery and Dressmkg.	..	12	157	248	509	446	181	1,553
All Other Clothing ..	131	60	546	714	1,268	1,525	725	4,969
Vehicles	418	296	1,433	1,265	1,167	154	6,716	11,449
Other Metal Industries	142	104	731	1,019	2,010	1,661	7,138	12,805
Printing and Stationery	74	52	331	463	849	610	1,747	4,126
Other Industries ..	334	256	1,539	1,576	3,085	1,823	3,592	12,205
Total	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1938-39	2,268	1,096	5,319	5,846	8,557	7,915	23,104	54,105
1939-40	2,178	1,240	5,139	5,880	8,363	7,943	24,610	55,353
1940-41	2,160	1,080	4,858	5,609	8,417	7,827	27,022	56,973
1941-42	1,836	1,036	4,722	5,382	8,364	7,556	32,694	61,590
1942-43	1,645	1,084	4,236	5,443	7,585	7,470	36,492	63,955
1943-44	1,615	1,072	4,594	5,465	8,068	7,748	35,612	64,174
1944-45	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,880
1945-46	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383
1946-47	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108
1947-48	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108

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

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 172 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	14,119,950	173,988	10,763,088	3,182,874	1,804,358
Butter and Cheese ..	13,857,640	120,262	12,937,912	799,466	529,800
Meat (including Bacon)	18,866,710	278,970	15,212,483	3,375,257	2,534,991
Other Food and Drink	17,418,867	397,437	10,989,878	6,031,552	2,220,778
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	6,896,665	101,583	3,548,831	3,246,251	2,065,475
Wool Scours, &c. ..	3,363,695	17,713	3,121,626	224,356	114,205
Boots and Shoes ..	1,049,949	3,690	538,931	507,328	368,955
Millinery & Dressmkg.	756,377	3,961	365,234	387,182	263,738
All Other Clothing ..	3,246,766	26,603	1,510,865	1,709,298	1,032,573
Vehicles	7,920,281	96,904	2,668,951	5,154,426	3,432,235
Other Metal Industries	16,500,587	293,944	7,242,401	8,964,242	4,412,540
Printing & Stationery	3,920,079	43,093	1,741,385	2,135,601	1,274,894
Other Industries ..	14,406,397	430,951	7,896,638	6,078,808	3,601,998
Total	122,323,963	1,989,099	78,538,223	41,796,641	23,656,540

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1938-39	61,989,477	1,030,781	42,396,181	18,562,515	10,661,452
1939-40	67,344,707	1,096,440	46,037,064	20,211,203	11,188,481
1940-41	68,709,975	1,175,092	46,711,764	20,823,119	11,919,079
1941-42	74,456,263	1,370,274	49,136,295	23,949,694	14,206,432
1942-43	84,359,141	1,485,796	54,761,651	28,111,694	16,449,294
1943-44	88,066,054	1,501,456	57,586,299	28,978,299	17,739,848
1944-45	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674
1945-46	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548
1946-47	97,534,238	1,716,051	61,579,304	34,238,883	19,876,781
1947-48	122,323,963	1,989,099	78,538,223	41,796,641	23,656,540

a Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed.—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &C., QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population.
			Production.	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Production.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	61,839	7,913,783	668	379	1,662	2,860
Butter and Cheese	16,028	1,631,840	509	339	1,039	719
Meat (including Bacon)	22,070	2,905,846	575	431	495	3,033
Other Food and Drink ..	25,016	5,458,756	765	312	692	5,421
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	37,474	1,386,818	467	313	200	2,917
Wool Scours, &c.	840	99,672	758	395	337	202
Boots and Shoes	610	163,078	377	279	121	456
Millinery and Dressmkg.	180	176,275	252	178	115	348
All Other Clothing	1,196	728,493	346	220	147	1,536
Vehicles	17,338	2,663,806	453	319	234	4,632
Other Metal Industries ..	43,170	5,693,669	702	354	446	8,056
Printing and Stationery	5,543	1,632,263	518	319	396	1,919
Other Industries	38,357	3,413,986	502	310	282	5,463
Total	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,562

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1938-39	192,687	27,348,879	348	209	513	18,414
1939-40	199,598	27,663,706	369	214	506	19,791
1940-41	203,841	28,048,930	369	220	496	20,179
1941-42	208,186	28,784,668	392	241	472	23,108
1942-43	213,113	28,712,316	443	268	453	27,025
1943-44	218,220	27,857,942	455	287	437	27,477
1944-45	231,479	28,438,466	469	289	450	27,714
1945-46	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850
1946-47	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207
1947-48	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,562

a The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. Capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production. Wages and salaries per worker were moving gradually upwards before the war, but rose sharply from 1938-39 to 1943-44, and again in 1947-48 when they were 56 per cent. above 1938-39. From 1938-39 to 1947-48, the All Items Retail Price Index Number for Brisbane rose by

37 per cent., showing that there had been some increase in real earnings of factory workers. The increase in the value of production per worker from 1938-39 to 1947-48 (59 per cent.) was a little greater than the increase in average earnings, but, during the war, earnings rose faster than production per worker, probably because the war-time acceleration of production made it impossible for capital equipment to keep pace with increased numbers of workers, as may be seen from the second-last column of the table.

Metropolitan Factories.—Information for factories in the metropolitan area is given in the following table for the year 1947-48, together with a summary for the past ten years.

FACTORIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1947-48.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter and Cheese..	4	197	57,050	480,475	72,606	38,910
Meat (incl. Bacon)..	12	2,506	1,001,482	10,164,339	1,498,599	1,139,009
Other Food & Drink	211	4,491	1,362,494	10,760,198	3,585,558	3,190,412
Sawmills, Plywood	56	1,673	504,960	2,296,324	895,554	341,223
Wool Scours, &c. ..	5	226	79,824	1,869,645	177,425	46,813
Boots and Shoes ..	21	1,298	358,714	1,029,279	495,103	156,960
Millinery, Dressmkg.	57	1,482	254,657	723,666	368,210	167,901
All Other Clothing..	134	3,675	812,670	2,645,127	1,354,293	463,885
Vehicles ..	146	3,429	1,139,175	2,950,595	2,071,694	804,209
Other Metal Ind'tries	252	8,662	2,908,442	9,147,588	4,485,446	3,840,868
Printing, Stationery	81	3,175	1,003,494	3,188,355	1,669,132	1,210,924
Other Industries ..	390	8,864	2,714,375	11,099,391	4,686,319	2,468,482
Total ..	1,369	39,678	12,197,337	56,354,982	21,359,939	13,869,596

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1938-39	1,271	28,183	5,216,200	23,231,299	8,995,004	9,492,042
1939-40	1,238	28,522	5,421,937	25,428,933	9,292,912	9,491,022
1940-41	1,186	28,834	5,643,372	27,142,119	9,407,988	9,467,836
1941-42	1,137	32,215	6,993,458	32,234,266	11,556,675	10,738,851
1942-43	1,100	34,418	8,504,784	39,524,089	14,597,077	10,974,851
1943-44	1,088	34,424	9,301,957	40,640,103	15,522,300	10,335,809
1944-45	1,108	34,156	9,067,195	40,734,312	15,150,116	10,938,358
1945-46	1,150	33,808	8,799,504	39,633,710	15,356,423	11,507,138
1946-47	1,265	36,650	9,996,057	45,853,306	17,301,758	12,395,331
1947-48	1,369	39,678	12,197,337	56,354,982	21,359,939	13,869,596

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors from 1945-46. In all preceding years drawings of working proprietors are included.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £21,359,939, or 51.1 per cent., of the total factory production of the State for 1947-48, and provided 51.6 per cent. of the total salaries and wages (excluding drawings of working proprietors) paid.

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

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.		1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Aerated Waters	100 Gal.	76,676	66,179	71,637	73,005	67,680
Beer	100 Gal.	128,156	125,710	113,389	132,460	136,247
Biscuits	100 Lb.	26,190	23,433	24,703	31,607	52,680
Bricks, Ordinary	1,000	5,660	6,488	13,355	25,707	31,602
Butter	1,000 Lb.	101,416	95,009	101,242	74,096	104,058
Cheese ^a	1,000 Lb.	24,042	22,627	26,932	17,292	21,596
Cloth—						
Flannel	Sq. Yds.	552,197	702,048	574,127	539,698	577,654
Tweed, &c.	Sq. Yds.	698,908	837,473	992,347	1,215,672	1,202,043
Flour	Tons	125,603	124,473	96,984	98,232	102,143
Footwear—						
Boots and Shoes	Pairs	715,465	712,451	692,739	872,678	935,457
Slippers	Pairs	571,443	562,032	674,048	810,967	822,577
Fruit, Preserved	1,000 Lb.	10,204	7,029	8,931	9,319	25,737
Jam	1,000 Lb.	8,963	8,176	6,816	8,497	14,215
Leather—						
Dressed	1,000 Sq. Ft.	4,859	4,802	5,239	6,372	7,388
Sole	1,000 Lb.	5,992	5,980	6,774	6,927	7,648
Lime	Tons	13,205	14,111	15,210	18,452	15,008
Meat—						
Beef and Veal	1,000 Lb.	248,535	237,933	178,683	278,814	322,494
Mutton and Lamb	1,000 Lb.	36,066	38,413	29,274	19,500	21,718
Pork	1,000 Lb.	13,379	9,171	15,748	9,221	7,528
Bacon and Ham	1,000 Lb.	26,701	29,703	23,879	20,124	21,603
Canned	1,000 Lb.	64,299	69,673	48,356	51,627	52,900
Motor Bodies	No.	531	516	564	1,094	1,252
Pickles, Sauces, Chutney	100 Pts.	11,975	11,384	11,893	16,308	17,088
Plywood	1,000 Sq. Ft.	69,290	70,527	73,581	87,180	99,823
Soap, Ordinary	Cwt.	129,272	124,649	140,781	139,743	136,985
Soap, Sand	Cwt.	9,793	8,874	7,046	8,709	10,981
Soda Crystals	1,000 Lb.	3,608	2,322	2,010	2,045	1,995
Sugar, Raw	Tons	486,423	643,520	644,661	512,086	571,694
Timber, Sawn—						
Hardwood ^b	1,000 S. Ft.	80,108	75,383	72,970	95,425	102,282
Pine ^b	1,000 S. Ft.	78,708	78,897	72,819	72,096	68,334
Other ^b	1,000 S. Ft.	23,141	18,633	17,989	28,024	32,674
Veneers	1,000 Sq. Ft.	15,590	5,487	19,612	27,276	16,788
Wheatmeal	Tons	7,804	8,388	7,313	6,382	6,121
Wool, Scoured	1,000 Lb.	21,196	17,404	17,750	18,289	15,321

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

^b Including sawn timber produced in plywood mills.

10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—Forty-five generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1948. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, eighteen factories—six sugar mills, six butter factories, three garages, one sawmill, one meatworks, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use, and sold small amounts to nearby consumers, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1948, twenty-three Local Authority Councils operated electric undertakings, but six of these simply received and distributed electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations were operated by two City Councils (including Brisbane), four Town Councils, and eleven Shire Councils. Eighteen stations were controlled by Regional Electricity Boards. The ten remaining stations were operated by private organisations. The most important of these was the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of south-eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area. To provide for emergencies, the power-houses of the City Council and the City Electric Light Company have been interconnected. During 1947-48, Regional Boards took over three generating stations and two distributing authorities.

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.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1000 Units	No.
1943-44.. ..	48	625	2,523,918	170,272	479,712	182,806
1944-45.. ..	47	680	2,613,311	179,896	519,082	183,118
1945-46.. ..	47	797	2,876,359	184,232	529,241	190,324
1946-47.. ..	46	825	3,216,609	203,103	568,590	202,190
1947-48.. ..	46 ^c	796	3,679,770	225,801	669,520 ^d	216,323

a Average for whole year.

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

c Including 1 establishment closed down during the year.

d In addition, 83,579(000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 6,081(000) units were sold by these factories.

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

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Material Used.	Elec- tricity Gener- ated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generat- ing Stations. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million Units.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	84	3,613	1,743	4,971	3,399	11,478	16,032
Victoria ..	56	1,979	967	2,058	2,081	4,248	13,401
Queensland ..	46	796	356	1,399	670	2,129	3,680
S. Australia ..	39	1,052	402	1,113	488	2,085	5,578
W. Australia ..	106	860	355	1,224	395	1,750	2,542
Tasmania ..	1	126	51	19	867	159	4,084
Total ..	332	8,426	3,874	10,784	7,900	21,849	45,317

a Average for whole year.

b Excluding electricity generated in some other factories.

c Valued at the generating station.

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 ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. The Commission is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction. The number of private companies has been reduced by absorption and acquisition from 21 in 1938 to 7, and the number of publicly-owned undertakings has been reduced by the process of amalgamation into Regional Authorities from 47 to 30. At the middle of 1949, electricity was generated by 7 private companies and 30 public undertakings, including 5 Regional Boards, all subject to the general supervision of the State Electricity Commission, and well distributed throughout the State.

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

In 1940, an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply has now been

extended to a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs are controlled; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

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

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission's plans for the future control and development of electricity supply are designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and the predominantly primary producing economy. Under *The Regional Electric Authorities Act, 1945-46*, regions of electricity supply may be created and Regional Electricity Boards constituted to control the development of regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in their Regions and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in the Region and a representative of the Commission.

Five Regions and Regional Boards have been constituted. These comprise the Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, Cairns, and South Burnett Regions, covering an area of 95,000 square miles. Long range programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines, in these Regions have been formulated by the Commission and are now well advanced.

The programme of development prepared extends over a period of ten years and is divided into two co-ordinated five-year plans. During the first period, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supplies at basic locations. The second period of five years provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations then supplied, the ultimate purpose of the plan being the provision of ring transmission lines within each Region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each Region.

The financial operations of the Boards are under the control of the Commission.

Under the provisions of the Act the Boards are empowered to trade in electrical appliances and equipment and they have been carrying on this activity since their inception. The Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for the requirements of all Boards.

In conjunction with their trading activities, the Boards have introduced a hire-purchase system covering the larger items such as stoves,

refrigerators, hot-water systems, &c., in order that the consumer may take full advantage of the benefits to be derived from electricity supplies.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in a number of cases, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout the Commonwealth.

Electrical development is subsidised by the State Government, which provides subsidies up to one-third of capital cost of annual loan charges, with special subsidies of up to 50 per cent. for Authorities in isolated areas.

As from 1st July, 1948, a Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed in lieu of the previous Commission consisting of four Commissioners.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1947-48, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £14.4m., or by 109 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 218,000, or by 46 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 508.8m., or by 165 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 90 per cent. during this period, but the increase in the average revenue per consumer was only 51 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having decreased by 17 per cent.

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

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
					<i>b</i>		
			<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1— 250 ..	9	1,321	557	664	6.35	5.44	-0.91
251— 500 ..	14	5,090	825	1,021	4.49	4.69	0.20
501— 1,000 ..	5	4,119	868	1,269	3.52	3.69	0.17
1,001— 1,500 ..	1	1,170	1,272	1,646	2.82	2.03	-0.79
1,501— 3,000 ..	2	4,238	889	1,312	3.07	3.22	0.15
3,001—10,000 ..	1	3,910	1,269	1,410	2.25	2.24	-0.01
Over 10,000 ..	7	198,415	2,224	2,442	1.35	1.55	0.20
Total ..	39	218,263	2,107	2,331	1.45	1.64	0.19

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

b All consumers.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £15 17s. 11d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £14 14s. 7d.

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

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Works. <i>b</i>	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1943-44 ..	16	308	767,061	144,681	1,993,233	85,298
1944-45 ..	16	324	771,289	152,895	2,055,945	87,988
1945-46 ..	16	351	795,073	163,897	2,171,894	89,983
1946-47 ..	16	363	854,475	170,734	2,205,262	94,758
1947-48 ..	16	397	891,396	179,675	2,344,385	96,981

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1947-48 amounted to 36,736 tons, valued at £47,739, and 1,240,890 gallons of tar were sold for £23,214. In the metropolitan area, the four gasworks sold 1,789,224,000 cubic feet of gas during 1947-48.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States is made in the following table for 1947-48.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output.	Value of Works. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	39	1,361	646	887	15,758	4,487	3,952
Victoria ..	39	1,337	578	710	10,770	3,114	5,043
Queensland ..	16	397	150	180	2,344	791	891
S. Australia ..	3	388	171	126	1,775	644	1,208
W. Australia ..	4	180	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Tasmania ..	2	55	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Total ..	103	3,718	1,644	1,981	31,865	9,522	11,819

a Average for whole year.

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

c Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

11. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of buildings approved, and the value of proposed operations, have been available for Brisbane, the other eleven Cities, and the towns of Bowen, Charleville, Dalby, Innisfail, Longreach, Redcliffe, Roma, Southport, and Stanthorpe for a number of years.

Since the commencement of State Building Control at the end of 1945, similar particulars have been available for the rest of the State. The following table shows particulars of such operations during the ten years ended 1948 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table, except where otherwise indicated in the footnotes.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.		Other Building.	Total.	
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1939	1,862	1,164	129	1,080	2,373
1940	1,767	1,130	88	920	2,138
1941	2,025	1,444	71	603	2,118
1942 ^a	199	123	12	238	373
1943 ^a	56	10	13	120	143
1944 ^a	528	300	45	327	672
1945 ^a	1,778	1,233	73	357	1,663
1946 ^a	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
ELEVEN CITIES AND NINE TOWNS.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1939	1,643	789	115	521	1,425
1940	1,572	793	104	569	1,466
1941	1,541	803	116	325	1,244
1942 ^a	259	136	27	357	520
1943 ^a	47	11	12	35	58
1944 ^a	314	105	37	161	303
1945 ^a	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946 ^a	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530
1948	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
REST OF STATE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 ^b	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
TOTAL QUEENSLAND.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873

^a Excluding Commonwealth Government building. Commonwealth building for civil use was very small in these years.

^b Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each City and Town during 1948 are as follows. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1948.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	4,928	6,073,930	309,386	288	815,325	439,152	7,637,793
Bundaberg ..	246	244,309	29,169	29	7,071	5,689	286,238
Cairns ..	270	321,390	26,591	33	89,441	84,829	522,251
Charters Trs.	20	14,190	8,852	6	1,476	2,932	27,450
Gympie ..	98	90,213	12,210	6	2,100	11,432	115,955
Ipswich ..	293	308,470	27,809	10	9,673	36,963	382,915
Mackay ..	129	150,643	14,638	7	8,773	6,221	180,275
Maryborough	181	216,781	12,340	20	131,492	12,047	372,660
Rockhampton	389	420,360	35,631	31	20,085	33,171	509,247
Toowoomba..	454	556,018	81,657	58	135,687	41,814	815,176
Townsville ..	323	341,885	35,133	51	82,719	27,969	487,706
Warwick ..	53	56,221	15,132	18	9,064	3,304	83,721
Total Cities	7,384	8,794,410	608,548	557	1,312,906	705,523	11,421,387
Bowen ..	28	24,712	2,202	4	1,021	1,536	29,471
Charleville ..	11	8,710	3,864	8	5,644	5,895	24,113
Coolangatta	46	44,817	9,352	8	2,323	3,458	59,950
Dalby ..	72	77,545	6,769	16	10,893	7,872	103,079
Gladstone ..	47	41,067	2,639	5	20,028	16,328	80,062
Goondiwindi	31	30,123	4,518	8	10,970	816	46,427
Hughenden ..	1	500	..	..	..	197	697
Redcliffe ..	211	211,495	18,567	62	34,748	2,618	267,428
Roma ..	13	10,466	2,298	10	9,188	1,586	23,538
Southport ..	187	239,132	17,572	14	115,853	6,644	379,201
Thursday Is.	9	21,050	..	1	1,584	2,888	25,522
Total Towns	656	709,617	67,781	136	212,252	49,838	1,039,488
Total Shires	3,440	2,868,722	565,674	1,535	747,091	230,563	4,412,050
Total Q'land.	11,480	12,372,749	1,242,003	2,228	2,272,249	985,924	16,872,925

Before the war, it is likely that building approvals could be taken as measuring the amount of construction actually accomplished within a reasonably short period after the issue of the approval. However, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen has caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure

actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from a sample of the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns, the following table has been constructed. Although some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. <i>a</i>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Spon- sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Spon- sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946	10,890	948	6,667	7,615	700	4,838	5,538
1947	12,349	1,320	8,518	9,838	1,041	8,275	9,316
1948	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
Total Four Years ..	46,374	5,414	30,798	36,212	4,508	28,625	33,133

a Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals.

b Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last four years is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Work.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	Total Four Years.
New Dwellings	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Other New Buildings	4,337	8,240	9,481	11,079	33,137
Additions, Alterations, Re- pairs, and Maintenance..	751	1,097	1,766	1,618	5,232
	2,657	2,689	3,247	3,595 ^a	12,188
Total	7,745	12,026	14,494	16,292	50,557

a Subject to revision.

In addition to the work shown in the table as completed during the year, there were under construction at 31st December, 1949, dwellings to the value of approximately £5,665,000 and other new buildings to the value of £4,270,000.

Cost of Building.—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber, having a galvanised iron roof, a total floor area of 1,200 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and front and side verandahs. 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.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed During Year.							Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £401.	£401-£600.	£601-£800.	£801-£1,000.	£1,001-£1,200.	£1,201 and Over.			
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		
1938-39	550	<i>n</i>	267	262	<i>n</i>	..	..	552	610
1939-40	527	<i>n</i>	210	301	<i>n</i>	..	..	522	619
1940-41	582	<i>n</i>	175	306	<i>n</i>	..	..	489	631
1941-42	630	3	79	324	18	..	..	424	676
1942-43	660	..	6	18	..	..	..	24	653
1943-44	708	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	669
1944-45	840	..	..	11	51	2	..	64	880
1945-46	930	..	1	10	165	76	5	257	970	
1946-47	1,020	..	..	6	88	145	38	277	1,065
1947-48	<i>n</i>	..	1	5	52	129	89	276	1,124	

a For description, see above.

n Not available.

The average cost of the "standard" house was £645 in 1920-21, or £54 per square (100 square feet), and fell to £417, or £35 per square, in 1931-32. The 1946-47 cost was £85 per square. The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. It must be remembered that the average wooden house shown in the table may be of cheaper construction than the Workers' Dwellings "standard". The table also shows the average size of houses constructed since the war.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Floor Area.			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	£	£	£
1946	1,115	1,029	890	105	73	70
1947	1,130	1,026	967	119	86	84
1948	1,125	1,019	961	136	100	94
1949	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110

a Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1928. A uniform method for compiling net values from gross has been in operation in all States since 1936.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Average 2 Years Ended 30th June, 1930.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1933.	Average 6 Years Ended 30th June, 1939.	Average 6 Years Ended 30th June, 1945.	Year Ended 30th June, 1946.	Year Ended 30th June, 1947.	Year Ended 30th June, 1948.
PRIMARY. a							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 72,693	£1,000. 50,508	£1,000. 68,883	£1,000. 89,227	£1,000. 117,033	£1,000. 121,068 ^r	£1,000. 201,596
Victoria	42,792	30,849	42,725	58,932	67,024	90,128	125,250
Q'land. . .	33,969	28,076	35,370	51,219	57,217	59,466	83,909
S.A. . .	14,513	11,208	16,699	23,846	29,220	39,425	69,256
W.A. . .	16,706	12,838	18,268	22,678	23,414	31,021 ^r	50,490
Tasmania	6,628	4,420	6,507	10,645	12,092	13,355 ^r	16,970
Total. . .	187,301	137,899	188,452	256,547	306,000	354,463^r	547,471
Q'land. Proportion	% 18·14	% 20·36	% 18·77	% 19·96	% 18·70	% 16·78 ^r	% 15·33
MANUFACTURING.							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 70,238	£1,000. 48,582	£1,000. 72,855	£1,000. 137,788	£1,000. 153,179	£1,000. 186,546	£1,000. 218,611
Victoria	52,142	39,438	56,101	106,843	120,250	131,496	158,501
Q'land. . .	16,442	12,806	16,518	26,267	30,270	35,337	42,886
S.A. . .	11,773	7,524	11,606	23,322	25,601	31,066	38,670
W.A. . .	7,841	4,983	7,420	10,845	13,827	15,749	18,384
Tasmania	3,558	2,832	4,323	7,630	9,196	10,668	12,245
Total. . .	161,994	116,165	168,823	312,695	352,323	410,862	489,297
Q'land. Proportion	% 10·15	% 11·02	% 9·78	% 8·40	% 8·59	% 8·60	% 8·76
ALL PRODUCTION.							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 142,931	£1,000. 99,090	£1,000. 141,738	£1,000. 227,015	£1,000. 270,212	£1,000. 307,614 ^r	£1,000. 420,207
Victoria	94,934	70,287	98,826	165,775	187,274	221,624	283,751
Q'land. . .	50,411	40,882	51,888	77,486	87,487	94,803	126,795
S.A. . .	26,286	18,732	28,305	47,168	54,821	70,491	107,926
W.A. . .	24,547	17,821	25,688	33,523	37,241	46,770 ^r	68,874
Tasmania	10,186	7,252	10,830	18,275	21,288	24,023 ^r	29,215
Total. . .	349,295	254,064	357,275	569,242	658,323	765,325^r	1,036,768
Q'land. Proportion	% 14·43	% 16·09	% 14·52	% 13·61	% 13·29	% 12·39 ^r	% 12·23

a Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.
 r Revised since last issue.

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	2,617	3,185	3,936	1,828	9,228
Green Forage	1,807	2,125	1,964	2,152	2,076
Hay	1,340	1,240	1,384	1,292	1,410
Sugar Cane	8,063	9,984	10,108	8,488	10,861
Fruit	3,320	3,017	3,050	2,613	2,865
All Other	4,868	4,677	4,389	4,000	3,840
Total	22,015	24,228	24,831	20,373	30,280
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.)	12,268	11,401	10,168	15,087	25,005
Sheep Killed in Factories	986	991	649	725	988
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	641	596	610	1,009	1,078
Net Exports of Live Sheep	197	216	1,028	1,070	1,059
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>14,092</i>	<i>13,204</i>	<i>12,455</i>	<i>17,891</i>	<i>28,130</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	5,894	5,895	4,122	7,088	8,814
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	2,573	2,350	2,390	2,594	2,812
Net Exports of Live Cattle	3,064	1,862	3,115	2,860	4,095
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>11,531</i>	<i>10,107</i>	<i>9,627</i>	<i>12,542</i>	<i>15,721</i>
Horses and Goats ..	28	32	42	36	93
Total	25,651	23,343	22,124	30,469	43,944
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ^c	8,156	7,636	8,466	6,567	10,535
Milk for Factories ^d ..	959	903	1,150	790	1,252
Milk for Use as Such ^e ..	1,838	2,036	2,371	2,187	2,362
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	184	143	142	106	122
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>11,137</i>	<i>10,718</i>	<i>12,129</i>	<i>9,650</i>	<i>14,271</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	2,703	2,761	2,603	2,105	2,371
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a ..	145	59	60	101	176
Net Exports of Live Pigs	28	59	127	104	130
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>2,876</i>	<i>2,879</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>2,310</i>	<i>2,677</i>
Total	14,013	13,597	14,919	11,960	16,948
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	319	297	657	497	491
Eggs Produced	1,137	1,452	1,562	1,049	1,067
Total	1,456	1,749	2,219	1,546	1,558
Beo-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	55	32	57	54	63
Total Rural Production	63,190	62,940	64,150	64,402	92,793

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

Industry.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Wild Animals— Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	69	83	80	570	226
Forestry— Log Timber for Milling and Export	1,830	1,767	1,824	2,177	2,556
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,452	1,169	1,098	1,370	1,408
Total	3,282	2,936	2,922	3,547	3,964
Fishing— Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Turtles	342	334	476	506	483
Pearls, Shell, Bêche-de-mer	..	18	81	187	238
Total	342	352	557	693	721
Mining— Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ^b ..	1,386	1,373	1,446	1,744	2,839
Coal	1,824	1,786	1,759	1,692	2,238
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	173	218	193	169	198
Stone Quarry Products ..	201	163	223	299	354
Total	3,584	3,540	3,621	3,904	5,629
Total Primary Production	70,467	69,860	71,330	73,116	103,333

a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

b Gross value of ores before treatment.

c Including subsidy—1943-44, £1,679(000); 1944-45, £1,692(000); 1945-46, £1,640(000); 1946-47, £1,045(000); 1947-48, £1,821(000).

d Including subsidy—1943-44, £194(000); 1944-45, £187(000); 1945-46, £197(000); 1946-47, £109(000); 1947-48, £188(000).

e Including subsidy—1943-44, £94(000); 1944-45, £210(000); 1945-46, £295(000); 1946-47, £99(000); 1947-48, £139(000).

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1947-48 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,
QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Particulars.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets ..	30,280	43,944	18,569	5,629	4,911	103,333
Costs of Marketing ..	3,150	4,100	670	90	754	8,764
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	27,130	39,844	17,899	5,539	4,157	94,569
Costs of Production— Seeds and Fodder ..	2,300	1,590	2,440	c	d	6,330 ^e
Other Materials, &c. ..	2,100	640	430	1,160	150 ^e	4,480 ^e
Depreciation ^a	2,130	1,780	880	550	30 ^e	5,370 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	22,730	37,614	15,029	4,379	4,007	83,759

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

b Depreciation not deducted.

c Not applicable.

d Not available, but probably small.

e Incomplete.

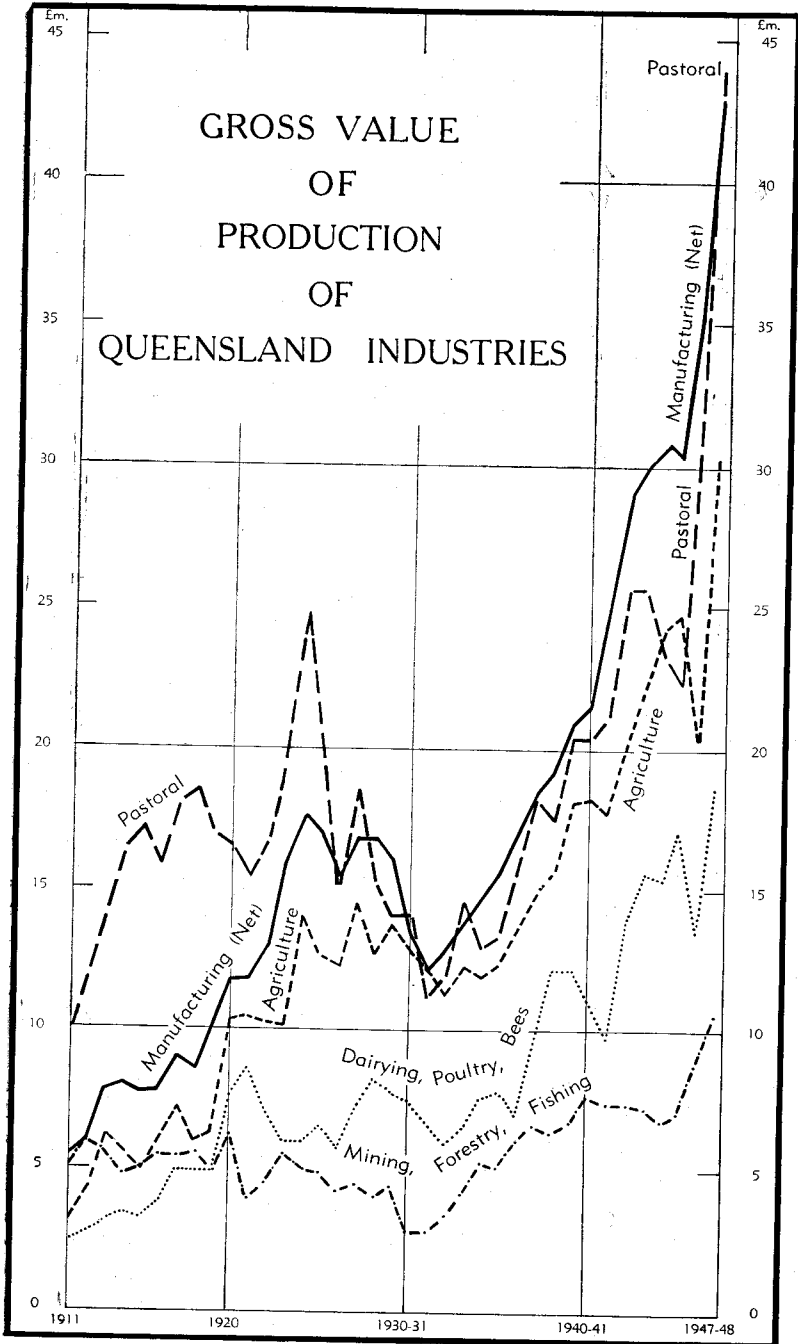
Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing,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

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,086	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,321	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,273	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,210	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,720	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	55,967	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,376	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,232	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,015	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,467	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,228	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	69,860	30,902
1945-46 ..	24,831	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	71,330	30,270
1946-47 ..	20,373	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,116	35,337
1947-48 ..	30,280	18,569	43,944	5,629	4,911	103,333	42,886

a Including Heat, Light, and Power.



13. NATIONAL INCOME.

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

The national income is the value of national production less the depreciation and maintenance required to keep capital intact, and less net payments of interest and dividends due abroad.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure, 1948-49*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1949-50 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the four years ended 1948-49. The presentation of the tables has been slightly altered, and the figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in some cases been revised.

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

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping existing capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of "national income" which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.), and net payments due overseas. (See table on page 197.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal gross national product valued at market prices, and is called gross national expenditure. It consists of the expenditure on goods and services of persons (for consumption and investment), public authorities, and financial enterprises, and the amount by which goods sold abroad exceed goods bought in other countries (i.e., net exports). The distribution of gross national expenditure is shown in the table on page 198.

National income is not the sole source of personal incomes. A certain element in personal income known as "transfer income" is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service, and is not therefore an element in national income. Such transfer incomes include age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income differs from national income in that it includes the amount of interest paid by public authorities on loans from the private sector of the economy, and pensions and cash benefits provided by public authorities which are not given in return for current productive services.

On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends. (See table on page 199.)

**NET NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,
AUSTRALIA.**

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Wages and Salaries	£m. 440	£m. 634	£m. 745	£m. 881	£m. 1,035
Pay and Allowances (in Cash and Kind) of Members of the Forces	4	154	31	23	20
Company Income	84	131	155	180	200
Public Authority Income from Business Undertakings	32	37	25	18	5
Income of Unincorporated Businesses, Farms, &c.	161	245	300	540	580
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	59	67	68	70	73
Other Rents and Interest	34	31	34	41	42
National Income	814	1,299	1,358	1,753	1,955
Allowances for Depreciation and Main- tenance	45	60	64	71	80
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	90	132	176	174	221
Gross National Product at Market Prices	949	1,491	1,598	1,998	2,256

Wages and salaries have increased by 135 per cent. since 1938-39. As a proportion of the national income, they were 54·1 per cent. in 1938-39, fell to about 47 per cent. during the war years, and recovered to 52·9 per cent. in 1948-49. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount was 54·5 per cent. of the national income in 1938-39 and 54·0 per cent. in 1948-49. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) almost doubled during the war years, but the figure for 1948-49 was less than one-sixth of the pre-war amount. Company income, like wages and salaries, was more than double the pre-war amount, while income from unincorporated businesses, which include farms, was more than three times as great as in 1938-39.

The aggregate value of the gross national product is the same as the gross national expenditure on goods and services both for final consumption and for investment. The distribution of gross national expenditure is shown in the table on the next page. In addition to the spending of individuals on consumers' goods and services, expenditure is made by private persons and organisations on new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks. This is shown as "Gross Private Investment". There is also the spending of public authorities,

including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities. The item "Financial Enterprises" stands for expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services. Another part of the total expenditure is taken up on expenditure on goods bought here and exported. The significant figure here is, of course, the net exports, being the excess of exports over imports.

Personal expenditure was 70 per cent. of the gross national expenditure in 1938-39, but declined to 50 per cent. in the early war years; in 1948-49 it was 63 per cent. of the total. Australian expenditure on war rose to its peak of £537m. in 1942-43. By 1947-48 it had fallen to £25m., but post-war defence needs increased it again to £74m. in 1948-49. This item accounted for most of the increase in the gross expenditure up to 1942-43, but, as it subsequently decreased, personal expenditure and private investment, including war-time arrears of maintenance, increased rapidly.

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Expenditure on Consumers' Goods and Services	667	846	1,008	1,234	1,418
Public Authority Expenditure on Goods and Services—					
Social and Administrative	46	65	93	116	127
Civil Works	56	46	79	99	137
War	13	230	86	25	74
Financial Enterprises	9	11	14	16	18
Gross Private Investment	140	205	325	460	400
Net Export of Goods and Services ..	18	88	-7	48	82
Gross National Expenditure ..	949	1,491	1,598	1,998	2,256

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits and interest on loans to public authorities. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal income only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income. The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items, while the second part of the table shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and

services for consumption, direct taxes, and savings (which include personal spending on capital equipment, as well as savings through assurance funds and marketing authorities, and in banks, &c.). Direct taxation and savings took 4.4 and 6.4 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1938-39, and 11.3 and 13.9 per cent. respectively in 1948-49.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, and Pay of Forces ..	444	788	776	904	1,055
Income of Unincorporated Businesses, Farms, Professions, &c.	161	245	300	540	580
Rent and Interest	87	107	112	115	119
Dividends	25	30	32	35	39
Cash Social Service Benefits	31	67	80	87	103
Deferred Pay of Forces .. .. .	..	72	14	7	..
Personal Income	748	1,309	1,314	1,688	1,896
Consumption Expenditure	667	846	1,008	1,234	1,418
Direct Taxes	33	171	167	178	215
Savings—					
Assurance Funds	4	8	11	15	18
Marketing Authorities .. .. .	..	21	13	77	-4
Other	44	263	115	184	249

Personal income of the residents of each of the various States was estimated until 1945-46, but the figures are not available since that year. In 1945-46, the estimated personal income of residents of Queensland was £183m., or 14 per cent. of the total estimate for Australia.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the table which follows on the next page. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net Borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises. It is equal to the net increase in indebtedness of all public authorities to the private portion of the economy.

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

The net increase in oversea indebtedness of all public authorities is shown near the end of the second table on the next page. The table also shows changes in private debt, international reserves, and in Australia's total indebtedness to the outside world. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for the changes in national indebtedness.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-	1945-	1946-	1947-	1948-
	39.	46.	47.	48.	49.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons	33	171	167	178	215
Other Direct Taxes	16	56	54	70	73
Indirect Taxes	92	170	217	229	262
Less Subsidies	-2	-38	-41	-55	-41
Net Taxation	139	359	397	422	509
Business Undertakings Surplus	32	37	25	18	5
Rent and Interest Received	13	17	18	20	21
Net Borrowing	27	161	12	-24	8
Total Receipts	211	574	452	436	543
Interest Paid	62	90	93	94	95
Pensions and Cash Benefits	31	67	80	87	103
Deferred Pay .. .. .	..	72	14	7	..
Pay and Allowances to Forces	4	154	31	23	20
Wages and Salaries	58	77	94	113	135
Purchases from Australian Business					
Undertakings	49	165	84	108	162
Purchases, &c., Overseas	4	-55	49	-4	21
Capital Transfers ^a	3	4	7	8	7
Total Outlay	211	574	452	436	543

^a War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationships with other countries were as follows.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-	1945-	1946-	1947-	1948-
	39.	46.	47.	48.	49.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise (including Gold)	137	163	275	407	536
Imports of Merchandise	-109	-110	-208	-338	-415
Merchandise Balance	28	53	67	69	121
Other Receipts for Goods and Services	17	16	18	22	27
Tourists' and Private Remittances (Net)	-4	-5	-5	-1	4
Public Authority Interest	-27	-24	-22	-21	-20
Other Public Authority Payments	-4	55	-49	4	-21
Other Payments for Goods and Services	-19	-31	-38	-46	-49
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-16	-15	-17	-21	-21
Total Current Balance	-25	49	-46	6	41
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—					
Public Authorities	2	-45	-6	-9	-15
Private	-2	7	37	79	153
Decrease in International Reserves	25	-11	15	-76	-179
Total	25	-49	46	-6	-41

Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

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

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably between £35m. and £40m., or about 12s. 6d. per head of population per week. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week at that time, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

At the Occupation Survey in 1945, 41,278 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 10·4 per cent. of all persons working. At the Census of June, 1947, this total had become 44,444, equivalent to 9·6 per cent. of the working population. In addition to these persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were in June, 1947, 5,499 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 4,432 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles, and 1,976 in shipbuilding. The Census also showed 21,075 persons engaged in construction works and maintenance other than building, of whom perhaps 12,000 may have been occupied on roads, telegraph lines, &c. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 68,000 persons, or 14·8 per cent. of the total working population.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

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

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping

downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

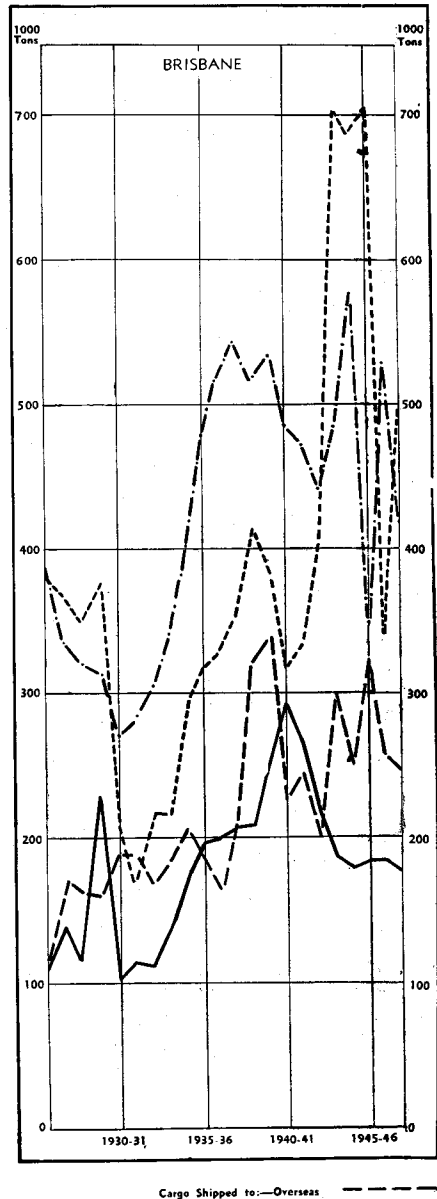
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

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

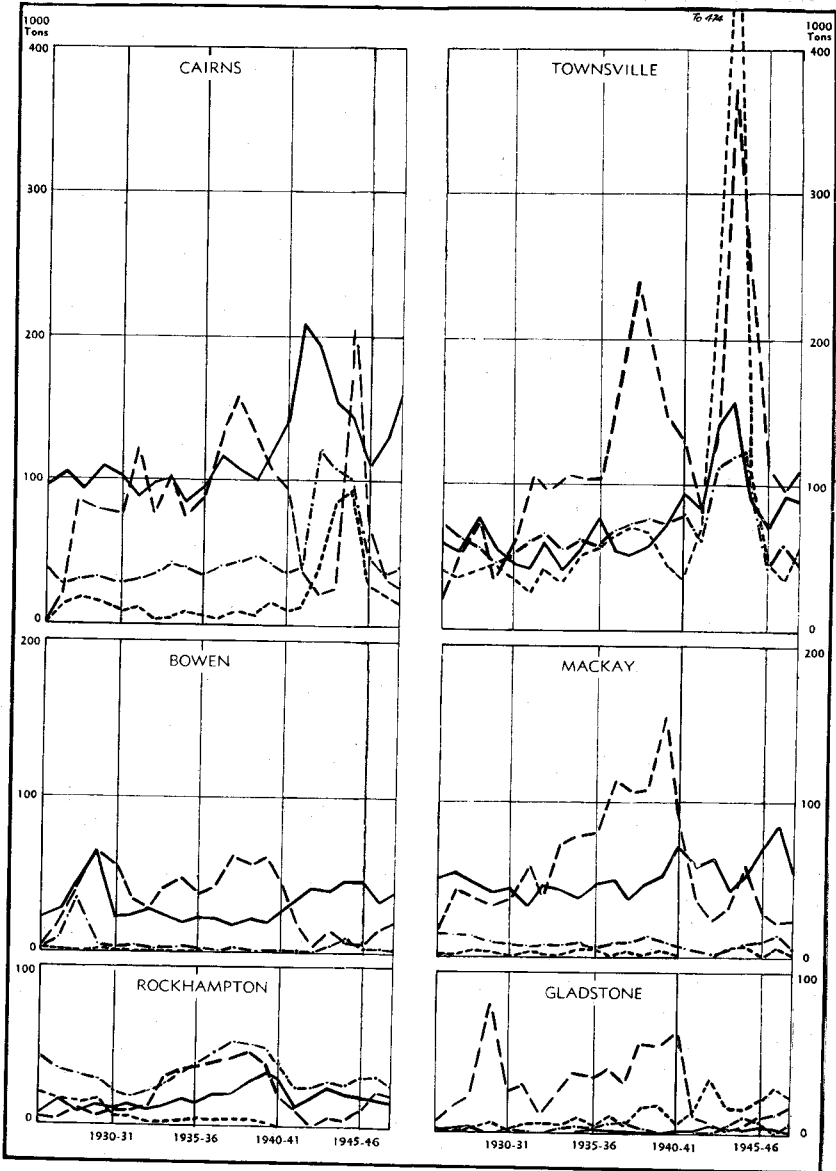
Mackay has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels.

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

Trade at



Queensland Ports—1926-27 to 1947-48



Other States ——— Discharged from: Overseas - - - - - Other States - . - . - .

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

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

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

The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1947, provide for the issue of licenses to the operators of water transport services, and the question is under investigation.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour, which is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1948, was £1,218,854, and the Working Account had a credit of £144,543.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Credit Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44 ..	156	175	30	109	111
1944-45 ..	164	198	97	176	132
1945-46 ..	146	247 ^b	127	206	173
1946-47 ..	149	171	133	212	132
1947-48 ..	153	222	126	209	145

a Including interest and redemption.

b Including accumulated hire charges, &c., for dredging work done for the Commonwealth Government.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1948, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £21,535, *Cr.* £13,320, and *Cr.* £28,126 respectively.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1948, totalled £140,510, of which Innisfail accounted for £112,038. Debits totalled £70,761.

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

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1948.

Harbour Board.	Wharfrage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, excluding Loans.	Loan Indebtedness, 31st Dec., 1948.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	14,012	16,219	5,648	11,992	268,531
Bundaberg ..	4,199	11,830	3,127	10,213	22,529
Cairns	73,642	100,067	84,837	99,672	156,351
Gladstone ..	8,522	13,470	3,680	7,676	98,985
Mackay	95,716	105,501	8,557	49,997	365,883
Rockhampton ..	16,981	26,347	29,384	39,204	511,721
Townsville ..	67,288	98,553	78,467	145,364	53,076
Total ..	280,360	371,987	213,700	364,118	1,477,076

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

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £3,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. In 1945-46, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. These adjustments wiped out all the arrears of indebtedness of these ports.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped.—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1948.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1947-48.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	495,298	418,822	914,120	246,071	174,887	420,958
Maryborough ..	..	5,402	5,402	5,395	10,707	16,102
Bundaberg ..	27	3,012	3,039	108	4,890	4,998
Gladstone ..	25,274	5,974	31,248	17,827	3,145	20,972
Rockhampton ..	1,130	26,343	27,473	20,870	16,104	36,974
Mackay	3,526	5,952	9,478	24,276	54,996	79,272
Bowen .. ..	..	3,033	3,033	19,420	38,336	57,756
Townsville ..	58,219	44,620	102,839	109,629	91,756	201,385
Cairns	15,144	39,005	54,149	25,331	159,329	184,660
Thursday Is.	452	..	452	152	..	152
Total ..	599,070	552,163	1,151,233	469,079	554,150	1,023,229

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table compares the amounts of cargo passing through Queensland ports (excluding intrastate movements) during the five years ended 1947-48. The tonnage of cargo discharged in 1947-48 was slightly less than in 1938-39, after increasing to 66 per cent. above that level in 1943-44, the year of maximum war activity. Shipments of cargo in 1947-48 were 27 per cent. below the 1938-39 figure.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1943-44 ..	1,290,890	765,933	2,056,823	761,598	638,389	1,399,987
1944-45 ..	916,076	884,091	1,800,167	777,810	571,489	1,349,299
1945-46 ..	821,031	507,131	1,328,162	563,819	547,727	1,111,546
1946-47 ..	433,019	687,481	1,120,500	455,342	549,782	1,005,124
1947-48 ..	599,070	552,163	1,151,233	469,079	554,150	1,023,229

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

Shipping.—The next table shows shipping entering Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1947-48.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coast-wise. ^a		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane	115	127	205	92	21	560
Maryborough	4	..	7	27	..	38
Bundaberg	2	..	2	40	3	47
Gladstone .. ..	..	3	4	38	2	47
Rockhampton .. ..	..	..	8	38	1	47
Mackay	1	..	11	35	2	49
Bowen	5	..	5	50	10	70
Townsville	13	13	23	109	58	216
Cairns	36	3	38	92	70	239
Thursday Island	22	..	3	17	43	85
Total	198	146	306	538	210	1,398

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	495	642	464	210	10	1,821
Maryborough	5	..	2	15	..	22
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Gladstone .. ..	..	16	2	126	1	145
Rockhampton .. ..	..	..	4	106	..	110
Mackay	4	..	21	92	..	117
Bowen	14	..	14	116	4	148
Townsville	51	62	56	315	11	495
Cairns	87	11	24	209	18	349
Thursday Island	2	..	..	2	9	13
Total	658	731	587	1,205	53	3,234

^a "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland ports since arriving from other States or overseas.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1947-48.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coast-wise. a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane ..	112	74	179	184	20	569
Maryborough ..	3	..	7	28	..	38
Bundaberg ..	3	..	9	29	2	43
Gladstone ..	7	1	6	30	2	46
Rockhampton ..	..	4	6	34	3	47
Mackay ..	3	3	17	26	..	49
Bowen ..	1	3	28	30	10	72
Townsville ..	28	9	23	93	56	209
Cairns ..	61	5	40	64	72	242
Thursday Island ..	32	..	1	7	43	83
Total ..	250	99	316	525	208	1,398

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	447	360	532	457	10	1,806
Maryborough ..	3	..	8	10	..	21
Bundaberg ..	..	..	3	11	..	14
Gladstone ..	19	5	5	108	1	138
Rockhampton ..	..	23	4	82	1	110
Mackay ..	10	13	47	48	..	118
Bowen ..	1	19	46	85	4	155
Townsville ..	117	47	53	261	9	487
Cairns ..	96	13	96	110	18	333
Thursday Island ..	2	..	..	2	9	13
Total ..	695	480	794	1,174	52	3,195

a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an oversea ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea Direct" clearance. In 1947-48, shipping was still feeling the effects of the war. The number and tonnage of vessels making purely local voyages within the State were less than one-fifth as great as in 1938-39. The numbers of entries and clearances from or to oversea ports were less than two-thirds, and those from or to other States less than one-half, of the 1938-39 numbers. Coastwise entries and clearances of oversea and interstate vessels were less than one-third of the pre-war level.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.	
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. ^a			
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.							
1938-39	292	287	639	1,728	1,165	4,111	
1939-40	255	209	574	1,463	1,334	3,835	
1940-41	239	97	514	1,212	1,503	3,565	
1941-42	190	89	480	880	1,100	2,739	
1942-43	225	43	401	799	556	2,024	
1943-44	287	72	389	701	576	2,025	
1944-45	202	63	410	668	581	1,924	
1945-46	193	99	303	459	366	1,420	
1946-47	164	94	340	540	295	1,433	
1947-48	198	146	306	538	210	1,398	

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1938-39	291	279	657	1,705	1,171	4,103
1939-40	273	184	597	1,448	1,345	3,847
1940-41	222	93	551	1,188	1,506	3,560
1941-42	187	67	504	887	1,103	2,748
1942-43	262	22	401	841	544	2,070
1943-44	393	19	449	612	561	2,034
1944-45	276	31	427	648	584	1,966
1945-46	273	52	325	427	359	1,436
1946-47	232	76	334	515	282	1,439
1947-48	250	99	316	525	208	1,398

^a "Coastwise" means having called at or calling at other Queensland ports since arriving from or before proceeding to other States or overseas.

3. RAILWAYS.

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

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion

of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

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

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage at 30th June, 1948, however, was 6,560, the section from Qunaba to Pemberton in the Bundaberg district having been closed during the year.

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

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, as the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication between the capitals of the mainland States. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively. A Commonwealth proposal to convert all Australian railways to a uniform 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge at a cost of over £200m., including over £100m. for Queensland railways, was mentioned in the 1946 *Year Book*.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Existing tracks were considered suitable for electric operation. The cost was estimated at £2,504,660, providing for a 50 per cent. increase in the number of passengers carried with a 30 per cent. increase in schedule speeds, and an annual saving of £44,900 after meeting all fixed and operating charges. Reasons for the recommendation included higher train speeds, cleaner and more comfortable services and benefits to property adjacent to railway lines, and increased capacity of existing lines, resulting in encouragement of settlement in outer suburban areas, and diminution of congestion in suburban road passenger transport. At the same time, revenue from suburban services would be increased and the scheme would be economically sound from its inception. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with a scheme of improvement of the railways in the metropolitan area, including electrification, at a cost of about £9m.

At present the Queensland railway system is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. The Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement.

The following table shows the miles of route operated, capital account, and financial results of working in each division during 1947-48. It should be noted that capital account shown on the first four lines of the table represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act*, 1931. Rates of profit on capital, and profit after meeting interest, must be read with this qualification in mind. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and

represents only a proportion of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of the uniform gauge line (see above).

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit After Meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Proportion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,228	13,098	342	2.6	-100
South-Western Division ..	3 6	1,584	7,288	36	0.5	-209
Central Division	3 6	1,673	9,907	296	3.0	-38
Northern Division ^a ..	3 6	2,006	11,318	119	1.1	-263
South Brisbane - Border Railway	4 8½	69	625	88	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	..	6,560	42,236	881	1.9 ^c	-610 ^c

^a Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

^b See comment preceding this table.

^c Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Average freight charges per ton-mile in 1947-48 were 12½ per cent. below the 1942-43 peak level. This was caused by reductions in freight rates and a falling off in the quantity of expensive war-time freights carried.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods and Live Stock Carried.	Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Net Earnings as Proportion of Capital Account.
	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
1938-39	24,639	5,234	1.73	7,798	6,198	39,597	4.04
1939-40	24,638	5,472	1.76	8,090	6,373	40,022	4.29
1940-41	26,194	5,600	1.67	8,415	6,714	40,403	4.21
1941-42	29,099	5,761	2.00	11,654	8,494	40,333	7.83
1942-43	33,263	6,706	2.23	18,027	11,409	40,408	16.38
1943-44	38,154	6,567	1.96	16,430	13,184	40,824	7.95
1944-45	38,962	6,240	1.81	13,809	11,699	41,301	5.11
1945-46	38,200 ^r	5,758 ^r	1.82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3.55
1946-47	34,188 ^r	5,750 ^r	1.75	11,033	10,204	41,979	1.97
1947-48	29,325	5,523	1.95	11,532	10,651	42,236	2.09

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

^b Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000(000) from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

^r Revised since last issue.

As in other Australian States, the net earnings of the railways in Queensland are usually insufficient to meet the full amount of interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country. During the war years, however, movements of essential military and civil traffic used the railways to capacity, and pre-war losses changed temporarily into substantial profits, after meeting interest charges.

For the year 1947-48, total earnings (including the South Brisbane-Border Section of the uniform gauge railway) were 36 per cent. lower than the peak year 1942-43, but $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than those for the preceding financial year. They were 48 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Total ton-miles—steam and rail motor, but excluding the uniform gauge railway—were 20 per cent. higher in 1947-48 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 14 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 19 per cent. above the figures for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains was 12 per cent. greater, and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock 27 per cent. greater, than in 1938-39. All these figures, however, were lower than those in the busy war years 1943-44 and 1944-45.

The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 188 miles in 1947-48, compared with 185 miles in 1946-47—an increase of 3 miles. The highest figure was in 1943-44 (214 miles) when the war necessitated the carriage of military supplies very long distances due to shortage of shipping.

During the year 1947-48, 6 new locomotives, 12 new carriages, and 70 new wagons were put into service, but, on account of the withdrawal of old rolling stock, there was a net increase of only 4 carriages and a net decrease of 116 wagons during the year.

Passenger Traffic.—During 1947-48, the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 29,325,089, first class passengers totalling 1,004,310 and second class 28,320,779. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 344,939, or 34.3 per cent., of the first class passengers, and 22,811,679, or 80.5 per cent., of the second class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 20.7 per cent. of the total revenue in 1947-48, compared with 22.5 per cent. in the previous year and 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1947-48 were 52 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. The impetus gained by air travel in the post-war era, coupled with the return to the road of many motor vehicles which were either impressed for military needs during the war or laid aside through lack of fuel, interfered to some extent with passenger travel over those portions of the country where aerodromes exist and motor roads are provided, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1947-48.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Division—					
Suburban ..	First	105,377	239,562	344,939	} 469,344
	Second	8,015,985	14,795,694	22,811,679	
Other	First	127,866	301,102	428,968	} 863,206
	Second	1,477,170	1,131,514	2,608,684	
South-Western Division	First	42,657	4,466	47,123	} 226,630
	Second	347,405	79,836	427,241	
Central Division ..	First	38,961	17,510	56,471	} 292,417
	Second	629,254	232,626	861,880	
Northern Division	First	38,579	17,918	56,497	} 430,906
	Second	913,529	571,006	1,484,535	
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	First	63,966	6,346	70,312	} 107,659
	Second	126,760	..	126,760	
Total	First	417,406	586,904	1,004,310	} 2,390,162
	Second	11,510,103	16,810,676	28,320,779	

Goods Traffic.—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1947-48 in each of the various administrative sections of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1947-48.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. "
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Division	2,129,434	3,082,439	121,983	146,136	276,321
South-Western Division	500,026	845,324	184,233	307,082	60,945
Central Division	685,147	997,037	164,011	274,971	94,674
Northern Division	1,272,237	1,808,124	175,135	409,884	86,588
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	289,986	246,506	767	1,067	32,275
Total	4,876,830	6,979,430	646,129	1,139,140	550,803

a Excluding Refreshment Rooms, Rents, and Miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels and miscellaneous) traffic in Queensland provided 75.2 per cent. of the total revenue in 1947-48, compared with 76.5 per cent. in 1938-39, whilst the total earnings from that source were 45.4 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 3.6 per cent. greater, receipts being 48.6 per cent. greater, due partly to a longer haul per ton of goods carried. The longer haul was caused by a shortage of shipping, due to the war and its after-effects, which necessitated the carrying of a high proportion of all goods for the north the whole distance from Brisbane by rail. The weight of live stock carried increased by 22.4 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 46.6 per cent. Revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic was up by 13.0 per cent.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At 30th June, 1948, there were 83 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 60 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 14 miles were operated by three private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber) and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, the Douglas Shire Council operated a public tramway on the 2 ft. gauge—Port Douglas-Mossman, 23 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1947, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland local authority and private railways carried 2,143 passengers and 243,157 tons of goods and live stock.

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,128	..	6,128	1,164	2,806	24,188	59,673
Victoria	..	4,611	..	4,725 ^a	581	2,487	20,043	26,941
Queensland	69	6,461	784	1,301	20,715	23,954
South Australia	..	1,480	..	1,067	333	648	7,866	10,037
Western Australia	4,348	423	436	11,258	10,203
Tasmania	614	107	214	2,264	2,713
Commonwealth	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	130	100	1,766	2,400
Total	..	6,091	7,310	13,578	27,123	3,522	7,992	88,100

^a Including 114 miles of 2' 6" gauge. ^b Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. ^a
New South Wales	1,000.	1,000.	1,000tons	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria	38,958	263,047	18,518	37,706 ^b	31,015 ^c	165,839
Queensland	16,819	182,210	8,440	16,322	15,225 ^d	52,146
South Australia	14,739^e	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
Western Australia	6,134	19,067	3,560	5,110	5,693	31,488
Tasmania	7,108	13,928	2,858	4,562	5,545	27,584
Commonwealth	2,212	2,974	817	958	1,323	2,931
	1,602	216	423	1,237	1,439	18,498
Total	..	87,572	510,767	40,139	77,427	70,891
						340,722

^a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25.7m., £28.0m., £3.1m., and £4.7m. respectively from their original figures.

^b Including £300 (000) governmental contributions towards losses on non-paying developmental lines.

^c Including £566 (000) transferred to reserve funds.

^d Excluding £244 (000) charged to other accounts.

^e Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was

opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results, the receipts frequently failing to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by the government railways and by motor bus services operated by the City Council or licensed private proprietors. The City Council took over most of the bus services of private operators during 1948.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938-39 ..	60.15	379	1,805	8,100	91,444	831	632	2,391
1939-40 ..	61.59	385	1,745	8,164	93,431	869	641	2,443
1940-41 ..	61.59	396	1,773	8,390	97,982	916	656	2,432
1941-42 ..	62.92	398	1,871	8,744	112,448	1,056	734	2,420
1942-43 ..	62.92	403	1,899	9,467	135,480	1,249	824	2,397
1943-44 ..	62.92	406	2,092	10,017	157,432	1,455	896	2,350
1944-45 ..	62.92	413	2,259	10,327	159,679	1,462	956	2,327
1945-46 ..	63.12	415	2,383	10,107	147,007	1,355	988	2,358
1946-47 ..	64.29	417 ^r	2,492	10,228	135,757	1,276	988	2,574
1947-48 ..	64.40	420	2,759	10,314	132,107	1,355	1,098	2,962

^r Revised since last issue.

5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Commission (see pages 217 and 218) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities which are subsidised out of government funds. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the following table as at 30th June, 1948. During the recent war years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. This is reflected in the figures in the table at the foot of this page, which show an increase from 1940 to 1944 of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1948.

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Unconstructed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane	11	568	632	389	510	2,110
Other Cities	12	509	128	655	384	1,688
Towns	1	127	102	192	105	527
Shires	58	2,555	7,291	42,952	77,665	130,521
Total	82	3,759	8,153	44,188	78,664	134,846

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor in Council under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925, the Board was replaced by a Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Its operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. <i>a</i>
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1939 ..	4,181	9,655	248	247	532	14,863	5,566
1940 ..	5,428	9,424	248	255	682	16,037	6,209
1941 ..	5,733	9,261	244	278	762	16,278	6,955
1942 ..	5,880	9,201	250	274	841	16,446	7,273
1943 ..	5,910	9,172	250	274	847	16,453	7,806
1944 ..	6,232	9,060	249	246	858	16,645	8,197
1945 ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	858	17,183	8,316
1946 ..	6,983	9,932	244	247	1,033	18,439	8,424
1947 ..	7,244	10,235	244	251	1,104	19,078	8,619
1948 ..	7,262	10,605	245	256	1,369	19,737	8,892

a Excluding those under construction.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service, and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Local Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access Roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed.
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, loans from the State Treasury for permanent works, and Treasury grants and advances. A large proportion of permanent construction is from revenue. Until April, 1947, the Commissioner shared with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing Fees, which were imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. During the later war years, the finances of the Commission were dominated by contributions from the Commonwealth for defence roads. Receipts and expenditure of the Commission during the five years ended 1947-48 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Government Loan ..	230,400	220,000	300,000	321,250	300,000
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	622,250	462,577	400,000	17,150	403,500
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	689,783	705,948	804,840	893,825	967,817
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	93,368	103,660	138,132	167,230	189,010
Commonwealth—					
Defence Roads ..	90,700	224,650	122,747	6,009	..
Other ^a	337,152	402,229	596,564	893,622	1,030,256
Other	157,474	169,484	178,124	169,640	172,250
Total	2,221,127	2,288,548	2,540,407	2,468,726	3,062,833
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Port Development..	420,152	158,799	46,910	15,095	4,886
Commonwealth—					
Defence Works ..	8,678,711	2,194,073	342,145	Dr. 35,060	..
L. Authority Rds. ..	..	..	..	d	58,500
Transport Fees ..	58,393	64,209	81,351	d	d
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	..	..	60,000	200,000	180,000
Other	16,089	27,379	11,820	Dr. 2,014	2,558
All Receipts ..	11,394,472	4,733,008	3,082,633	2,646,747	3,308,777
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Road Construction..	449,816	576,440	653,729	1,472,426	1,697,313
Road Maintenance..	368,002	646,681	641,122	936,158	1,066,543
Interest and Redemption ..	268,309	291,651	316,083	319,821	337,742
Purchase of Plant ..	15,876	47,029	191,685	211,458	66,378
Maintenance of Plant ..	52,802	86,139	100,693	120,833	182,942
Administrative ^b ..	151,199	211,081	240,139	350,793	395,161
Total	1,306,004	1,859,021	2,143,451	3,411,489	3,746,079
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Port Development..	403,730	158,799	46,910	15,096	4,886
Commonwealth—					
Defence Works ..	9,267,981	2,378,099	721,174	17,039	..
L. Authority Rds. ..	..	..	..	..	19,435
Transport Fees ^c ..	48,685	58,393	64,209	81,350	..
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	..	..	..	134,770	226,730
Other	Cr. 116,989	Cr. 15,093	110,808	58,243	245,915
All Expenditure	10,909,411	4,439,219	3,086,552	3,717,987	4,243,045

^a Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947.

^b Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

^c Payment of Transport Licensing Fees to Local Authorities and Consolidated Revenue.

^d From 1946-47, Transport Licensing Fees have been collected by the State Transport Commission.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Drivers' and Riders' Licenses and Transport Licensing Fees) are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1939 ..	75,570	1,272	362	42,791	8,168	128,163	2,148	940,985
1940 ..	75,548	1,489	385	44,304	8,031	129,757	2,525	1,029,372
1941 ..	73,068	1,469	406	45,367	8,129	128,439	2,881	1,032,479
1942 ..	59,765	1,164	435	42,594	5,566	109,524	2,797	881,412
1943 ..	63,645	1,060	459	45,244	5,432	115,840	3,088	742,664
1944 ..	67,188	1,059	498	50,290	6,103	125,138	3,780	812,946
1945 ..	67,956	1,044	549	53,249	6,394	129,192	4,306	839,297
1946 ..	69,615	1,388	603	63,091	8,627	143,324	4,953	967,677
1947 ..	72,398	1,595	708	71,979	11,567	158,247	6,153	984,629
1948 ..	76,071	1,865	796	78,986	13,391	171,109	7,261	1,058,854

During the year 1947-48, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 4,785; buses, 98; trucks, 4,106; and motor cycles, 1,958. In 1938-39 the numbers of new vehicles registered were:—cars and taxis, 7,604; buses, 50; trucks, 5,280; and motor cycles, 1,090. Only for motor cycles and buses were the numbers of registrations of new vehicles in 1947-48 as great as before the war. The number of trucks, however, has increased much faster than the new vehicles available would have permitted, owing to the disposal by the Armed Services of large numbers of second-hand vehicles.

Motor vehicles registered in the various States are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES ^a REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1947-48. <i>b</i>
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	276,184	286,850	311,072	340,204	374,257	2,786,932
Victoria ..	244,161	255,179	272,050	294,927	321,443	2,119,859
Queensland	125,138	129,192	143,324	158,247	171,109	972,589
S. Australia	87,927	91,801	100,815	109,591	120,578	683,067
W. Australia	57,488	59,377	66,875	73,010	79,474	609,219
Tasmania ..	25,634	26,838	28,387	31,151	34,245	245,107
N. T. ..	1,779	2,520	3,463	2,990	3,254	6,090
A. C. T. ..	1,909	2,225	2,459	2,638	2,985	14,431
Total ..	820,220	853,982	928,445	1,012,758	1,107,345	7,437,294

a Including motor cycles.

b Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

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 Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1947* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 2s. 4½d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 2s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 3s. 9d. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. Registration fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 2s. 4½d. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 3s. 9d. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year.

The fees payable on *motor cars* range from £1 15s. on "Baby" Austins to approximately £10 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £5 to over £6 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £6 to over £8 for 1½ tons capacity, £6 to over £9 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £12 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged 19s., or £1 8s. with a side car.

Drivers.—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Act, 1949*, which operated from 1st February, 1950, every driver of a motor vehicle must obtain a driver's license, renewable annually. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. A fee of 7s. 6d. is charged for each license or renewal.

The certificate of competency, endorsed with an authority to operate, issued under *The State Transport Acts*, is replaced by the driver's license; but a certificate of competency with a current endorsement of authority to operate continues in force for twelve months from the date of endorsement.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Commission, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums.

The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

Licensing of Road Transport.—Prior to April, 1947, vehicles used for carriage of goods or passengers upon prescribed traffic routes or within prescribed traffic areas were liable for licensing under *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*. A body known as the State Transport Commission administered the Acts.

In April, 1947, portions of *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*, were repealed, and a new Act, *The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946*, was put into operation, the administration being vested in a single Commissioner. Under the 1946 Act, any vehicle used for the carriage of passengers or goods on any public road is liable for licensing unless specially exempted. The Act is designed to control the operation of passenger and goods services engaging in competitive services.

The fees received from licenses are paid to Consolidated Revenue. There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and also discretionary exemptions. The principal exemption is that which excludes from the licensing provisions of the Act any vehicle used for the carriage of goods on a journey of not more than 15 miles, or to and from the nearest railway.

Certain limits are prescribed for weight, maximum load, height, length, overhang, &c. Vehicles used on licensed services must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport and operators of the vehicles must pass tests as to driving ability and satisfy the Commissioner as to their physical fitness. Every vehicle approved must display a special number plate as directed, and operators must possess a certificate of authority issued by the Commissioner.

Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers must be appropriately covered under the provisions of *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, and must comply with the requirements of *The Inspection of Machinery Acts*.

The fees chargeable for licenses are fixed by the Commissioner in each case. Fees are based either on a percentage of gross revenue derived from the service or at a rate computed on a passenger- or ton-mileage basis.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The forms used since 1938-39 for reporting accidents were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of a League of Nations Committee.

The total number of accidents reported in 1947-48, 8,708, was 15 per cent. less than in 1938-39, probably partly because of petrol rationing restricting the use of vehicles. The lowest level of accidents was in 1941-42, when the number reported was 43 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

Time of Occurrence.—The greatest number of accidents, 1,497, occurred on Saturday, and there were 1,473 on Friday. Monday to Thursday had about 1,070 each, while Sunday was much lower, with 717. Before the war, Sunday accidents were as numerous as those on week days. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., and 42 per cent. occurred between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Road Conditions.—The cause of 160 accidents, 68 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, but another 242 accidents may have been partly caused by road conditions which were reported as bad.

Type of Accident.—The following table shows accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1947-48.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian &—								
Motor Vehicle ..	373	349	25	339	541	511	41	501
Motor Cycle ..	58	54	2	69	81	77	3	96
Pedal Cycle ..	32	29	2	33	58	54	2	68
Tram ..	41	39	3	37	41	39	3	37
Other Vehicle	3	3	..	3	5	5	..	5
Motor Vehicle alone	358	129	8	167	1,061	529	58	795
Motor Cycle alone	67	54	2	60	183	158	8	185
Pedal Cycle alone	59	55	1	55	99	93	3	93
Tram alone ..	115	111	4	112	115	111	4	112
Other Vehicle alone	19	16	1	15	30	25	1	24
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles	1,894	144	5	238	3,097	359	15	576
Motor Cycles ..	17	9	..	16	31	21	..	38
Pedal Cycles ..	5	5	..	7	22	19	..	23
Trams ..	16	6	..	28	16	6	..	28
Other Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor Vehicle &								
Motor Cycle	386	192	9	212	635	376	18	420
Pedal Cycle ..	277	170	5	169	543	368	13	371
Tram ..	449	36	3	63	449	36	3	63
Other Vehicle	39	13	2	15	106	35	8	44
Motor Cycle &—								
Pedal Cycle	32	24	..	31	78	64	..	90
Tram ..	14	6	..	6	14	6	..	6
Other Vehicle	4	3	..	3	9	6	..	9
Pedal Cycle &—								
Tram ..	4	4	..	4	4	4	..	4
Other Vehicle	3	1	..	1	6	3	..	4
Tram &—								
Other Vehicle	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Obstruction &—								
Motor Vehicle ..	770	27	..	30	1,295	67	1	87
Motor Cycle ..	43	25	1	36	86	58	1	77
Pedal Cycle ..	20	14	..	14	39	31	..	31
Tram ..	36	3	..	9	36	3	..	9
Other Vehicle ..	11	1	..	1	23	3	..	3
Total ..	5,150	1,522	73	1,773	8,708	3,067	182	3,799

^a Accidents involving death or injury.

Causes of Accidents.—The table on the two following pages shows road accidents classified according to the main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedes- trians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.
Drivers, excluding Pedal Cyclists—					
Excessive Speed	108	61	4	29	19
On Wrong Side of Road	87	30	4	9	8
Failure to Observe Right of Way	53	10	..	3	5
Overtaking Improperly	163	21	..	5	9
Swerving Negligently	121	24	2	3	7
Skidding	40	26	..	2	21
Dazzled by Lights of Another Vehicle	41	22	6	6	4
Careless at Intersections	809	159	4	30	83
Inattentive	1,196	150	34	23	43
Losing Control	80	31	4	8	16
Under the Influence of Drink	116	31	5	10	7
Other	977	77	11	18	21
Pedal Cyclists—					
On Wrong Side of Road	4	2	..	..	..
Failure to Observe Right of Way .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Swerving Negligently	15	8	1	..	..
Careless at Intersections	66	46	..	..	2
Inattentive	59	45	3	..	..
Losing Control	36	32	..	..	..
Under the Influence of Drink	8	8	..	..	..
Other	50	35	..	..	3
Pedestrians—					
Crossing Roadway Carelessly	290	267	272	..	8
Stepping into Roadway Carelessly	20	18	20	..	..
Boarding Vehicle Carelessly	39	36	36	..	..
Under the Influence of Drink	46	43	43	..	1
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	45	44	44	..	..
Other	18	17	17	..	..
Vehicles—					
Mechanical Defect or Failure	240	84	10	23	10
Other	102	36	12	2	5
Tramways	15	5	..	..	..
Obstructions	25	2	..	1	..
Road Conditions	53	22	..	4	8
Weather Conditions	41	12	2	4	3
Miscellaneous—					
Animal in Roadway	95	28	3	..	9
Passenger Alighting Carelessly	36	36	1	..	..
Falling from Moving Vehicle	54	53	..	..	..
Riding Improperly on Vehicle	1	1	..	..	..
Other	1	..	..	..	..
Total	5,150	1,522	538	180	292

a Accidents involving death or injury.

ACCIDENTS, 1947-48.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
or Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.					
Pedal Cyclists.	Passen-gers.	Total. ^b	Total.	Serious. ^a	Pede-strans.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passen-gers.	Total. ^b
1	50	103	314	198	6	87	65	3	165	326
2	14	39	234	84	5	29	21	7	61	125
..	8	16	134	34	..	12	16	1	20	49
3	12	29	273	56	..	14	18	14	37	85
5	12	29	206	61	2	14	15	10	50	91
..	5	28	138	81	..	17	45	..	44	106
1	8	25	141	77	26	17	9	12	36	101
20	82	221	1,167	280	4	53	130	41	148	379
16	68	188	1,683	300	56	59	88	36	142	385
..	19	48	175	91	4	30	39	2	60	136
2	18	45	227	85	8	34	15	11	59	133
5	39	94	1,420	154	21	45	45	12	86	211
2	..	2	18	12	..	..	1	12	..	13
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
7	..	8	34	24	1	..	..	23	..	24
45	..	47	124	93	..	..	6	90	3	99
43	1	47	120	95	8	..	4	91	2	105
32	2	34	62	55	..	1	..	55	3	59
8	..	8	20	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
35	1	39	85	63	1	..	4	62	1	68
5	4	289	364	337	347	..	10	8	5	370
1	..	21	33	30	32	..	1	1	..	34
..	..	36	39	36	36	..	..	..	..	36
1	2	47	57	53	53	..	1	1	2	57
..	..	44	86	84	84	..	1	2	..	87
..	..	17	29	28	28	..	1	..	..	29
21	50	116	483	219	12	86	28	33	178	341
15	9	45	224	89	24	17	9	29	34	116
2	6	8	15	5	..	..	..	2	6	8
..	1	2	69	8	..	4	..	1	4	9
4	12	29	160	68	1	21	18	9	44	94
3	5	17	107	34	5	15	6	5	11	42
2	10	34	330	83	3	7	32	8	39	108
..	36	37	44	44	1	..	..	..	46	47
..	51	53	84	83	..	..	..	..	81	83
..	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
281	526	1,846	8,708	3,067	768	562	628	601	1,372	3,981

^b Including "Others".

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1947-48 has been used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Age.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7	95	..	..	3	95	..	193	11.8
7-14	103	..	..	154	77	5	339	24.1
15-19	46	30	151	163	207	4	601	69.6
20-24	50	73	276	61	232	4	696	78.4
25-29	39	93	93	50	166	6	447	50.6
30-44	108	218	84	79	304	9	802	33.5
45-59	158	110	20	66	191	10	555	30.1
60 and Over ..	163	37	2	25	93	12	332	26.8
Total ^b ..	762	561	626	601	1,365	50	3,965	35.6

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

b Excluding 16 whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 10,000 of population was 35.7.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Age.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	172	7
15-19	77	..	160	201	164	13
20-24	266	35	473	355	56	31
25-29	344	50	572	110	39	78
30-34	334	60	478	56	26	107
35-39	359	59	409	30	22	97
40-44	286	44	291	17	19	94
45-49	283	31	225	9	18	53
50-54	251	26	180	8	12	35
55-59	172	14	116	3	12	34
60 and Over ..	295	11	102	2	21	22
Not Known ..	155	23	202	19	12	32
Total ^b ..	2,822	353	3,208	810	573	603

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 339 accidents where type of vehicle was not known, or where a straying animal was responsible.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the five years ended 1947-48, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.								All Ages. ^b
	Under 7.	7-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-44.	45-59.	60 and Over.	
PEDESTRIANS.									
1938-39 ..	8.0	7.9	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.7	9.4	19.1	8.1
1943-44 ..	6.0	6.6	4.7	9.8	9.3	7.2	8.1	13.0	8.0
1944-45 ..	7.1	7.4	4.9	8.4	5.8	6.4	8.6	14.3	8.0
1945-46 ..	6.7	7.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.8	8.4	15.0	7.8
1946-47 ..	7.2	7.9	6.0	6.6	4.7	4.8	10.7	13.3	7.8
1947-48 ..	5.8	7.3	5.3	5.7	4.4	4.6	8.6	13.2	6.9
MOTOR DRIVERS.									
1938-39 ..	..	0.1	4.9	12.3	12.7	9.3	7.7	3.5	6.2
1943-44 ..	..	..	2.9	8.7	11.5	5.2	4.3	1.8	4.0
1944-45 ..	..	..	1.9	9.4	9.8	5.1	4.1	1.7	3.8
1945-46 ..	..	..	3.4	10.7	10.7	7.3	5.4	3.1	4.9
1946-47 ..	..	..	3.0	10.4	10.9	7.6	5.9	2.2	4.8
1947-48 ..	..	..	3.5	8.2	10.6	9.1	5.9	3.0	5.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	..	..	9.1	20.8	6.9	2.3	0.7	0.1	3.9
1943-44 ..	..	..	4.2	13.0	5.6	1.8	0.9	..	2.5
1944-45 ..	..	..	4.3	11.5	6.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	2.3
1945-46 ..	..	..	9.1	17.9	8.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	3.5
1946-47 ..	..	..	14.5	33.6	11.5	3.2	0.7	0.2	5.6
1947-48 ..	..	..	17.4	31.1	10.6	3.5	1.1	0.2	5.6
PEDAL CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	0.2	14.2	28.9	9.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	3.3	8.4
1943-44 ..	0.1	5.1	11.8	4.0	3.1	3.1	4.5	3.4	4.1
1944-45 ..	0.2	8.0	10.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.5	4.1
1945-46 ..	0.1	10.4	13.6	5.0	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.9
1946-47 ..	0.2	10.0	14.3	5.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	2.6	5.1
1947-48 ..	0.2	11.0	18.9	6.9	5.6	3.3	3.6	2.0	5.4
OTHERS. ^c									
1938-39 ..	6.0	7.5	22.9	29.3	21.4	13.9	13.3	12.1	15.0
1943-44 ..	4.4	4.8	14.7	32.1	27.9	13.5	11.8	10.5	13.9
1944-45 ..	3.7	5.4	13.2	34.8	25.9	12.7	9.3	8.9	12.8
1945-46 ..	5.5	6.1	19.8	33.2	20.6	14.5	12.1	11.1	14.2
1946-47 ..	4.2	7.0	21.3	30.7	19.7	12.4	11.7	10.0	13.0
1947-48 ..	5.8	5.8	24.5	26.5	19.4	13.0	10.9	8.4	12.8

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

^b Including persons whose ages were not known.

^c Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Among pedestrians, the very slight improvement in the death-or-injury rate shown in preceding years was accelerated in 1947-48, when the

number per 10,000 population was reduced from 7·8 to 6·9. Each age group shared in the improvement, which was most marked among those aged 45 to 59 years and among children under 7 years.

Accidents to motor car drivers in 1947-48 were most common among persons in their late twenties and early thirties. The rate for all ages fell to something like half its pre-war level in 1941-42, but in 1947-48 had moved more than half-way back to the 1938-39 level. Motor cyclists were most commonly injured in their early twenties, the death-or-injury rate for motor cyclists aged 20 to 24 years being almost double that for any other age group, and nearly four times that for motor car drivers of the same age group. For all ages, the greatly increased death-or-injury rate for motor cyclists in 1946-47, partly due to the much larger number of motor cycles in use, was fully maintained in 1947-48 at 44 per cent. above pre-war level. The death-or-injury rate for pedal cyclists was heaviest in the 15 to 19 years age group, but for all ages was still well below pre-war level.

Among "others"—mostly passengers in various types of private and public vehicles—the 1947-48 death-or-injury rate rose from a minimum of 5·8 for under 15 years to a maximum of 26·5 at 20 to 24 years, and steadily fell to 8·4 at 60 years and over.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

In November, 1949, three organisations were operating trunk routes embracing North Queensland, Brisbane, and the southern States; three companies were operating between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne; three companies operated between Queensland towns only; and one company provided services from Brisbane to the Barrier Reef Islands. Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand and America, and also operated services between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between Lae (New Guinea) and Sydney, landing at Cairns and

Brisbane, while their Sydney to London route included stops at Cloncurry (bi-weekly) and Darwin. Other companies provided services from Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville to a large number of inland centres. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 230 shows the routes operating in Queensland.

Many new aerodromes were built during the war and others improved, and the State Government is now assisting Local Authorities to provide aerodromes in all the more important country centres.

The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1947, provide for the issue of licenses to the operators of airline services in Queensland. License fees are computed on a percentage of gross revenue in regard to general services, and on a flat rate per plane in respect of services of a specific nature such as aerial ambulances or flying doctor services.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.^a

Particulars.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners ^b .. No.	149	125	182	323	334
Registered Aircraft ^b .. No.	296	206	349	643	670
Licensed Pilots ^b —					
Private .. No.	1,096	215	320	600 ^e	614
Commercial .. No.	346	428	1,019	499 ^e	495
Airline Transport .. No.	..	..	..	738 ^e	756
Students .. No.	..	..	..	939 ^e	1,114
Licensed Ground					
Engineers ^b .. No.	525	1,122	1,226	1,660 ^e	1,660
Aerodromes ^b —					
Government .. No.	71	77	96	131 ^e	133
Public .. No.	213	230	230	243 ^e	240
Emergency Grounds No.	147	83	73	54 ^e	49
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. No.	38	26	44	15	13
Persons Injured .. No.	15	10	1	17	27
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown .. No.	39,312	93,055	127,808	154,772	212,233
Miles Flown .. 1,000	5,302	12,632	17,676	23,038	32,371
Paying Passengers .. No.	41,429	320,377	509,190	849,647	1,207,839
Paying Pass.-Miles .. 1,000	22,423	141,197	224,909	366,150	503,494
Freight .. Tons	391	2,339	5,021	12,247	25,845
Mails ^c .. Tons	64 ^d	3,762 ^d	2,148	1,120	1,248

^a Figures shown for years prior to 1946-47 include oversea services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.

^b At 30th June.

^c Gross weights of internal mails.

^d Net weight.

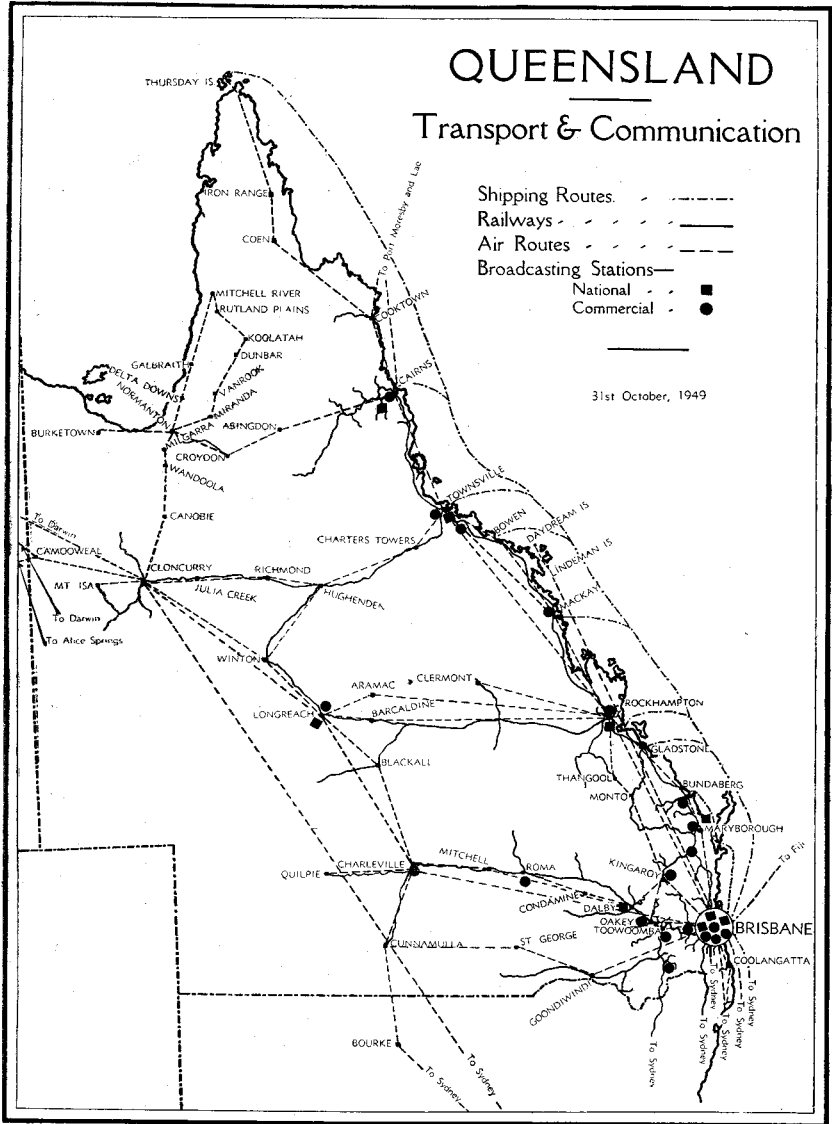
^e At 1st April, 1948; new categories in accordance with standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

QUEENSLAND

Transport & Communication

- Shipping Routes - - - - -
- Railways - - - - -
- Air Routes - - - - -
- Broadcasting Stations—
- National - - ■
- Commercial - - ●

31st October, 1949



9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act*, 1946, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries. Compensation was paid to private companies previously operating the services.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Tele-graph.	Tele- phone.	Wireless.	Total.		
N. S. Wales ^a ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria ..	5,327	1,251	6,043	323	12,944	11,938	1,006
Queensland ..	3,941	775	4,306	238	9,260	8,416	844
S. Australia ^b ..	1,836	597	2,076	109	4,618	4,629	-11
W. Australia ..	1,095	385	1,254	87	2,821	2,714	107
Tasmania ..	919	307	775	61	2,062	2,063	-1
	401	98	401	29	929	1,024	-95
Australia ..	13,519	3,413	14,855	847	32,634	30,784	1,850

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

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Letters and Postcards. ^b	Newspapers, &c. ^c	Registered Articles. ^d	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1943-44 ..	118,069,300	22,158,300	2,851,200	3,369,300	7,817,791
1944-45 ..	123,625,600	23,061,700	3,011,600	3,434,400	8,039,304
1945-46 ..	119,767,800	23,293,500	2,756,200	3,257,400	6,993,220
1946-47 ..	122,811,700	26,510,600	2,833,300	3,363,000	6,128,706
1947-48 ..	129,056,000	28,016,700	2,578,100	3,626,300	6,296,356

^a These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

^b Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters".

^c Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles".

^d Other than registered parcels.

^e Included under other headings.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,194 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1947-48 were:—996,079,300 letters, &c., 202,785,500 newspapers, 19,246,200 registered articles, 21,397,000 parcels, and 35,715,000 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.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	3,611,844	3,729,969	3,239,718	2,521,939	2,526,629
Value £	2,053,994	1,977,827	1,624,914	989,039	1,033,785
Commission£	19,162	20,454	19,806	21,016	21,585
Paid—					
Number ..	2,602,111	2,743,473	2,633,895	2,632,717	2,592,694
Value £	1,194,158	1,193,567	1,080,677	1,016,727	1,052,170
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	637,693	603,678	568,355	570,682	595,361
Value £	5,293,154	4,803,343	4,511,962	4,284,725	4,128,438
Commission£	24,973	21,947	21,105	25,564	22,111
Paid—					
Number ..	544,683	544,512	506,611	502,515	534,142
Value £	4,425,875	4,282,438	4,011,588	4,003,189	4,165,441

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1947-48 were £597,339, out of £3,413,398 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £636,857, out of £3,663,229. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	7,438,894	7,865,441	6,915,936	6,075,804	6,245,136
Value £	514,851	503,086	468,149	378,829	378,510
Overseas—					
Number ..	378,897	173,863	77,284	52,902	51,220
Value £	183,091	150,722	74,935	41,182	38,589
Total Value £	697,942	653,808	543,084	420,011	417,099
Messages Received from Overseas ..					
No.	58,988	61,995	65,437	40,836	41,912

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1947-48 in Queensland were £2,076,351, out of an Australian total of £14,855,175, and working expenses £1,728,268, out of £12,392,462.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	86,848	90,800	91,348	93,010	101,309
Trunk .. 1,000	9,120	9,532	9,842	10,113	10,829
Earnings .. £	1,759,062	1,868,885	1,900,825	1,928,068	2,076,351
Exchanges at End of Year .. No.	1,087	1,090	1,092	1,106	1,117
Lines Connected .. No.	69,422	72,622	77,821	82,561	89,839
Instruments Connected .. No.	103,734	106,872	109,482	113,814	122,989

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in Queensland for the last five years.

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June.				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	7	7	7	8	9
Commercial	19	19	19	20	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary	176,358	180,089	186,396	221,345	230,028
Supplementary ^b	3,732	4,252	4,790	6,721	9,314
Coast	6	6	6	6	6
Experimental	c	c	c	237	273
Other Transmitting and Receiving	} 143	194	212	212 ^r	351
Other Receiving Only				78	111

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener.

^c Suspended on account of war.

^r Revised since last issue.

The six coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island, and are used for transmitting commercial messages. They were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when

they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. In 1947-48, these stations sent 6,086 service messages of 156,447 words, 10,438 weather messages of 333,510 words, and 12,951 paying messages of 218,452 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 used to receive a proportion of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retained the balance of the fees for technical services.

In February, 1944, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Broadcasting recommended that the payment to the Australian Broadcasting Commission be increased from 11s. to 12s. This increase was paid by means of a special appropriation until December, 1948, when the Act was amended to provide for the Commission to receive its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1948, there were twenty-nine broadcasting stations in Queensland, including nine stations (three at Brisbane, including a short-wave station, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, and Pialba) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

A broadcast listener's license costs £1 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and 14s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental licenses cost £1 10s. per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1948.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	..	8	36	650,498	361,052	214	241
Victoria ..	3 ^d	4	19	469,437	299,532	225	244
Queensland ^b ..	2	9	20	230,028	108,673	204	270
S. Australia ^c ..	..	4	8	176,199	111,435	263	289
W. Australia ..	1	5	11	120,240	84,872	233	311
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	57,568	19,056	219	249
Total ..	6	33	102	1,703,970	984,620	221	255

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Papua.

^c Including Northern Territory. ^d Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

^e Excluding licenses issued for receivers in excess of one; 9,314 in Queensland and 128,846 in all States.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist almost entirely of primary produce.

Before the recent war, and again in 1947-48 after the war-time disturbance of normal trade movements, about two-thirds of the exports went overseas and one-third interstate, while approximately two-thirds of the imports were interstate and one-third overseas. Queensland thus provides an important market for the manufactured products of the Southern States.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales and Queensland-South Australia borders from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 244.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6m. for exports, and £7.2m. for imports. By 1909, exports were £14.8m. and imports £10.2m., and, in 1938-39, exports were £44.8m. and imports £31.9m. In 1947-48, exports amounted to £76.8m., and imports to £69.0m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 10s. 3d. in 1938-39, and were £69 0s. 0d. in 1947-48. External trade is large in proportion to production.

During the war years, loss of markets in enemy countries, restrictions on oversea exports of goods to available markets, lack of shipping facilities, and interstate transport restrictions, resulted in a considerable decline in the value of exports from Queensland. It fell from £51.2m. in 1939-40 to £37.4m. in 1943-44. Against this decline in value of actual shipments must be taken into account the fact that Great Britain contracted for the purchase of much otherwise exportable produce, for which payment was made on delivery notwithstanding that the goods remained unshipped and were sometimes consumed here. In addition, a considerable quantity of goods was used for the maintenance of the Armed Forces overseas and in neighbouring islands in the Pacific, but was not passed through the Customs as exports. The presence in Queensland of large numbers of Australian and Allied servicemen led to much exportable produce being consumed locally. The value of all these exportable goods would probably have more than made up the decline shown by recorded figures of actual shipments, and, with the end of the war, exports rose to £50.1m. in 1945-46, and, aided by high prices for primary products, to £68.1m. in 1946-47 and £76.8m. in 1947-48.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the recent war normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and, in 1947-48, net exports of live stock were worth £5.3m.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the

same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date, a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, import licensing regulations, and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 37, pages 371 to 393).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. 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, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency until 15th November, 1947. From that date the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above.

Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter.

Exports.—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1947-48, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 238. A comparative table showing the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years is given on page 239.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed usually at a much lower level by butter, meat, and sugar. The remaining items are normally of relatively little significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1947-48 were worth £48,311,980, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £26,099,448, or 54.0 per cent., of the 1947-48 exports, compared with £21,148,625, or 73.8 per cent., in 1938-39. Exports of certain commodities to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom's share of the total exports of each commodity, in 1947-48, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—frozen beef, £5,041,940 (£3,277,452), or 94.1 (90.2) per cent.; wool, £5,537,639 (£3,380,596), or 27.2 (39.7) per cent.;

butter, £8,056,872 (£7,343,482), or 98·2 (97·6) per cent.; sugar, £1,767,668 (£3,685,747), or 62·0 (88·7) per cent.; and all minerals, £2,767,846 (£1,524,219), or 66·5 (75·6) per cent. In 1947-48, sugar exports to other British countries, nine-tenths of which went to Malaya and New Zealand, amounted to £941,412, compared with £470,038 in 1938-39, while £143,967 went to foreign countries, practically all to Persia, compared with no such exports in 1938-39. Other large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £14,670,651, principally to U.S.A., compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £1,395,824.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
Pastoral—	£	£	£	£
Frozen Beef (incl. Veal) ..	5,041,940	197,347	121,297	5,360,584
Frozen Mutton	4,878	7,902	10,036	22,816
Canned Meats, &c. ..	1,785,380	864,863	134,801	2,785,044
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	20,676	..	256,791	277,467
Leather	24,605	3,120	37	27,762
Tallow	19,203	96	..	19,299
Wool	5,537,639	182,255	14,670,651	20,390,545
Other Pastoral Products ..	40,919	26,072	78,985	145,976
Total Pastoral	12,475,240	1,281,655	15,272,598	29,029,493
Agricultural and Dairying—				
Bacon and Ham	328	69,746	26,001	96,075
Butter	8,056,872	130,734	19,439	8,207,045
Cheese	383,162	53,454	40,840	477,456
Eggs	191,530	7,700	..	199,230
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	122,965	522,517	32,209	677,691
Pork	17,390	4,626	27,621	49,637
Sugar	1,767,668	941,412	143,967	2,853,047
Other Agricultural Products	3,688	65,511	953,449	1,022,648
Other Dairying Products	183,708	56,673	19	240,400
Total Agricultural and Dairying	10,727,311	1,852,373	1,243,545	13,823,229
Mineral—				
Silver and Silver-Lead Concentrates .. ..	..	..	5,915	5,915
Zinc .. ..	..	..	728,431	728,431
Other Minerals	2,767,846	47	661,478	3,429,371
Total Mineral	2,767,846	47	1,395,824	4,163,717
Miscellaneous—				
Fish .. ..	..	1,819	5,737	7,556
Furred Skins	1,382	735	130,455	132,572
Timber	46,811	17,671	8,091	72,573
All Other	80,858	606,099	395,883	1,082,840
Total Miscellaneous ..	129,051	626,324	540,166	1,295,541
Total Exports	26,099,448	3,760,399	18,452,133	48,311,980

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	358,705	287,830	549,575	329,360	657,471
Bacon, Ham, & Pork Cwt.	18,197	33,155	77,338	79,319	16,002
Beef, Frozen Cwt.	270,170	335,776	725,475	1,129,633	1,836,292
Lead .. Tons	2,603	..	611	22,975	25,598
Sugar .. Tons	82,967	104,843	137,684	109,081	94,647
Tallow .. Cwt.	119,412	91,473	44,305	2,705	3,900
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	100,374	103,996	134,664	210,502	107,619
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	9,159	13,212	13,022	37,369	21,880
VALUE (£).					
Butter	2,622,317	2,868,872	5,472,450	3,404,275	8,207,045
Hides and Skins	111,841	98,577	327,742	733,586	410,039
Bacon, Ham, Pork	81,842	158,245	367,399	380,742	145,712
Beef, Frozen ..	702,886	906,351	1,941,649	3,147,598	5,311,249
Other Meat ..	684,617 ^r	642,596 ^r	1,934,685 ^r	3,466,236 ^r	3,029,695
Lead	77,900	..	18,078	2,009,754	2,726,176
Sugar	1,244,533	1,570,549	2,649,910	2,442,490	2,853,047
Tallow	167,849	139,102	71,256	5,160	19,299
Wool, Greasy ..	7,990,882	8,111,931	10,675,021	18,796,277	16,045,264
Wool, Scoured ..	1,111,578	1,500,054	1,455,574	5,602,126	4,170,981
Other	3,092,959 ^r	2,287,210 ^r	2,170,815 ^r	3,207,139 ^r	5,393,473
Total	17,889,204 ^a	18,283,487 ^a	27,084,579	43,195,383	48,311,980

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not revised since last issue.

Imports.—The table on the next page shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1947-48 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries. In the table on page 241 a comparison of the total oversea imports of various commodities during the previous four years is given. The intensification of the Pacific War is reflected in the increase during 1943-44 and 1944-45 of certain imports, e.g., oils, petrols, vehicles (including aircraft), mainly from U.S.A., and their decrease in subsequent years. Nearly all items increased in 1947-48, particularly manufactured fibres, hardware and metal manufactures, machinery and appliances, paper and stationery, petrols, and textiles and piece goods.

Oversea imports in 1947-48, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £9,386,146 (£4,251,584); from other British countries, £4,397,629 (£1,542,163); and from foreign countries, £8,776,736 (£4,170,915). The total value of imports from the United Kingdom was 121 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, the greatest increases being in machinery other than electrical, motor vehicles, and textiles and piece goods. Imports from other British countries had nearly trebled, due principally to manufactured fibres, motor vehicles, tea, and textiles and piece goods, while imports from foreign countries more than doubled their 1938-39 value, due mainly to oils, petrols, and textiles and piece goods.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	70,054	217	2,445	72,716
Asphalt, Bitumen	1,239	73,867	85,810	160,916
Boots and Shoes	11,609	92	41	11,742
Brushware, Brooms	25,556	2	39	25,597
Drapery, Haberdashery . . .	374,960	6,443	69,591	450,994
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	380,122	264,832	135,809	780,763
Earthenware, China, Glass	486,801	13,630	118,170	618,601
Fibres, Manufactured	36,502	942,587	111,183	1,090,272
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . .	116,481	99,635	100,665	316,781
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	2,490	114,010	27,893	144,393
Groceries, n.e.i.	28,603	107,407	19,520	155,530
Hardware, Metal M'factures	1,170,874	31,481	286,785	1,489,140
Hats and Caps	30,053	5,452	9,958	45,463
Jewellery, Fancy Goods . . .	149,247	17,221	32,202	198,670
Kerosene . . . . .	..	66,688	582,406	649,094
Leather, Leather Goods . . .	2,392	25	78	2,495
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	517,730	22,164	147,105	686,999
Other	1,076,742	20,546	808,115	1,905,403
Meat, All Kinds ^a	5,556	2,836	5,726	14,118
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . .	1,293,055	709,386	406,781	2,409,222
Musical Instruments & Parts	29,007	20	5,873	34,900
Oil, Lubricating Mineral . . .	1,157	..	412,168	413,325
Oil (excl. Kerosene, Petrol- eum & Lubricating Mineral)	8,159	101,196	493,048	602,403
Paints and Varnishes	18,451	96	11,927	30,474
Paper and Stationery	497,955	328,982	387,706	1,214,643
Petroleum Spirit	171	116,440	2,311,628	2,428,239
Rubber Goods	66,045	60,068	11,842	137,955
Scientific Apparatus	88,808	2,737	18,471	110,016
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs . . .	743	5,293	661	6,697
Sporting Goods & Materials	25,057	3,318	5,669	34,044
Tea . . . . .	..	358,593	9	358,602
Textiles and Piece Goods . . .	2,278,216	607,435	1,403,178	4,288,829
Timber	9	60,259	19,150	79,418
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	67,404	1,677	12,865	81,946
Wine, Beer, Spirits	37,240	362	8,301	45,903
Wood and Wicker M'factures	10,827	2,973	23,687	37,487
Miscellaneous	476,831	249,659	700,231 ^b	1,426,721
Total	9,386,146	4,397,629	8,776,736	22,560,511

^a Including sausage casings, £8,561.

^b Including outside packages, £596,819, which are included under Foreign Countries irrespective of actual country of origin.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	226	2,132	5,579	28,548
Asphalt, Bitumen	157,841	20,147	80,099	99,046
Boots and Shoes	197	805	10	1,588
Brushware, Brooms	376	1,494	1,786	16,961
Drapery, Haberdashery . . .	112,345	103,968	143,439	224,677
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	404,954	318,662	486,251	727,401
Earthenware, China, Glass	48,424	81,450	142,515	325,291
Fibres, Manufactured	99,141	61,115	67,776	252,080
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . .	2,101	4,503	15,615	111,385
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	10,263	31,290	36,276	43,817
Groceries, n.e.i.	10,739	42,857	235,482	64,001
Hardware, Metal M'factures	628,290	686,607	467,242	1,120,793
Hats and Caps	289	1,962	7,425	19,727
Jewellery, Fancy Goods . . .	12,948	14,522	49,134	142,488
Kerosene	304,838	354,350	352,251	345,499
Leather, Leather Goods . . .	568	821	1,324	3,314
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	126,913	184,809	224,134	398,229
Other	433,841	738,063	1,620,169	1,018,990
Meat, All Kinds	10,853	52,161	17,372	6,600
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . .	230,419	688,238	285,022	1,993,542
Musical Instruments & Parts	397	803	2,370	13,999
Oil, Lubricating Mineral . . .	1,037,765	688,451	202,321	338,279
Oil (excluding Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	1,979,807	993,716	742,569	315,619
Paints and Varnishes	2,746	9,536	14,356	15,507
Paper and Stationery	323,558	442,257	418,403	835,156
Petroleum Spirit	4,688,166	2,733,483	2,124,930	1,385,008
Rubber Goods	26,560	4,135	44,198	135,146
Scientific Apparatus	42,232	30,421	28,668	53,891
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs . . .	1,884	6	2,826	11,378
Sporting Goods & Materials	405	736	3,536	15,093
Tea . . . . .	..	23,451	..	120,915
Textiles and Piece Goods . . .	1,305,828	1,437,534	1,501,356	2,330,912
Timber	29,288	7,631	8,680	8,763
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	1,466,208	2,542,002	1,796,135	87,563
Wine, Beer, Spirits	11,188	12,950	19,810	18,615
Wood and Wicker M'factures	821	797	9,968	17,609
Miscellaneous	1,158,671	2,451,725	1,087,305	1,010,398
Total	14,671,090	14,769,590	12,246,332	13,657,828

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	12,104,434	12,919,996	11,163,399	12,420,277	20,308,527
Exports ..	14,803,028	14,874,604	20,207,196	34,552,329	35,369,134
Maryborough					
Imports ..	1,448	5,377	7,994	14,602	25,435
Exports ..	45,230	..	48,110	..	17,386
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	3,686	7,583	16,734	25,286	23,890
Exports ..	..	..	..	..	1,631
Gladstone					
Imports ..	237,884	113,935	162,960	190,866	254,013
Exports ..	620,227	523,145	1,213,250	937,910	1,879,691
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	41,801	25,479	27,598	68,459	120,969
Exports ..	252,397	192,279	869,782	1,571,117	1,416,314
Mackay					
Imports ..	87,169	77,531	146,596	131,191	195,675
Exports ..	545,868	936,848	567,507	713,941	701,945
Bowen					
Imports ..	1,076	144	352	1,696	1,378
Exports ..	306,104	183,958	319,668	538,669	867,641
Townsville					
Imports ..	1,798,168	1,097,916	443,718	456,427	1,122,524
Exports ..	1,021,934	1,072,701	2,505,272	4,185,545	6,460,017
Cairns					
Imports ..	395,424	521,629	276,981	303,461	495,417
Exports ..	294,416	499,952	1,353,794	695,687	1,588,952
Thursday Island					
Imports ..	..	..	..	45,563	12,683
Exports ..	..	..	..	185	9,269
Total					
Imports ..	14,671,090	14,769,590	12,246,332	13,657,828	22,560,511
Exports ..	17,889,204 ^a	18,283,487 ^a	27,084,579	43,195,383	48,311,980

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

The oversea import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war, and over 90 per cent. in the last three years. About 70 per cent. of the exports were handled through Brisbane before the war, but the proportion rose to

80 per cent. in 1946-47 and was 73 per cent. in 1947-48. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, sugar, and wool; Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl and trochus shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of 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 largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 246. Factors contributing to the war-time decline in the value of exports are referred to in the second paragraph on page 236. Imports of war materials also reduced the trade balance during those years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1938-39	37,721,475	9,069,633	28,651,842	19,582,209
1939-40	42,177,107	9,981,781	32,195,326	22,213,545
1940-41	32,473,717	7,226,330	25,247,387	18,021,057
1941-42	29,353,038	8,056,138	21,296,900 ^a	13,240,762
1942-43	27,228,845	8,605,338	18,623,507 ^a	10,018,169
1943-44	32,560,294	14,671,090	17,889,204 ^a	3,218,114
1944-45	33,053,077	14,769,590	18,283,487 ^a	3,513,897
1945-46	39,330,911	12,246,332	27,084,579	14,838,247
1946-47	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555
1947-48	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total overseas trade of Australia for the past ten years is shown in the next table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia received payment for some exportable

commodities irrespective of when the goods were shipped. Export figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. Therefore payments for exportable goods since 1939-40 will be somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade will be more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "Stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years, the value of "Stores" amounted respectively to £8.5m., £11.4m., £6.3m., £4.5m., and £5.5m. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of overseas Governments. The great increase in imports in 1942-43, 1943-44, and 1944-45 was due to war materials brought here under "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports. ^r	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total. ^r
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938-39 ..	113,217	121,533	3,537	18,963	8,316	23,742
1939-40 ..	131,870	148,750	5,152	21,683 ^r	16,880	33,411
1940-41 ..	123,861	134,738	4,144	22,426	10,877	29,159
1941-42 ..	170,266	159,328 ^a	3,328	9,649	-10,938	-4,617
1942-43 ..	242,965	125,552 ^a	2,797	5	-117,413	-120,205
1943-44 ..	239,433	146,672 ^a	4,917	10	-92,761	-97,668
1944-45 ..	212,090	155,262 ^a	2,917	9	-56,828	-59,736
1945-46 ..	177,095	196,424	1,762	26,864	19,329	44,431
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,909 ^r	1,142	120	100,566 ^r	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208

^a Including estimated value of exports on Government account for which no Customs entries were passed, which for these four years has been estimated for Australia at £12.6m., £2.5m., £10.0m., and £2.0m., respectively. No attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Statistician to distribute these amounts among the figures for the various States.

^r Revised since last issue.

3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. From February, 1940, returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1948.

The last item includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture.

INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh)	223,969	1,264,613
Groceries	5,653,928	1,738,964
Confectionery and Soft Drinks	675,586	29,980
Fresh Fruit	426,972	1,106,059
Fresh Vegetables	125,199	181,701
Beer	146,062	1,687
Wine and Spirits	598,878	71,124
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories	2,535,415	247,562
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c.	147,136	21,347
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots and Shoes	6,415,738	705,861
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum (except Unfinished)	876,350	58,987
Radio and Gramophones—Complete	299,703	16,589
Cars and Cycles—Complete	358,580	419,711
Refrigerators—Complete	341,732	416,582
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete	173,055	10
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete	1,072,294	39,295
Printed Books and Periodicals	308,079	22,606
Stationery	482,174	58,098
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods	548,338	25,363
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment	383,276	13,165
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments	227,367	16,160
Photographic Goods	229,091	5,517
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods	987,714	33,187
Drugs and Medicines	973,748	59,375
Musical Instruments, Music, Records	116,027	2,057
Other Goods Ready for Sale	2,340,126	871,570
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c.	160,529	4,044
Fodders and Stock Licks	173,756	192,380
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete	677,215	198,543
Wire and Wire-Netting	307,681	985
Fertilisers	199,876	1,857
Other	332,588	91,699
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods	2,025,727	457,766
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c.	3,166,132	549,809
Radio and Gramophone Parts	346,723	25,859
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete	709,270	127,275
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts	513,821	11,386
Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts	344,551	11,911
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes	3,027,201	138,355
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection	61,519	6,832
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale	7,709,057	19,218,552 ^a
Total	46,422,183	28,464,423

^a Including raw sugar, £8,653,613; gold, £673,129; and net export of live stock and wool overland, £5,310,446.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the oversea imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been so detailed. 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.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible 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.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938-39 ..	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	14,780	1,389	44,820	76,729	12,911
1939-40 ..	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	17,540	1,440	51,175	86,254	16,096
1940-41 ..	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	20,053	1,162	46,460	79,737	13,183
1941-42 ..	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	21,644	1,226	44,166	77,443	10,889
1942-43 ..	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	22,842	829	42,295	77,813	6,777
1943-44 ..	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	18,930	542	37,361	80,806	-6,084
1944-45 ..	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,072	565	37,920	83,207	-7,367
1945-46 ..	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	22,359	682	50,125	94,526	5,724
1946-47 ..	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,149	762	68,095	122,615	13,575
1947-48 ..	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	27,791	673	76,776	145,759	7,793

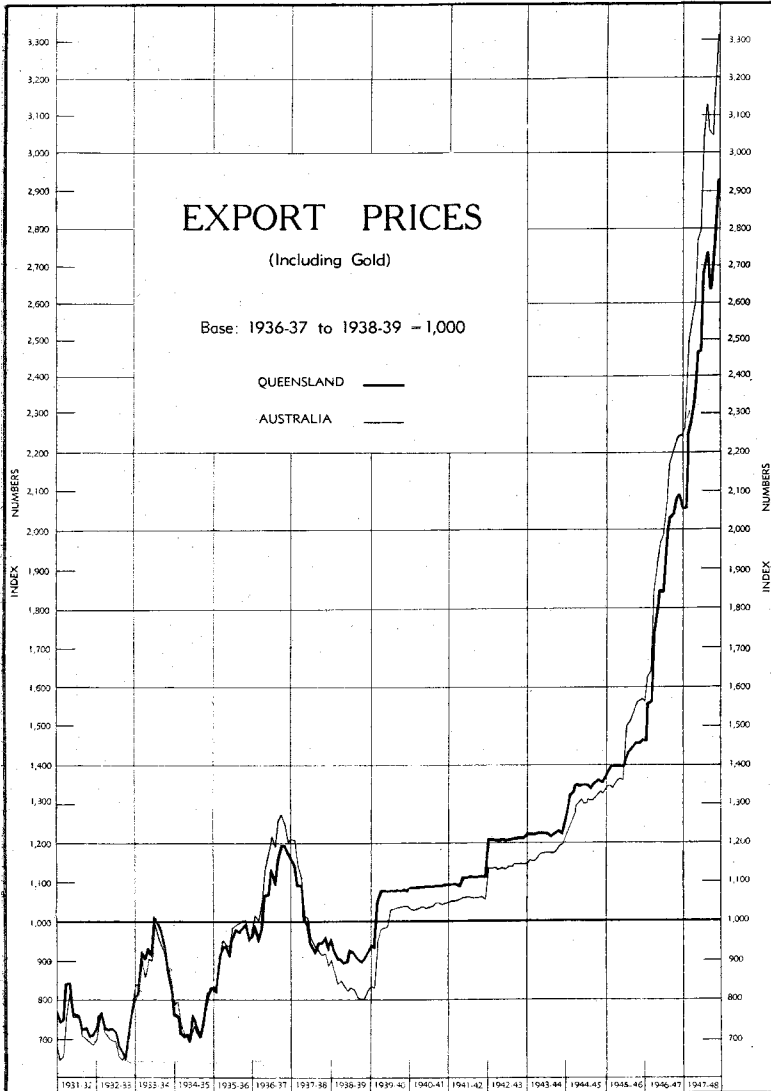
a Excluding specie; and, for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45, excluding Government exports for which no Customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

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

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

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balances of 1943-44 and 1944-45 were due to (i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in exports on account of shipping difficulties and the consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would normally have been exported. Except in abnormal times, such as the two

years just mentioned, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual

(or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	715	718	757	759
1932-33	698	705	715	716
1933-34	959	896	909	910
1934-35	741	753	741	745
1935-36	942	945	931	933
1936-37	1,156 ^r	1,144	1,082	1,078
1937-38	1,025 ^r	1,022	1,012	1,010
1938-39	819 ^r	834	906	912
1939-40	964	980	1,048	1,054
1940-41	1,026	1,039	1,084	1,090
1941-42	1,047	1,058 ^r	1,105	1,108
1942-43	1,137	1,141 ^r	1,209	1,209
1943-44	1,170 ^r	1,171	1,224	1,225
1944-45	1,304	1,297 ^r	1,348	1,342
1945-46	1,477 ^r	1,459 ^r	1,429 ^r	1,422
1946-47	2,066 ^r	2,007	1,912 ^r	1,883 ^r
1947-48	2,968	2,847	2,582	2,524

^r Revised since last issue.

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

During the past thirty years Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, making it possible for the Governor in Council, at the request of the growers concerned, to establish a marketing authority for any agricultural product unless a majority of the producers voted against it in a poll. The marketing boards generally consist of one government representative and producers' representatives. Legislation in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme has come into operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1952-53 season (see page 271). Post-war conditions have improved the export prices relatively to the home prices of these commodities.

An important objective of Queensland marketing boards is grading, now recognised to be of advantage to producer and consumer alike.

Where excessive production stimulated by high home prices threatens to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, or where increased exports are prevented by external circumstances, control of production becomes necessary. The amount of sugar which may be delivered from each mill is controlled by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Sugar cane grown on land not "assigned" by the Cane Prices Board is paid for at the token rate of 10s. per ton, and, until the end of the recent war, no fresh assignments had been made after existing assignments had been reviewed and stabilised in the late 1920's. *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1949*, provided for new assignments to be made available for returned servicemen, but no mill peak was to be increased by more than 3 per cent. Under this legislation, by the beginning of 1950, tentative allocations of increased assignments had been made as follows:—assignments for 144 men at present without land to harvest 5,507 acres; assignments for 105 existing landowners or option holders to harvest 3,843 acres; increased assignments for 116 cane farmers to harvest an additional 1,601 acres; and 16 cane farmers to be allowed increased farm peaks (cane tonnages) from existing assignments.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the war compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage, but the 1947-48 and 1948-49 crops were good, and large oversea exports were made from Australia.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before the war, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers. (See section 11 of this chapter.)

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth Parliament in 1946 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1951 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 provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, and to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. During the course of the war the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible. (See page 269.)

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 1948 season a Proclamation was issued by the State Government acquiring the mill peak quotas aggregating 737,000 tons, which amount was fixed by a Royal Commission in 1939. For the 1949 season, the mill peaks aggregate was raised by Proclamation to 848,600 tons. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport,

financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services (£23 1s. per ton in 1948) and of export sales (at prices which have ranged from £8 to £29 12s. 6d. per ton during recent years) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land realises export prices, but if from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Fifteen of the mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers, and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining seventeen mills are owned by companies. The terms of sale of sugar cane to the mills 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.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board since 1923. The decreases during the war years were due to lack of labour and fertilisers, and bad seasons in 1943 and 1946 contributed to the low figures in those seasons.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	" Excess " Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1934	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936	359	423	782	54	150	35
1937	365	445	810	55	184	41
1938	364	458	822	56	164	36
1939	383	545	928	59	169	31
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1941	441	304 ^a	745	41	8	
1942	442	207 ^a	649	32	7	3
1943	434	90	524	17	..	..
1944	454	216 ^a	670	32	13	6
1945	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1946	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948	500	443	943	47	180	41

^a Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1948.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales.	Oversea Sales.	Average. a	Average. b
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1944 ..	10,038	3,240	13,278	22 2 0	15 0 6	19 18 1	19 16 1
1945 ..	9,984	3,545	13,529	21 18 0	16 17 9	20 8 2	20 6 1
1946 ..	10,149	1,900	12,049	21 18 0	21 10 0	21 16 11	21 16 10
1947 ..	11,965 ^r	3,155	15,120 ^r	24 0 0	29 12 6	24 16 0	24 18 9
1948 ^c ..	11,521	12,449	23,970	23 1 0	28 2 0	24 17 0	25 9 11

a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

b Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

c Subject to revision.

^r Revised since last issue.

Sugar Board Accounts.—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The table below gives particulars for the three years ended 30th June, 1948.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	14,213	14,130	16,144
Sales Overseas	4,105	2,562	3,427
Total Sales	18,318	16,692	19,571
Stocks at End of Year	1,665	1,731	1,995 ¹
Charges on Australian Sales ^a —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c.	1,361	1,386	1,347
Refining	1,514	1,542	1,772
Managing	582	537	578
Selling	155	156	164
Trade Discounts, &c.	157	146	166
Syrup and Treacle Packages	96	89	81
Refined Sugar, &c., Freights	78	106	158
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c.	460	260	271
Sacks and Exchange	185	111	117
Insurance, Commission, &c.	51	28	34
Contribution to Fruit Industries	216	216	216
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..
Administration and Sundries	4	4	4
Total Expenses	4,859	4,581	4,908
Raw Sugar Purchases	13,523	12,050	15,118
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts	26.5	27.4	25.1
Purchases	35.9	38.0	32.5

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £191,208 was carried forward at 30th June, 1948, and the total excess of assets was then £59,245.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese.—The Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards, operates with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria in the voluntary marketing of butter and cheese. Quotas are decided for local, interstate, and oversea sales, and proceeds are pooled. (See section 11 for War and Post-War Marketing.)

The Butter Marketing Board.—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

Butter Statistics.—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Percentage Sold Overseas.
	Queensland.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. <i>a</i>		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1938-39	13,148	2,032	52,582	1,618	69,380	78·1
1939-40	13,352	2,528	44,876	2,075	62,831	74·7
1940-41	13,698	4,039	32,306	2,113	52,156	66·0
1941-42	13,970	6,988	18,121	3,085	42,164	50·3
1942-43	19,243	10,946	18,983	1,461	50,633	40·4
1943-44	22,818	4,017	18,168	369	45,372	40·9
1944-45	20,185	2,991	19,043	93	42,312	45·2
1945-46	15,094	3,917	25,568	652	45,231	58·0
1946-47	10,716	3,555	17,977	500	32,748	56·4
1947-48	11,271	3,151	31,268	1,581	47,271	69·5

a Including butter sold to tinnets for export, and butter for ships' stores.

Butter sales in 1947-48 were worth £10·0m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £1·7m. The average net price returned to factories (approximately 1s. 10½d. per lb.) was about 3d. higher than in 1946-47 and about 8d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 11,390 tons in 1947-48.

The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. Australian consumption dropped to 30.2 lb. in 1939-40 but rose to 33.3 lb. in 1940-41. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19.5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafés, &c., averaged 22.9 lb. per head in 1947-48.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment, or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1938-39	12.17	15.21	17.00	14.62
1939-40	12.97	16.21	17.00	15.25
1940-41	12.98	16.23	17.00	15.34
1941-42	12.98	16.23	17.28	15.72
1942-43	13.46	16.83	17.88	16.35
1943-44	13.46	16.83	17.88	16.41
1944-45	14.38 ^a	17.98 ^a	17.88	16.96
1945-46	17.14 ^a	21.43 ^a	17.88	18.42
1946-47	20.36 ^a	25.45 ^a	17.88	19.62
1947-48	23.57 ^a	29.46 ^a	19.48	22.52 ^b

^a Butter is now sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

^b Subject to revision.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced on 1st July, 1942. Subsidy paid on butter produced in Queensland in 1942-43 was £588,776; in 1943-44, £1,678,877; in 1944-45, £1,692,210; in 1945-46, £1,639,627; in 1946-47, £1,045,117; and in 1947-48, £1,821,220.

The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0.9d. per lb., of butter in 1942-43, and 35s. 5.575d. per cwt., or 3.8d. per lb., in 1943-44. This subsidy was equivalent to a return to the producer of 1d. per lb. on the butter-fat content of cream in 1942-43, and 4.6d. per lb. in 1943-44.

It was originally intended that the 1943-44 subsidy rates should apply for two years from 1st April, 1944. However, the price position was substantially altered by a long-term contract with the United Kingdom resulting in an increase in the net equalisation return which permitted of

a lower subsidy rate. From June to November, 1944, the subsidy was 6-375d., and from December, 1944, to March, 1945, 4-25d., per lb. of butter-fat. As from 1st April, 1945, a new scheme of subsidy was introduced to provide for the payment of a general subsidy of 22s. 3d. per cwt. of butter, and seasonal and special subsidies per lb. of butter-fat as follows:—April, 1945, 2-66d.; May to August, 1945, 5-0914d.; September, 1945, 3-8757d.; October, 1945, 1-2157d.; November, 1945, to February, 1946, 0-5349d.; March, 1946, 3-1949d. From 1st April, 1946, the practice of seasonal subsidies was discontinued in favour of a flat-rate basis throughout the year, and the general subsidy became 31s. 8d. per cwt. of butter, which, added to the average equalisation value, was calculated to give an overall return to manufacturers of 1s. 9½d. per lb., and an average return to dairy farmers of 1s. 7½d. per lb. of commercial butter. From July, 1946, an increase in export prices enabled the objective return to manufacturers of 200s. 8d. per cwt. (1s. 9½d. per lb.) to be raised to 205s. 1d. per cwt., with a general subsidy of 25s. 4½d. per cwt. For February and March, 1947, the general subsidy was supplemented by a special subsidy of 0-9324d. per lb. of butter. From April, 1947, to June, 1948, the Government agreed to an objective return to manufacturers of 245s. 6d. per cwt. Final subsidy rates to achieve this objective were 46s. 11-54d. per cwt. until November, 1947, and 26s. 11-21d. thereafter.

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intra-state prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Average equalisation prices for cheese (excluding subsidy) for the five years ended 1947-48 were 10-164d., 10-103d., 10-833d., 11-698d., and 12-833d. per lb. respectively. Local wholesale prices were fixed on 6th March, 1942, and remained unchanged until 1st December, 1947, when there was an increase of 1d. per lb. A further increase of 1d. on 1st July, 1948, fixed the prices at 1s. 2d. per lb. for medium sizes (40 lb.), 1s. 3d. for loaf sizes (10 lb.), and 1s. 5d. for picnics.

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, subsidy was at the rate of 0-52d. per lb. of cheese, and from April, 1943, to March, 1944, 1-77d. per lb. of cheese. In April, 1944, the basis of subsidy payment was changed to butter-fat content. Until November, 1944, the rate was 6-38d. per lb. butter-fat, which is equivalent to approximately 2-2d. per lb. of cheese. From December, 1944, to March, 1945, it was 4-25d. per lb. butter-fat. From April, 1945, the subsidy rate and method of payment was again changed, and a general subsidy of 1-10d. per lb. of cheese was made throughout the year, with an additional seasonal subsidy from April to September, 1945, of 2-66d. per lb. butter-fat. In addition, a special subsidy at the rate of 2-43d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August, and 1-21d. for September and October. From November, 1945, to March, 1946, a special subsidy of 0-53d. per lb. butter-fat was paid with the additional seasonal subsidy of 2-66d. per lb. butter-fat in

March. In April, 1946, seasonal and special subsidies were discontinued. The general subsidy was 1·24d. per lb. of cheese from April, 1946, to March, 1947, 2·79d. from April to November, 1947, and 1·28d. from December, 1947, to June, 1948. A special subsidy of 1·1335d. per lb. of butter-fat was paid during February and March, 1947, representing retrospective payment on account of an increase in the basic wage.

Subsidy paid on cheese produced in Queensland each year was:— 1942-43, £79,366; 1943-44, £193,996; 1944-45, £186,549; 1945-46, £197,155; 1946-47, £107,034; and 1947-48, £183,265.

Eggs.—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depot at Toowoomba, and in 1947-48 employed agents in eight of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd. is the agent of the Central Queensland Board.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., owners of 50 or more domesticated fowls), and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1947-48, receipts by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 9,205,189 dozen, all Queensland production, while the agent of the Central Queensland Board received 500,595 dozen.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1947-48 of £905,716 and £46,276, with average net payments for all grades of 20·19d. and 18·75d. per dozen.

Honey.—This Board was established in 1929 and employs two agents in Brisbane and one in Maryborough who receive and dispose of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. The Board levies growers for administrative purposes at the rate of 1 per cent. of the proceeds of sales, whether the sales are through the Board's agents or are exempted local 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 1947-48, 23,980 60-lb. tins, compared with 17,851 in the previous year, were sold. Most sales of choice and first-grade

honey were made at the maximum fixed price of 7½d. per lb. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 10,362 lb. being sold during the year, the bulk of which realised the ceiling price of 2s. 6d. per lb.

4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. It owns and operates numerous wheat storage sheds situated near railway sidings in practically all the important wheat-growing areas of the State. The grain is delivered into these sheds immediately after harvesting for grading and storing, with the exception of a small proportion delivered direct from the farms to mills and merchants. The wheat is handled in bagged form as bulk storage and handling facilities are not available in Queensland, other than silos at two flour mills and one at a poultry-food factory, all in Brisbane.

In the past, Queensland has normally not grown sufficient wheat to meet its own requirements for milling and feed purposes, but in recent years sufficient has been produced to supply millers' demands, except during poor growing seasons and during the recent war when there was a very heavy demand for flour and feeding grains.

Conditions during the 1946 growing season were the worst recorded for forty years and the total yield was only three-quarters of a million bushels, necessitating the importation from other States of 8 million bushels. This poor result was followed by a record yield of 10¾ million bushels in 1947 (later surpassed by more than 14 million bushels in 1948).

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see section 11); but, as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed, apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed the agent and licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Wheat Board, and receives allowances to cover the cost of services rendered in receiving and handling the crop. The Australian Wheat Board continued in control for the 1947-48 crop.

For some years the Australian Board's price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but all sales are now made on a bulk basis.

Price variations have also been made. From 19th January, 1948, wheat for the produce trade was sold at 6s. 3½d. per bushel, plus cost of bags, which is equivalent to 7s. 1d. per bushel bagged. Mills paid 6s. 3d. per bushel (bulk), plus cost of bags and also a premium for quality of 2½d. a bushel. This premium allows for a payment to Queensland growers of 3d. per bushel on Q1 grade and 1½d. per bushel on Q2. Millers on the Downs receive 25s. per ton more than the metropolitan selling price

for flour sold on the Downs and down the Range to Ipswich, and pay an additional 2½d. per bushel for the wheat represented in this portion of their flour sales.

The Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades, which remain at a constant standard. Queensland milling wheat is now recognised as being the best on the average in Australia.

Varieties of wheat sown in recent years are chiefly strong milling wheats, highly rust-resistant. Many of these varieties have been bred as the result of careful seed selection and cultivation carried out by the plant-breeding section of the Department of Agriculture.

5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1948, its oil mill treated 296 short tons of cottonseed, 1,588 short tons of peanut kernels, and 70 short tons of sunflower seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 90,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. The quantity of lint produced has not increased since 1936, and, in spite of efforts to extend production during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 1,305 bales in 1945. Production was 1,439 bales in 1948. In 1948, lint production was less than 2 per cent. of total consumption by spinners.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, which guaranteed, for a period of five years, a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5·25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station. This amendment provided for the extension of the period for an additional five years up to and including the 1951 crop.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11·24d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·58d. in 1945, 15·02d. in 1946, 15·68d. in 1947, and 17·67d. in 1948, equivalent to 3·96d., 5·93d., 5·34d., 5·44d., and 6·10d., respectively, for seed cotton. No Commonwealth bounty was paid for the 1943, 1944, and 1948 seasons, but for the 1945, 1946, and 1947 seasons payments were £11,887, £5,731, and £8,867 respectively.

For the 1948 season, 2,069,740 lb. of seed cotton was received, and 712,920 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers were £52,503, averaging 6·10d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.	Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.		Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).	
		Per Cent.	Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a
	1,000 Lb.				
1939	17,528	35·3	12,447	35,000	
1940	12,108	34·1	8,370	50,000	
1941	15,869	35·5	11,437	60,000	
1942	14,057	35·0	9,962	70,000	
1943	9,539	35·1	6,814	70,000	
1944	8,515	34·6	6,055	70,000	
1945	1,820	35·8	1,305	70,000	
1946	3,202	35·6	2,372	80,000	
1947	2,198	34·7	1,531	90,000	
1948	2,070	34·4	1,439	90,000	

^a Bales of approximately 500 lb.

6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. In 1947-48, the price charged by the Board for maize sold in North Queensland was fixed by Commonwealth Government regulations at £13 per ton. However, the Board sold 8,000 tons overseas for which the average return was £30 2s. 10d. per ton f.o.b. Cairns. The average payment to growers was £17 0s. 11d. The Board's expenses were £3 6s. 6d. per ton. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is liable to be

infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with government loans for silos equipped with mechanism for drying, cleaning, and fumigating the maize. It also shells maize and produces poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The district has a local market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize has competed as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of Queensland's maize output, but the rest, grown over a wide area, is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount generally at a price in excess of prices obtained elsewhere. Supplies above northern requirements are sold in Sydney, Melbourne, and overseas. The following table gives information for five years, including the amount outstanding on loans made by the Government for silos, &c.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos (gross) ..	14,553	17,638	4,741	11,536	21,193
Northern Sales ..	8,991	15,923	4,433	9,000	8,400
Payments to Growers per Ton ^a ..	£ s. d. 10 17 3	£ s. d. 11 3 4	£ s. d. 13 5 0	£ s. d. 13 4 3	£ s. d. 17 0 11
Expenses per Ton ..	2 5 1	2 1 7	4 5 5	2 3 7	3 6 6
Loan Liability to Government (approx.)	£ 53,000	£ 51,000	£ 51,000	£ 47,000	£ 47,000

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

During the 1944-45 season, maize delivered to the Board was subject to a Commonwealth Government guarantee and subsidy scheme under which maize was made available to essential users north of St. Lawrence at 4s. 3d. per bushel at buyer's siding, and the Board was paid a subsidy at the rate of 2s. per bushel plus freight when sold in truck lots of not less than six tons. The guaranteed price at silos was £12 10s. per ton. Owing to the light crop in the 1945-46 season, the guaranteed price was increased to £15 per ton, and the area of the guarantee and subsidy scheme restricted to essential users north of Ingham. The same area limitation was imposed in 1946-47 and 1947-48, and subsidised sales were restricted to essential feeders or their co-operative societies in minimum truck loads of six tons. The guaranteed price was reduced to £14 per ton in 1946-47, and £13 per ton in 1947-48; and the subsidy to feeders was £4 10s. per ton in 1946-47, and £1 13s. 4d. in 1947-48. The effective price to essential feeders in 1947-48 was equivalent to 5s. 8d. per bushel.

Northern Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923, and is associated with a co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba. The Board controls the district market for pork, but a large proportion of the pigs are taken by the factory.

In June, 1943, the operations of the Board were brought within the control of measures provided under National Security (Meat Industry

Control) Regulations, and the price for pig meats was stabilised for various grades. Producers were assured that the guaranteed prices would operate for at least two years and that twelve months' notice would be given of any withdrawal of the guarantee. The following table shows the operations of the Board over the last five years.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	12,278	12,953	11,802	6,586	3,947
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	208	170	165	2,332	4,608
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb.	131	138	116	109	121
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d. per Lb.	8-9	9-0	9-0	9-0	9-7
Amount Paid to Growers £	60,237	66,704	50,395	36,611	42,034

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 South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. The first silo was built in 1928, and, together with treatment plant, cost £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938 costing a further £58,665. Two more silo-blocks are now in course of construction and are expected to cost approximately £107,000 and £53,000 respectively. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank and these advances were repaid by levies from growers. Repayments of advances on the first two silo buildings and equipment were completed by 31st March, 1946. On the third and fourth silos, which were still in process of erection, the debt was £77,809 at 30th June, 1949.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

From 1943 till the end of the recent war, the crop was marketed under control of National Security Regulations. The 1947 crop was marketed by the Board without restrictions as far as edible nuts were concerned, although oil-milling nuts were still under Commonwealth control. There was no Commonwealth control over subsequent crops.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years, in each of which there was only one pool.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	7,807	9,420	11,325	13,404	23,200
	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>
Price Realised	4-77	4-50	4-80	4-46	4-84
Paid to Growers	4-13	3-85	4-23	3-96	4-21
Working Expenses	0-61	0-64	0-56	0-50	0-63

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see section 11—War and Post-War Marketing). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which it acquired the Queensland crop; but, from 1942-43, it again became the marketing authority for the Queensland crop. Queensland does not produce the whole of its barley requirements.

In 1945-46, 114,128 bushels were received, which was only 17½ per cent. less than the peak of 138,217 bushels for the 1939-40 season. The 1946-47 season was very poor, and the Board received only 3,855 bushels, practically all of which was sold to growers for seed purposes. In 1947-48, however, the quantity of barley handled by the Board was the largest since its inception and amounted to 183,201 bushels.

Arrowroot.—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs had a limited market before the war (about 800 tons), chiefly in other States, and sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices had a depressing effect upon the price obtained. Before the war, between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs per annum were milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour. Flour delivered to the Board from the 1948 crop amounted to 355 tons, and was sold at an average price of £67 per ton. Millers received £20 per ton of flour, and growers paid the Board a levy of 1s. per ton on the 3,543 tons of bulbs treated.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its 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 1946-47, 65 tons were sold for £4,459, and, for the 1947-48 season, 69 tons were sold for £5,648.

8. FRUIT.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted

under the *Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets, which are being added to as opportunity offers.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables to consumers in Queensland through a chain of retail shops, which is being extended as opportunity offers.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

It also engages in canning, advertising, packing and storage, banana and tomato ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney and Melbourne, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year, a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The following table shows the principal fruits carried in the special trains during 1948. Beans and strawberries are sent to Southern States by passenger trains and by air.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1948.

Month.	Avocados.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Mustard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Passion Fruit.	Pineapples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	..	16,254	..	..	1,077	7,590	649	57,763
February	1	12,151	2	..	622	1,672	131	79,258
March ..	94	4,528	2,809	44	14	184	..	34,794
April ..	745	13,512	14,786	2,596	..	5,334	27	59,714
May ..	946	17,209	20,989	6,807	..	3,138	84	64,718
June ..	440	15,175	17,153	3,136	..	2,730	30	43,382
July ..	852	18,762	9,522	2,960	..	3,765	3	58,831
August	682	19,600	2,730	441	..	6,033	21	53,686
September	681	21,112	160	22	7	8,871	33	41,334
October	868	30,281	17	..	875	14,712	258	52,710
November	686	19,115	..	..	7,998	12,341	2,237	45,647
December	398	12,918	33	..	17,908	5,293	3,112	37,166
Total	6,393	200,617	68,201	16,006	28,501	71,668	6,585	629,003

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1948.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
January	1½ Bush.	Cwt. 1,698	Bush. 637	1½ Bush. 38	Bush. ..	Cwt. 2,082	½ Bush. 679
February	..	114	370	..	..	16	238
March ..	4	..	296	..	..	..	2,539
April ..	40	22	1,331	59	..	..	1,601
May ..	341	10	2,300	6	..	..	19,129
June ..	7,437	..	1,165	6	10	..	56,353
July ..	17,728	..	229	42	26	317	69,426
August	29,326	..	910	54	103	1,117	60,125
September	23,959	16	3,353	1,415	127	5,497	70,863
October	9,763	182	30,457	12,594	14	7,331	66,554
November	48	123	31,917	6,474	..	7,862	7,948
December	..	106	9,137	616	..	5,295	2,480
Total..	88,646	2,271	82,102	21,304	280	29,517	357,935

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit cannery at Northgate, Brisbane, which specialises in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, the cannery concentrates on exports. Experiments have been successfully conducted in the canning of bananas.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1947-48 being pineapples, 21,240 tons; papaws, 945 tons; citrus, 1,186 tons; figs, 163 tons; strawberries, 107 tons; apples, 308 tons; plums, 354 tons; tomatoes, 169 tons; and passion fruit, 62 tons.

Ginger.—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Deliveries to the Board increased from 14 tons in the 1941-42 season to 576 tons in 1945-46, 741 tons in 1946-47, 523 tons in 1947-48, and 720 tons in 1948-49.

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 Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935, a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. The Boards have a large membership and include

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 Boards is to standardise prices and qualities of plywood. They also promote research and technical improvements. The Boards are, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the war.

In 1947-48, deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 47,192,397 square feet, valued at £519,116, and to the Northern Board 23,616,601 square feet, valued at £259,783, giving a combined total of 70,808,998 square feet, valued at £778,899. Of the total quantity handled, 34,719,226 square feet were sold in Queensland, and 36,089,772 square feet in other States.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1947-48 amounted to £6,605. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act, 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act, 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister. The Act established the Queensland Prices Board, an advisory and consultative Board comprising the Commissioner and representatives of the Industrial Court and the Bureau of Industry. To preserve uniformity between States as far as possible, frequent conferences are held by the State Governments. On assuming control, the States gazetted practically uniform lists of goods and services on which control was retained. Many goods and services, mainly those not in short supply, were removed from control.

The Fish Board.—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1947-48, the Board also operated in 18 other fishing ports. A loss of £650 was made in 1947-48. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1948, was £40,334.

The Meat Industry Board.—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Commonwealth legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931, and its members are a Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the metropolitan area. All sales are conducted on its premises, and it slaughters as agent for the individual owners. The Board also kills for export, though it has not a monopoly in this field. The Board provides facilities for the trade, including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef.

From the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled meat was discontinued and all meat exported either frozen or preserved. During 1947-48, Queensland exported 52 per cent. of all meat exports from Australia, while Queensland's export of frozen beef was 88 per cent. of the Australian total.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services and sales of products. At 30th June, 1948, the capital value of its works was £665,250, and its excess of assets over liabilities was £807,016. The following table gives particulars of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir for five years.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Cattle Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	101	105	76	104	101
For Interstate Markets ..	1	1	13	20	11
For Oversea Markets ..	78	74	53	102	126
Total	180	180	142	226	238
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	873	855	627	576	606
For Oversea Markets ..	281	202	141	92	91
Total	1,154	1,057	768	668	697 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	36,788 ^b	7,977	-27,812	22,981	11,396
Applied for Scientific Research	6,684	2,100	2,126	2,100	1,683

^a Including 517(000) sheep and lambs, 146(000) calves, and 34(000) pigs.

^b Including £15,000 reserve for post-war development.

11. WAR AND POST-WAR MARKETING.

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

Contracts were made between Australia and the United Kingdom for the supply of some commodities. Particulars of the arrangements are set out in the following paragraphs.

Wool.—The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the war, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian clip (less the amount used in Australia). The price per lb. at store in Australia was fixed at 10½d. (sterling), or 13·4375d. (Australian) for the 1939-40 to 1941-42 clips. For the 1942-43 to 1945-46 clips, the United Kingdom increased the price by 15 per cent., thus bringing the price to 15·453125d. Australian currency, and provision was made for an equal division between the two Governments of any profits derived from the sale of the wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of ¾d. (Australian) per lb. was also paid to cover all costs from wool store to ship.

Following the resumption of wool sales in September, 1946, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool in 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24·49d., 39·50d., and 48·07d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the three years mentioned.

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as "United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.") representative of the United Kingdom, Australia,

New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa was formed for the purpose of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The Australian subsidiary body, known as the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, commenced operations as agent for the parent company on 15th November, 1945. The total stock of United Kingdom owned wool (amounting to 10,407,000 bales greasy and scoured at 31st July, 1945, of which 65 per cent. was of Australian origin) was transferred to the joint organisation, which also acquires wool on the open market, when commercial bidding fails to reach a predetermined reserve price. This is designed to guarantee the price stability of wool of current clips while stocks are being sold. By 30th June, 1949, stocks of wool held by the joint organisation had been reduced to 1,700,000 bales, of which 74 per cent. was of Australian origin.

Meat.—Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. On 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year. New prices, resulting in increases for most items, were approved on 1st October, 1947, 1st May, 1948, 1st October, 1948, and 1st October, 1949.

Butter and Cheese.—At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. In the period commencing 1st July, 1944, and ending 30th June, 1948, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia made available for sale to the Government of the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of that required—(a) to satisfy the needs of Australia, including those of the Australian Forces; (b) to provide requirements of the Forces of the U.S.A. in such quantities as the Government of Australia, following consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to supply; (c) to provide supplies which the Government of Australia, subject to consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to make available to U.N.R.R.A.; and (d) for sale to other markets, subject to prior consultation with and the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom. This agreement has been extended for a further term of seven years, i.e., until 30th June, 1955. The terms of the contract provide that Australia will ship to the United Kingdom the total exportable surplus of butter and cheese, less quantities agreed upon annually between both parties for shipment elsewhere.

The prices for the second year of the extended agreement (1949-50) range from 313s. 9d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 293s. 9d. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 175s. per cwt. f.o.b. to 170s. according to grade for cheese, in respect of butter and cheese shipped up to 30th June, 1950. The prices under the contract

are subject to review annually if either party requires such review on substantial grounds. However, any variation will not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the prices ruling in the preceding year.

Eggs.—During the war, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season. The contract provided for prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. The contract specified maximum quantities of 30 million dozen shell eggs, 13,500 tons of whole egg pulp, 2,700 tons of sugared egg powder, and 450 tons of whole egg powder. Early in 1948, an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53. The agreement envisages progressive expansion in the export of eggs, with the ultimate objective target of the equivalent of 105 million dozen eggs in all forms. Prices were determined for the initial three seasons of the agreement, but, following representations by the Australian Government in 1949, the United Kingdom agreed to vary the price provisions for the 1949-50 and later seasons. Revised prices for the 1949-50 season were agreed upon, and prices for later seasons will be negotiated not later than 1st January in the preceding season. Any variation in price is not to exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the prices paid in the previous season.

Sugar.—Arrangements were concluded by the Queensland Government at the commencement of each season for the sale to the British Ministry of Food of raw sugar as shown in the following table.

AGREED SUGAR SALES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Season.	Quantity Indicated.	Price (sterling) per Ton c.i.f. U.K. Ports, Basic 96° Pol.		
		a		
		£	s.	d.
1941 ..	Up to 290,000 tons	12	12	6
1942 ..	Up to 100,000 tons	13	15	0
1943 ..	Up to 100,000 tons	14	5	0
1944 ..	Exportable surplus	15	5	0
1945 ..	Up to 200,000 tons	17	5	0
1946 ..	Up to 90,000 tons	19	10	0
1947 ..	Exportable surplus	24	5	0
1948 ..	Exportable surplus	27	5	0
1949 ..	Exportable surplus	27	5	0

a Including the British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar.

Shipments of sugar from Queensland under these arrangements were made to Empire and Allied consuming countries in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Food, as and when sugar and suitable freight were available.

Apples and Pears.—The Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was appointed to control the marketing and disposal of apple and pear crops acquired by the Commonwealth. In 1940, 1941, and 1942, the whole of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but for the 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition has been restricted to apples and pears produced in Western Australia and Tasmania. The complete cessation of fresh fruit exports to the United Kingdom after 1940 placed the industry in a difficult position, but stability was maintained as a result of the emergency marketing arrangements. Since 1945, exports to the United Kingdom have been resumed on a small scale as a result of the purchase by the British Ministry of Food of a limited quantity of Australian apples, but the continued limitations on refrigerated shipping space restricted exports of these fruits. However, during the year ended June, 1948, there was considerable improvement in the shipping position, and large-scale shipments were resumed.

Following a decision of the Commonwealth Government, towards the end of 1948, not to apply its acquisition powers any longer, the 1949 apple and pear crops in Tasmania and Western Australia were handled under State marketing schemes, and the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board acted as the marketing agent for the State schemes. The actual arrangements for the 1949 season were much the same as previously except that control, instead of being vested in the Commonwealth, was taken under State legislation. The Commonwealth, however, guaranteed each State concerned against any financial loss on their respective marketing pools. In Western Australia a complete acquisition was implemented by the State on lines similar to the Commonwealth acquisition. In Tasmania a voluntary marketing pool was established in which growers participated by entering into an agreement with the State Minister for Agriculture to deliver their crops to the pool for marketing purposes.

Canned Fruits.—The United Kingdom Government undertook purchases of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 and 1941 seasons' packs at prices fixed on an f.o.b. basis, Australian ports. After that date, increasingly heavy governmental requirements for canned fruits to meet Service and ancillary demands necessitated the virtual cessation of normal exports, and purchases by the United Kingdom authorities were restricted to quotas allocated to specific war zones. Commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and the quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements. Approximately 70 per cent. of the 1945 pack was allocated to meet Service and other governmental demands. In 1946, commercial shipments were resumed and approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis. A similar arrangement operated in respect of exports to the United Kingdom during 1947, 1948, and 1949.

Wheat.—All wheat produced in Australia since 1938-39 has been acquired by the Commonwealth, and marketed through the Australian Wheat Board with separate pools for each crop. Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various

pools as at 7th February, 1950, are given below and are in terms of amount paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports; 1938-39, 2s. 9-91d.; 1939-40, 3s. 7-96d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0-37d.; 1941-42, 4s. 0-63d.; 1942-43, 4s. 8-50d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6-23d.; 1944-45, 5s. 0-83d.; 1945-46, 6s. 6-25d.; 1946-47, 9s. 6d.; 1947-48, 13s. 2-5d.; 1948-49, 8s. The amounts are exclusive of refunds on account of 1945-46 and 1946-47 pools (see page 272).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, which operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction.

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948, following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas. This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 season and will continue for a period of five years up to the end of the 1952-53 season.

The principal provisions of the plan embodied in the Commonwealth *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act*, 1948, and *Wheat Export Charge Act*, 1948, are as follows:—

- (i.) The Commonwealth Government shall guarantee a price (6s. 3d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bulk basis, for the 1947-48 season) for wheat grown and delivered by wheat-growers.
- (ii.) The guaranteed price, which is based on ascertained costs for the 1947-48 season, shall vary according to an index of production costs for each season starting with the 1948-49 crop.
- (iii.) The guarantee shall apply to the wheat crops marketed through approved organisations for the period up to the end of the 1952-53 season.
- (iv.) Approved organisations shall be the Australian Wheat Board and those organisations which are empowered by State Governments with authority to receive wheat and to market it as the agents for the Australian Wheat Board. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)

- (v.) The Commonwealth shall ensure the guaranteed price in respect of the export from any one season's crop, provided that this guarantee shall not apply to the quantity of export in excess of 100 million bushels.
- (vi.) A Stabilisation Fund shall be established by means of a tax on wheat exported to meet the guaranteed price above mentioned.
- (vii.) The tax shall apply when the export price is higher than the guaranteed price, and shall be 50 per cent. of the difference between the two but shall not exceed 2s. 2d. a bushel.
- (viii.) The tax shall apply to the 1947-48 and later wheat crops.
- (ix.) The Commonwealth agrees that it will not hold an excessive amount in the fund, and it will consider a refund of tax to the oldest contributing pool whenever the financial prospects of the fund justify it.

State Acts complementary to the Commonwealth Act came into operation on 25th November, 1948, the date on which the Commonwealth Act received Royal assent. The Australian Wheat Board, as reconstituted under the 1948 Act, commenced to operate under the new Act on 18th December, 1948.

The price of 6s. 3d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bulk basis, guaranteed under the plan for 1947-48, was increased, following seasonal reviews of wheat production costs (see (ii) above), to 6s. 8d. for the 1948-49 season and to 7s. 1d. for the 1949-50 season. As the price of wheat for home consumption remained at 6s. 8d. per bushel for the 1949-50 season, the Commonwealth Government decided to provide a subsidy to meet the additional 5d. per bushel payable to growers on wheat for home consumption.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Wheat Stabilisation Plan relating to the levy of a tax on wheat exported and the establishment of a Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund have been implemented by the Commonwealth Government under legislation passed in 1946 in respect of the 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 harvests. The Commonwealth *Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act*, 1948, which repealed the *Wheat Tax Act*, 1946, provided for the refund to growers, through the Australian Wheat Board, of the amounts contributed to the fund from the 1945-46 and 1946-47 harvests, which amounted to about £7m. and £4m. for the respective years, and which were equivalent to approximately 1s. 1½d. per bushel and 10½d. per bushel respectively. These refunds have been made. Contributions to the fund from the 1947-48 harvest amounted to £16.4m., while the 1948-49 harvest contributions were approximately £12.5m.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board controls the purchase and marketing of this crop. Payments to growers are according to the grade of their produce. Barley crops in all States were acquired in 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, and marketed by the Australian Barley Board. For the 1942-43 season, acquisition by the Commonwealth applied only in South

Australia and Victoria. Since 1943-44, barley has been grown under contract to the Commonwealth in South Australia and Victoria, with a specified first advance, and further advances according to the returns from the pool. The crop in other States is not marketed by the Australian Barley Board, but in Queensland and Western Australia is handled by the State Marketing Boards. The Commonwealth did not acquire barley after the 1947-48 crop. South Australia and Victoria formed a joint Board under the same name as the Commonwealth Board to market the 1948-49 crops of the two States.

Hides and Leather.—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was appointed late in 1939 for the purpose of acquiring at appraised prices all cattle hides, yearlings' and calves' skins in Australia. The Board allocated to Australian tanners the approved requirements of the tanning industry at fixed Australian domestic prices, and the balance of the hides and skins was sold for export. The Board also controlled leather production in Australia.

However, the Commonwealth Government did not carry on the scheme after 31st December, 1948, and it was replaced in 1949 by a similar marketing scheme operated under uniform legislation passed by the Commonwealth and six State Governments. For the purpose of administering the scheme, the Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was re-constituted under the Commonwealth *Hide and Leather Industries Act, 1948.*

Rabbit Skins.—The Australian Rabbit Skins Board was set up in 1940 to control the marketing of all Australian rabbit skins. The object of this control was to ensure to Australian fur felt hat manufacturers their raw skin requirements at fixed domestic prices, which enabled wholesale and retail hat prices to be maintained at reasonable levels. The Commonwealth Government decided to terminate the scheme in April, 1949.

Potatoes.—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments of Agriculture and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers. The Australian Potato Committee ceased to function on 30th October, 1948.

The 1948-49 crops have been marketed by State Boards in the mainland States and the Tasmanian Potato Marketing Board. Although the State Boards operate separately, they have a working arrangement for the interstate marketing of the crops.

Chapter 11.—PRICES.

1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 276 the Commonwealth Statistician's wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of live stock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	14 13 6	14 12 9	15 7 5	16 11 11	19 11 9
Cows	8 18 10	8 19 1	10 2 4	10 3 7	12 17 2
Steers	11 10 0	11 9 11	11 10 3	12 15 0	15 12 5
Heifers	9 14 5	8 10 9	9 6 2	9 14 8	12 7 8
Vealers and Yearlings	5 10 4	6 13 2	5 6 7	6 18 4	8 10 11
Calves	1 0 10	1 0 11	1 1 5	1 8 2	1 8 3
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	0 16 9	0 18 10	1 4 10	1 16 3	2 7 11
Wethers (All Kinds)	0 17 1	0 18 11	1 4 6	1 16 8	2 7 6
Ewes (Merino)	0 14 2	0 13 5	1 0 2	1 7 6	1 8 1
Ewes (All Kinds) ..	0 14 2	0 13 9	1 0 11	1 9 2	1 11 11
Hoggets	0 15 1	0 18 7	1 3 5	1 13 7	2 4 1
Lambs	1 2 3	1 3 5	1 7 5	1 18 7	2 2 9
Rams	0 15 10	0 16 3	0 19 10	1 3 3	2 4 3
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	5 3 11	5 7 6	5 9 2	5 19 1	7 4 7
Porkers	3 6 6	3 8 4	3 7 5	3 16 3	4 8 7
Stores	2 5 2	2 12 0	2 3 10	2 8 10	2 12 1

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans—Green	lb.	0 7½	0 6½	0 9½	0 6	0 9½
Cabbages	doz.	9 9	12 8	9 4	6 4	10 7
Cauliflowers	doz.	19 8	17 7	15 11	14 1	13 5
Chaff—						
Lucerne	cwt.	12 11	13 6	13 9	13 7	11 6 ^e
Oaten	cwt.	10 8	11 9	10 9	12 2	10 5 ^e
Mixed	cwt.	10 0	11 5	10 7	10 7	8 11 ^e
Hay—Lucerne	cwt.	9 10	10 9	10 10	10 3	8 7 ^e
Maize	bush.	6 8	7 0	7 2	6 9	7 6 ^e
Onions	cwt.	18 7	15 11	18 5	19 0	9 3 ^e
Peas—Green	lb.	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 6½	0 11
Potatoes—						
English ^a	cwt.	7 11	7 11	7 11	8 10	12 8
Sweet	cwt.	10 8	10 4	15 6	16 1	15 5
Pumpkins	cwt.	11 11	7 6	13 0	8 2	16 7
Tomatoes	½-bush.	9 4	8 0	10 1	7 8	15 0
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	bush.	17 4	26 10	14 11	20 10	16 6
Bananas	doz.	1 3	1 2	0 11	1 1	1 0
Grapes	lb.	1 4	1 4	0 9	0 9	1 0
Lemons	bush.	16 3	18 5	17 6	16 2	15 5
Mandarins	bush.	18 11	19 10	14 2	19 11	14 0
Mangoes	bush.	19 9	14 2	12 5	12 0	14 1
Oranges	bush.	15 3	18 1	14 1	15 5	12 2
Papaws	bush.	12 11	12 8	9 5	8 4	8 8
Passion Fruit	½-bush.	22 0	23 1	20 10	21 1	20 7
Peaches	½-bush.	11 9	17 7	9 11	10 1	10 7
Pineapples	doz.	9 0	10 2	9 8	9 10	8 9
Strawberries	doz.	21 5	18 7	19 5	19 3	18 0
boxes						
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	ton	125 0	125 0	125 8	135 9	165 7
Flour ^b	ton	261 6	261 6	262 1	272 6	332 3
Pollard	ton	145 0	145 0	145 8	155 9	185 7
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	lb.	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 5
Butter	lb.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 11
Cheese	lb.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3
Eggs	doz.	1 6	1 7	1 6	1 8	1 10
Ham	lb.	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 10
Honey	lb.	0 8	0 8	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½
Milk ^c	gal.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6½	2 1
Pork	lb.	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	0 10	0 10	1 0
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	lb.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 4
Fowls	lb.	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 3	1 4
Geese	lb.	1 5	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 3
Turkeys	lb.	1 7	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 8

^a Excluding subsidy paid to producers from 20th July, 1943, to 30th Sept., 1948.

^b Including Flour Tax. ^c Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

^d No pork available for civilian consumption.

^e Price paid to growers; previously price paid by retailers to wholesalers.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. The Government Statistician of New South Wales published, until 1943, a wholesale price index for Sydney, and a table showing fluctuations of this index appeared in issues of this *Year Book* until 1941. Since 1912, the Commonwealth Statistician has computed a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and figures for this index, going back to 1861 and coming up to date, are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. This index is considered to give an indication of long-term trends over the past 88 years which it covers, but as neither the component items nor the weighting have been varied since it was first computed, the index no longer serves as a measure of price variations from month to month, or from year to year, of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. A new wholesale price index, covering basic materials and foodstuffs, in which the items have been regrouped and reweighted, has therefore been computed by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. The price quotations have been in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home-produced building materials, coal, and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29	1,269	1,064	1,288	1,214	1,148	948	1,070	911	1,183	1,103
1938-39	1,025	1,004	815	1,011	925	970	1,029	991	1,020	1,011
1940-41	1,074	1,374	1,105	1,236	1,256	1,284	1,069	1,325	1,060	1,140
1941-42	1,173	1,509	1,184	1,372	1,350	1,352	1,169	1,525	1,123	1,242
1942-43	1,288	1,667	1,471	1,422	1,379	1,628	1,279	1,760	1,212	1,373
1943-44	1,310	1,695	1,501	1,432	1,398	1,743	1,287	1,823 ^r	1,217	1,396
1944-45	1,307	1,675 ^r	1,518	1,428	1,398	1,747	1,308	1,819	1,232	1,405
1945-46	1,302	1,561	1,518	1,416	1,398	1,766	1,348	1,782	1,257	1,412
1946-47	1,318	1,453	1,913	1,401 ^r	1,313	1,802	1,380	1,768	1,288	1,429
1947-48	1,460	1,607	2,833 ^r	1,478	1,261 ^r	1,898 ^r	1,532 ^r	1,924 ^r	1,448 ^r	1,588
1948-49	1,849	1,737	3,419	1,594	1,301	1,983	1,747	2,008	1,727	1,809

^r Revised since last issue.

From 1938-39 to 1948-49, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 79 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1949, in the "All Items" retail price index for Queensland of 55 per cent. (see page 286). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 70 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 56 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 320 per cent., against 130 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living", and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage-earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 278 and 279.

In 1920, the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "All Items" Index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

The Present Regimen.—The complete regimen at present (December, 1949), allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprises 39 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, and 8 miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 280 and 281. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items", 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 were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of War Conditions**.—During the recent war, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grade due to

* Adapted from the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 34, in which will be found a fuller discussion of war-time and other problems of index number construction.

standardisation created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This was the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the index. Substitutions of a similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. In themselves, such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, application of multipliers served to neutralise those differences in prices which were solely due to substitution of a new item for one which had ceased to be available or in common use. The net effect of this process was that the price of the old item was taken as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The "C" Series retail price index measures the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peace-time proportion. As conditions return to normal, substituted grades, qualities, and types of articles will be replaced by those originally specified, and the index will become directly comparable in all respects with indexes published before the outbreak of war. During the war, its practical significance was limited because a single index could not take into account all changes that occurred, in spite of all possible efforts to make allowance for necessary changes of grade, quality, or type.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1948, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1948.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb.	7·13	7·40	7·60	7·50	7·83	7·35
Flour	2 lb.	5·25	5·53	6·48	5·07	5·86	5·53
Flour (Self-raising)	2 lb.	10·39	11·30	11·57	11·29	11·79	11·02
Tea	1 lb.	33·00	34·00	33·96	33·60	34·10	33·85
Sugar	1 lb.	4·45	4·47	4·55	4·67	5·52	4·79
Rice	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sago	1 lb.	16·03	16·27	15·71	15·77	16·23	15·35
Jam (Plum) ..	1½ lb.	15·35	15·86	16·61	16·45	16·88	16·20

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1948—*continued.*

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Golden Syrup	2 lb.	7.94	8.40	9.13	8.60	9.34	9.14
Oats (Flaked)	1 lb.	4.60	4.13	4.70	4.60	4.25	4.38
Raisins (Seeded)	1 lb.	15.63	15.76	16.07	14.69	17.44	14.26
Currants	1 lb.	12.61	13.12	12.92	13.21	13.06	13.75
Apricots (Dried)	1 lb.	23.30	22.05	24.00	24.05	23.50	21.00
Peaches (Canned)	30 oz. tin	19.68	20.15	20.36	18.85	21.02	20.50
Pears (Canned)	30 oz. tin	20.25	20.54	21.66	18.00	21.97	21.68
Salmon (in Tins)	1 lb.	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
Potatoes	7 lb.	12.77	13.77	14.01	12.45	13.98	13.49
Onions (Brown)	1 lb.	3.17	3.27	3.36	3.08	3.61	3.29
Soap	1 lb.	9.48	9.68	9.55	9.99	9.54	9.80
Kerosene	1 quart	5.97	6.44	7.22	6.61	6.53	6.76
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter (Factory)	1 lb.	24.66	24.43	24.68	24.47	26.69	24.65
Cheese (Mild)	1 lb.	16.83	17.15	17.28	16.88	18.55	17.10
Eggs (New Laid)	1 doz.	32.75	29.16	32.12	31.64	31.96	32.75
Bacon (Rashers)	1 lb.	25.16	24.78	25.34	25.07	25.32	25.53
Milk (Condensed)	1 tin	12.01	12.35	12.76	12.35	12.58	12.43
Milk (Fresh)	1 quart	8.21	8.57	8.25	8.17	10.23	7.62
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin	1 lb.	15.38	15.58	15.21	15.71	15.71	15.56
Rib	1 lb.	8.20	8.52	8.08	8.61	8.58	8.53
Steak (Rump)	1 lb.	19.96	17.68	17.38	19.90	17.72	19.79
Steak (Chuck)	1 lb.	9.61	10.47	10.00	8.98	9.03	8.94
Sausages	1 lb.	10.13	10.68	10.58	10.08	10.08	10.07
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>							
Silverside	1 lb.	11.70	13.04	12.59	13.08	12.11	13.00
Brisket	1 lb.	9.54	11.75	11.77	10.33	9.80	10.27
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg	1 lb.	12.16	13.78	12.52	12.50	13.50	12.43
Shoulder	1 lb.	7.81	10.38	8.73	8.70	8.63	8.57
Loin	1 lb.	11.24	13.13	11.36	11.32	11.29	11.18
Chops (Loin)	1 lb.	12.40	13.94	12.33	12.29	11.31	11.95
Chops (Leg)	1 lb.	12.17	13.86	12.52	12.50	13.33	12.37
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg	1 lb.	17.75	16.16	16.42	16.11	16.46	15.72
Loin	1 lb.	19.55	18.45	18.55	18.30	18.47	17.77
Chops	1 lb.	20.37	19.32	19.40	19.34	19.16	18.67

a Temporarily omitted from the regimen, the weight being distributed among other food items

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1925, for each of the fifteen years to 1948, and for each month of 1948. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. ^a	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^b	Australia. ^c
<i>Year.</i>								
1901	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1934	727	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935	763	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936	791	880 ^a	846	761	887	781	795	825
1937	828	869	863	794	901	797	834	851
1938	838	884	879	794	931	814	846	886
1939	864	912	904	823	961	860	872	927
1940	889	931	921	852	969	873	895	939
1941	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
<i>Months, 1948.</i>								
January ..	1,133	1,174	1,160	1,162	1,212	1,154	1,143	1,171
February ..	1,154	1,196	1,196	1,181	1,240	1,167	1,166	1,196
March	1,177	1,212	1,198	1,188	1,257	1,182	1,186	1,203
April	1,178	1,202	1,202	1,189	1,248	1,182	1,186	1,207
May	1,178	1,216	1,218	1,207	1,263	1,201	1,189	1,226
June	1,199	1,255	1,243	1,225	1,294	1,214	1,212	1,255
July	1,213	1,272	1,253	1,238	1,308	1,234	1,226	1,268
August	1,210	1,266	1,254	1,236	1,306	1,234	1,223	1,272
September ..	1,213	1,274	1,264	1,237	1,309	1,239	1,226	1,282
October	1,260	1,317	1,298	1,249	1,318	1,252	1,268	1,312
November ..	1,286	1,334	1,319	1,304	1,374	1,303	1,297	1,329
December ..	1,293	1,345	1,326	1,314	1,409	1,315	1,306	1,350

^a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column until 1936; from 1937 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

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

^c Weighted average of six capital cities.

n Not available.

The next table gives food and groceries index numbers for other selected Queensland towns, with Brisbane and Townsville for comparison, calculated on prices collected for the month of November in 1938, 1941, and 1942. These indexes for places other than the six towns shown in the preceding table were suspended from November, 1942.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.	Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.
Ayr ..	913	1,008	1,082	Goondiwindi	893	990	1,025
Barcardine ..	993	1,055	1,107	Gympie ..	859	970	1,040
Bowen ..	961	1,025	1,068	Hughenden ..	989	1,045	1,081
Brisbane ..	824	920	974	Innisfail ..	978	1,026	1,066
Cairns ..	949	1,012	1,069	Ipswich ..	824	927	995
Charleville ..	970	1,073	1,105	Longreach ..	1,009	1,098	1,153
Charters Trs.	933	981	1,056	Mackay ..	916	989	1,026
Chillagoe ..	944	1,070	1,123	Maryborough	849	945	1,001
Cloncurry ..	1,050	1,106	1,186	Mount Morgan	902	979	1,041
Cooktown ..	1,003	1,072	1,136	Nambour ..	883	924	993
Cunnamulla ..	951	1,024	1,056	Roma ..	921	995	1,023
Dalby ..	835	951	1,002	Stanthorpe ..	898	989	1,038
Gayndah ..	895	992	1,060	Townsville ..	933	985	1,051
Gladstone ..	903	969	1,007	Winton ..	1,021	1,071	1,109

Rent.—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary- or wage-earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland).

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. However, during the war years, tenants were occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses which had not been let previously and for which they were paying high rents.

The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished houses in Queensland, came from the 1947 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1947.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Private House (one family)—				
3 Roomed	17 3	17 9	11 9	14 6
4 Roomed	19 11	19 2	13 11	17 5
5 Roomed	23 0	20 10	15 10	20 5
6 Roomed	25 4	22 9	17 5	23 1
Average 3 to 6 Roomed ..	23 1	20 11	15 2	20 2
Average All Sizes	23 10	21 2	14 11	20 3
Shared Private House ..	24 11	21 10	16 9	22 11
Share of Private House ..	21 5	19 0	15 1	19 9
Flat	30 7	27 9	20 11	29 2
Tenement	19 9	18 11	14 5	19 4
All Private Houses	24 3	21 6	15 0	20 10

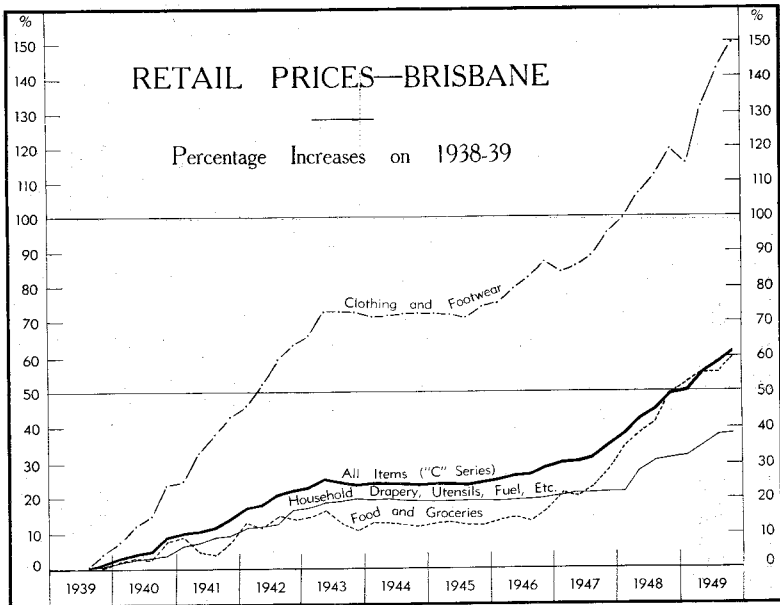
The next table shows particulars regarding housing in Queensland in 1939-40, derived from a family expenditure enquiry made in that year. It is noteworthy that over two-thirds of all Queensland dwellings were owner-occupied, and that this proportion varied little between income groups. Similarly, the proportion of family income being devoted to housing was fairly uniform amongst all grades of income, representing about one day's income for one week's rent.

HOUSING COSTS, FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Weekly Income of Family per Head.	Annual Income of Whole Average Family.	Dwelling Occupied.		Proportion of All Families Renting Homes.	Rental as Proportion of Family Income.	
		Capital Value.	Annual Rental Value.		All Families. <i>a</i>	Renting Families. <i>b</i>
	£	£	£	%	%	%
Under 20s. ..	188.2	239	36.0	31	19	20
20s. and under 25s.	275.3	302	43.8	46	16	16
25s. and under 30s.	294.3	383	47.7	36	16	18
30s. and under 35s.	409.6	548	56.6	21	14	19
35s. and under 40s.	371.0	508	53.0	33	14	17
40s. and under 45s.	441.1	648	65.9	22	15	13
45s. and under 50s.	462.5	878	72.7	25	16	..
50s. and under 60s.	629.1	902	78.0	39	12	15
60s. and under 70s.	510.5	1,007	80.1	41	16	..
70s. and over ..	854.6	791	73.1	17	9	..
Average ..	367.0	476	52.2	31	14	17

a Including imputed values for owner-occupied dwellings.

b Including only families consisting of one earner and three dependants who were occupying rented homes.



"All Items."—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the All Items ("C" Series) Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the All Items Index and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1948-49, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the June, 1943, quarter, when the Commonwealth Price Stabilisation policy commenced to operate, and the end of the war (September, 1945, quarter).

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1949, clothing had increased by a further 59 per cent., food and groceries by a further 39 per cent., and miscellaneous items by a further 16 per cent.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
September, 1939 ..	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
June, 1943 ..	998	1,056	1,018	989	1,056	1,004	1,058
September, 1945 ..	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1948 ..	1,212	1,271	1,257	1,237	1,308	1,225	1,274
December, 1948 ..	1,280	1,332	1,314	1,289	1,367	1,290	1,330
March, 1949 ..	1,304	1,366	1,352	1,334	1,427	1,320	1,361
June, 1949 ..	1,329	1,391	1,376	1,359	1,440	1,344	1,388
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
September, 1939 ..	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
June, 1943 ..	862	667	767	859	865	849	975
September, 1945 ..	863	674	768	860	865	851	975
September, 1948 ..	866	686	789	872	866	855	979
December, 1948 ..	866	686	790	879	866	856	980
March, 1949 ..	866	686	790	879	866	856	981
June, 1949 ..	867	686	791	879	866	857	981
CLOTHING.							
September, 1939 ..	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
June, 1943 ..	1,433	1,450	1,484	1,443	1,480	1,441	1,466
September, 1945 ..	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
September, 1948 ..	1,755	1,769	1,754	1,710	1,758	1,752	1,778
December, 1948 ..	1,817	1,815	1,794	1,764	1,807	1,811	1,818
March, 1949 ..	1,786	1,812	1,782	1,741	1,784	1,784	1,849
June, 1949 ..	1,923	1,945	1,930	1,897	1,937	1,923	1,963
MISCELLANEOUS.							
September, 1939 ..	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
June, 1943 ..	1,126	1,161	1,164	1,170	1,184	1,137	1,158
September, 1945 ..	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
September, 1948 ..	1,239	1,275	1,288	1,281	1,312	1,251	1,271
December, 1948 ..	1,249	1,288	1,298	1,282	1,323	1,261	1,277
March, 1949 ..	1,255	1,289	1,329	1,287	1,352	1,270	1,304
June, 1949 ..	1,280	1,297	1,334	1,292	1,367	1,291	1,325
ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).							
September, 1939 ..	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
June, 1943 ..	1,083	1,068	1,086	1,089	1,124	1,086	1,143
September, 1945 ..	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
September, 1948 ..	1,251	1,241	1,259	1,260	1,300	1,256	1,311
December, 1948 ..	1,291	1,276	1,290	1,292	1,335	1,294	1,341
March, 1949 ..	1,295	1,287	1,307	1,304	1,356	1,300	1,364
June, 1949 ..	1,338	1,327	1,349	1,349	1,397	1,343	1,403

^a Weighted average of five Queensland towns.

^b Weighted average of six State capitals.

The following table gives annual averages of the All Items Index Number for the individual Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia, from 1923, when the index first became available for a full year, to 1948. Earlier indexes for the month of November in each of the years 1914, 1921, and 1922 are also shown where available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
1914 ^c ..	611	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	687
1921 ^c ..	923	<i>n</i>	1,025	972	949	<i>n</i>	994	941	1,013
1922 ^c ..	877	<i>n</i>	865	883	841	<i>n</i>	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	<i>n</i>	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	<i>n</i>	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	<i>n</i>	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	<i>n</i>	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	<i>n</i>	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	<i>n</i>	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	<i>n</i>	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	<i>n</i>	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	<i>n</i>	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	<i>n</i>	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	<i>n</i>	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	<i>n</i>	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	<i>n</i>	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	<i>n</i>	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938 ..	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940 ..	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941 ..	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942 ..	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943 ..	1,072	1,057	<i>n</i>	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944 ..	1,071	1,057	<i>n</i>	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945 ..	1,072	1,054	<i>n</i>	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946 ..	1,093	1,074	<i>n</i>	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947 ..	1,137	1,115	<i>n</i>	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948 ..	1,241	1,221	<i>n</i>	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295

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

^b Weighted average of six capital cities.

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

n Not available.

The next table shows the All Items Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals, for the same years as given in the preceding table and for each quarter of 1948.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <i>a</i>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 ^b	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 ^b	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1922 ^b	1,021	963	877	954	931	997	975
1923	1,023	1,004	923	1,008	977	1,042	1,003
1924	1,002	976	915	1,015	982	1,051	987
1925	1,016	984	923	1,028	994	1,028	997
1926	1,033	998	950	1,026	992	1,035	1,011
1927	1,029	990	922	1,018	984	998	1,002
1928	1,042	992	917	1,027	1,012	980	1,009
1929	1,073	1,017	923	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1930	1,026	956	859	952	977	956	975
1931	922	846	798	837	885	875	873
1932	867	813	764	802	840	844	830
1933	832	789	751	789	811	825	804
1934	842	801	762	806	830	837	817
1935	852	824	780	820	834	849	832
1936	866	844	804	839	856	860	850
1937	889	868	837	859	869	875	873
1938	913	896	852	888	882	887	897
1939	936	924	870	906	901	908	920
1940	974	964	908	936	932	945	957
1941	1,028	1,008	963	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942	1,107	1,100	1,033	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943	1,151	1,139	1,072	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944	1,144	1,135	1,071	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945	1,142	1,135	1,072	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946	1,165	1,149	1,093	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947	1,212	1,188	1,137	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948	1,318	1,294	1,241	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1948 ..	1,270	1,249	1,193	1,226	1,221	1,240	1,248
2nd, 1948 ..	1,305	1,272	1,227	1,262	1,238	1,276	1,278
3rd, 1948 ..	1,337	1,309	1,251	1,293	1,282	1,307	1,311
4th, 1948 ..	1,359	1,345	1,291	1,327	1,316	1,344	1,341

a Weighted average of six capital cities.

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

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Some preliminary results of the Census of 1947 are available, and have been included. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, industrial accidents and workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

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

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

Figures for industries and grades of occupation (occupational status) are available from the 1947 Census, and tables showing such particulars for Queensland appear on the next two pages. No particulars are available for occupations at the time of the recent Census, and therefore details of occupations derived from the 1945 Occupation Survey have been reprinted.

Industries.—The table on the next two pages 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 1947 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Primary Production</i>	100,573	5,915	106,488
Fishing	2,574	15	2,589
Hunting and Trapping	538	3	541
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	41,248	1,240	42,488
Grazing	23,381	1,598	24,979
Dairying	25,993	2,847	28,840
Pig Farming	190	6	196
Poultry Farming	1,170	180	1,350
Bee Keeping	141	8	149
Other Agriculture, &c.	804	14	818
Forestry	4,534	4	4,538
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	7,572	72	7,644
Mining	7,299	70	7,369
Quarrying	273	2	275
<i>Manufacturing</i>	69,175	14,599	83,774
Inadequately Defined	516	224	740
Cement, Bricks, Glass, Stone, Coke, Oil, &c.	2,388	75	2,463
Founding, Engineering, and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding)	12,883	777	13,660
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	7,809	105	7,914
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	806	559	1,365
Clothing	1,356	6,643	7,999
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber), Accessories	1,627	656	2,283
Food and Drink	19,655	2,345	22,000
Tobacco	77	56	133
Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodworking, Basketware, &c.	10,897	460	11,357
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography	3,781	1,725	5,506
Paints, Non-mineral Oils, Grease	406	106	512
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	502	125	627
Explosives	2	..	2
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electro-plating	594	45	639
Skins, Leather, and Leather Substitutes— Preparation and Manufacture (not Clothing or Footwear)	1,487	159	1,646
Rubber Goods	763	214	977
Musical, Surgical, Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	334	34	368
Plastic Products	66	18	84
Other Manufacture	272	53	325
Gas and Electricity	2,954	220	3,174
<i>Building and Construction</i>	38,092	154	38,246
Inadequately Defined	24	..	24
Construction and Repair of Buildings	17,048	99	17,147
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	21,020	55	21,075
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	35,207	2,166	37,373
Inadequately Defined	620	55	675
Road Transport and Storage	15,030	711	15,741
Shipping	2,973	144	3,117
Loading and Discharging Vessels	4,158	9	4,167
Rail Transport	11,607	1,066	12,673
Air Transport	819	181	1,000

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Communication</i>	5,048	2,024	7,072
<i>Finance and Property</i>	6,592	2,672	9,264
Banking	3,263	908	4,171
Insurance	2,077	937	3,014
Offices, Agencies, &c.	1,252	827	2,079
<i>Commerce</i>	39,066	16,818	55,884
Inadequately Defined	353	147	500
Live Stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c.	2,224	468	2,692
Other Wholesale Trade	12,965	3,230	16,195
Retail Trade	23,524	12,973	36,497
<i>Public Authority, n.e.i., and Professional</i>	29,347	19,784	49,131
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	9,209	3,645	12,854
Defence—Enlisted Personnel	4,106	37	4,143
Civilian Employees	1,516	238	1,754
Law, Order, and Public Safety	3,114	734	3,848
Religion and Social Welfare	1,741	1,126	2,867
Health, Hospitals, &c.	4,187	8,040	12,227
Education	3,980	5,102	9,082
Other Professional	1,494	862	2,356
<i>Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.</i>	13,395	20,781	34,176
Amusement, Sport, Recreation	4,243	1,031	5,274
Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	9,152	19,750	28,902
<i>Other, Inadequately Defined, Not Stated</i>	21,201 ^r	7,158 ^r	28,359 ^r
Total Working Population	365,268 ^r	92,143 ^r	457,411 ^r

^r Revised since last issue by exclusion of persons whose industry was not stated but who were known not to be in, or available for, employment.

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1947, according to the Census results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	33,521	4,126 ^r	37,647 ^r
Worker on Own Account	58,605	6,009	64,614
Unpaid Helper	4,621	900	5,521
Employee	253,722	78,063 ^r	331,785 ^r
Unemployed	14,799	3,045	17,844
Total Working Population	365,268 ^r	92,143 ^r	457,411 ^r
Not Gainfully Occupied	199,483	446,158	645,641
Grade of Occupation Not Stated	2,720	643 ^r	3,363 ^r
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

^r Revised since last issue.

Occupations.—The table below shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 289, of the civilian working population at 1st June, 1945. Details of occupations are not available from the 1947 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Rural, Fishing and Hunting, Proprietors and Managers</i>	52,732	3,502	56,234
Farming Occupations	43,155	2,808	45,963
Pastoral Occupations	7,879	677	8,556
Other Rural Occupations	410	7	417
Fishing Occupations	936	9	945
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	352	1	353
<i>Other Rural &c. Workers</i>	47,127	5,714	52,841
Farming Occupations	26,810	5,388	32,198
Pastoral Occupations	15,391	316	15,707
Other Rural Occupations	4,271	2	4,273
Fishing Occupations	408	7	415
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	247	1	248
<i>Professional and Semi-Professional</i> ..	9,513	11,285	20,798
Teaching Occupations	2,470	3,968	6,438
Medical and Health Occupations ..	1,888	5,228	7,116
Religious and Social Welfare Occpns.	1,248	1,042	2,290
Legal Occupations	521	9	530
Scientific Occupations	483	40	523
Constructional Occupations	1,118	84	1,202
Administrative and Financial Occpns.	780	16	796
Transport Occupations	316	..	316
Literary and Artistic Occupations ..	689	898	1,587
<i>Administrative, Commercial, and Clerical</i>	46,930	40,377	87,307
Administrative Occupations	8,404	1,064	9,468
Indoor Clerical Occupations	16,102	27,362	43,464
Indoor and Partly Outdoor Clerical Occupations	3,352	458	3,810
Indoor Selling—Proprietors	7,464	1,940	9,404
Indoor Selling—Managers	2,019	268	2,287
Indoor Selling—Salesmen, Shop Assts.	7,281	9,041	16,322
Miscellaneous Selling Occupations ..	570	85	655
Financial Occupations and Agents ..	1,738	159	1,897
<i>Skilled Manual Workers</i>	43,968	3,985	47,953
Mining Occupations	172	..	172
Building and Constructional Occpns.	10,087	5	10,092
Metal Trades Occupations	20,829	312	21,141
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c. Occupations	577	59	636
Clothing and Textile Trade Occpns.	1,394	2,790	4,184
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	2,970	260	3,230
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations	2,919	330	3,249
Other Skilled Occupations	2,235	103	2,338
Foremen, Supervisors, Inspectors, and Apprentices, n.e.i.	2,785	126	2,911

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Manual Workers Not Classified According to Skill</i>	<i>60,302</i>	<i>10,045</i>	<i>70,347</i>
Mining Occupations	3,600	3	3,603
Building and Constructional Occpns.	6,064	1	6,065
Metal Trades Occupations	8,213	274	8,487
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c. Occupations	1,506	176	1,682
Clothing and Textile Trade Occupations	1,196	5,222	6,418
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	9,296	1,013	10,309
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations	5,841	880	6,721
Other Factory Occupations Not Classified According to Skill	1,399	615	2,014
Other Occupations Not Classified According to Skill	23,187	1,861	25,048
<i>Unskilled Manual Workers</i>	<i>20,546</i>	<i>869</i>	<i>21,415</i>
Mining Occupations	616	..	616
Building and Constructional Occpns.	4,695	..	4,695
Metal Trades Occupations	24	..	24
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c. Occupations	699	70	769
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	226	9	235
Transport and Communication Occpns.	7,880	123	8,003
Other Unskilled Occupations	6,406	667	7,073
<i>Protective Service Occupations</i>	<i>3,723</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>3,826</i>
Police, &c.	2,047	49	2,096
Firemen	324	..	324
Watchmen and Guards	1,352	54	1,406
<i>Other Service Occupations (Not Private Household)</i>	<i>8,248</i>	<i>15,727</i>	<i>23,975</i>
Barbers, Manicurists, &c.	886	932	1,818
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Keepers and Managers	1,957	2,281	4,238
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Workers	2,594	11,012	13,606
Sporting Occupations	541	17	558
Caretaking and Cleaning Occupations	1,532	1,142	2,674
Other Service Occupations	738	343	1,081
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	<i>1,275</i>	<i>9,377</i>	<i>10,652</i>
Indoor Occupations	155	9,361	9,516
Outdoor Occupations	1,120	16	1,136
<i>Occupation Not Stated</i>	<i>2,021</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>2,574</i>
Employed Persons	544	100	644
Unemployed Persons	1,477	453	1,930
<i>Total Working Population^a</i>	<i>296,385</i>	<i>101,537</i>	<i>397,922</i>

^a Including unemployed.

3. EMPLOYMENT.

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1943 and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933, there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. 1947 Census figures are not yet available.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	109,000
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400
Manufacturing	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,200
Building and Construction ..	18,000	27,900	22,400	18,200
Transport and Communication	33,500	36,400	41,800	45,600
Property and Finance	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,600
Commerce	43,100	52,400	42,200	46,200
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment	31,800	39,400	50,200	50,900
Personal and Domestic	29,900	36,700	23,700	28,400
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1943-44 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-Roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-Roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries, and, therefore, covers all but the smallest businesses. Agriculture is very incompletely covered, while Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to

make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and monthly returns of employment from Government Departments. Annual agricultural statistics and Civilian Register and Occupation Survey data are used to estimate rural and private domestic employment, and they also provide the basis for estimates of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the recent war, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment has been accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In June, 1945, only 6,320 males and 2,067 females were recorded in Queensland as unemployed. During 1947-48, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between a minimum of 1,173 and a seasonal peak of 6,365.

QUEENSLAND EMPLOYMENT.

Period.	Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	289,800	396,000
Year—		
1943-44	297,000	380,200
1944-45	293,900	385,300
1945-46	306,100	406,200
1946-47	338,500	441,900
1947-48	359,600	462,900
Quarter—		
3rd, 1947	360,900 ^r	463,800 ^r
4th, 1947	362,100 ^r	465,300 ^r
1st, 1948 ^a	348,000 ^r	451,500 ^r
2nd, 1948	367,400 ^r	471,200 ^r
3rd, 1948	373,400	477,500
4th, 1948	372,500	476,900
1st, 1949	369,100	473,800
2nd, 1949	379,700	484,700

^a Affected by railway strike.

^r Revised since last issue.

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given on the page opposite. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland at the end of selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first three columns of estimates in the table show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively, and at the conclusion of hostilities. From November, 1941, to June, 1945, can be seen the effect of intense war organisation, resulting in a decrease in employment of persons of both sexes in less essential activities, such as retail trade, while employment in services of a high war-time priority was increased or maintained.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. <i>a</i>	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1947.	June, 1948.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	5.1	5.3
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	6.8	7.1
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4	68.4	73.1
Building and Construction..	26.3	19.5	14.6	27.7	28.2
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5	7.8	7.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3	30.0	31.2
Communication	3.3	4.2	4.5	6.4	7.4
Retail Trade	33.2	13.9	9.9	15.0	15.9
Other Commerce		15.5	13.1	20.6	22.4
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	5.0	6.2	12.2	10.6	11.1
Other Industries	17.3	17.3	16.4	21.8	23.0
Total Males	172.8	168.0	169.0	220.2	232.6
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	15.5	16.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.4
Communication	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.2	2.3
Retail Trade	13.4	12.6	12.4	13.2	13.8
Other Commerce		5.9	7.4	7.0	7.6
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	1.0	2.5	7.3	4.5	4.4
Other Industries <i>c</i> ..	25.8	23.5	27.9	29.9	31.3
Total Females	53.2	62.6	75.1	74.5	77.9
PERSONS (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	5.1	5.3
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	6.9	7.2
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4	83.9	89.2
Building and Construction..	26.4	20.1	15.1	28.1	28.7
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8	8.1	8.2
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5	32.2	33.6
Communication	4.5	5.4	7.4	8.6	9.7
Retail Trade	46.6	26.5	22.3	28.2	29.7
Other Commerce		21.4	20.5	27.6	30.1
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	6.0	8.7	19.5	15.1	15.5
Other Industries	42.9	39.8	43.4	50.9	53.3
Total Persons	226.0	230.6	244.1	294.7	310.5

a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

c Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total persons figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1947.	June, 1948.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	529.9	556.8	536.0	671.8	702.3
Victoria	357.5	405.1	359.2	452.6	473.3
Queensland	172.8	168.0	169.0	220.2	232.6
South Australia	106.7	121.9	109.4	140.9	149.0
Western Australia	82.9	83.2	75.9	103.9	109.2
Tasmania	37.4	39.4	39.5	51.1	54.5
Australia ^a	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3	1,649.4	1,730.9
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	168.0	229.3	247.9	252.1	261.9
Victoria	142.9	192.8	193.2	190.5	196.7
Queensland	53.2	62.6	75.1	74.5	77.9
South Australia	34.0	45.6	49.0	48.0	50.1
Western Australia	26.2	32.6	35.6	35.6	37.0
Tasmania	11.6	15.2	16.6	16.9	18.0
Australia ^a	437.1	579.8	619.4	619.6	644.0
PERSONS (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	697.9	786.1	783.9	923.9	964.2
Victoria	500.4	597.9	552.4	643.1	670.0
Queensland	226.0	230.6	244.1	294.7	310.5
South Australia	140.7	167.5	158.4	188.9	199.1
Western Australia	109.1	115.8	111.5	139.5	146.2
Tasmania	49.0	54.6	56.1	68.0	72.5
Australia ^a	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7	2,269.0	2,374.9

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Industrial Court of Queensland has a Supreme Court Judge as President. At the end of 1949, there were three other members of the Court, and, under legislation passed in 1948, a fourth member could be appointed. The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of conciliation and arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of

employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from Industrial Magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1948*. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. An approximate estimate of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts at October, 1947, was:—awards of State Court, 194,000 males and 57,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 55,000 males and 15,000 females; no award, 16,000 males and 17,000 females.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last ten years are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Applications for New Awards, Variation, Rescission, or Interpretation ..	195	140	194	227	246	356	253	252	692	490
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes										
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers	47	45	32	15	11	8	8	..	2	..
Applications for Deregistration of Industrial Union .. .. .	..	5	1	..	3	..	2	2	2	3
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts	39	41	24	22	23	24	16	24	20	15
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	14	14	16	10	15	4	3	1	1	4
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders	2	2	8	10	3	8	12	10	8	4
Miscellaneous Applications	19	24	14	10	25	33	26	56	65	44
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry ^a	13	9	21	..	..	..	19	19	14	25
Total Cases	337	285	330	312	354	449	350	377	852	602

^a Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The most important function of the Industrial 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.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing

sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years. The high figures in 1946 were due principally to a dispute which commenced in bacon factories and involved meatworks and coal mines, while those in 1948 were mainly the result of a State-wide railway strike.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1939 ..	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
1940 ..	4	8	3,013	14	3,027	131,628	157,673
1941 ..	17	113	3,392	280	3,672	47,826	48,574
1942 ..	6	6	370	52	422	2,702	2,145
1943 ..	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
1944 ..	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,301
1945 ..	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
1946 ..	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
1947 ..	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
1948 ..	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269

A comparison with the other States for 1948 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1948.

State.	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 ..	1,071	1,832	235,473	7,036	242,509	644,961	1,155,940
Victoria ..	21	82	41,734	155	41,889	159,903	240,634
Queensland ..	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
S. Australia ..	21	28	5,891	1,136	7,027	30,264	47,138
W. Australia	1	1	244	..	244	488	600
Tasmania ..	4	5	468	..	468	950	1,473
Australia ^a	1,133	2,057	298,913	16,124	315,037	1,655,338	2,284,418

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Trade Unions in Queensland.—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1948*. 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.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	47,632	43,534	52,425	57,610	65,516
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	16,123	16,185	16,543	17,381	17,805
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	9,221	10,038	10,038 ^a	9,748	9,311
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	8,675	8,889	8,889 ^a	8,500	8,500
Queensland Shop Assistants'	4,780	5,397	7,147	7,701	8,460
Amalgamated Engineering	7,107	6,980	6,758	6,938	8,082
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	7,824	7,396	6,668	7,243	7,931
Clothing and Allied Trades ..	4,549	4,293	5,293	5,294	6,445
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	4,582	4,585	5,091	5,645	6,072
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	4,352	4,598	5,248	5,245	5,787
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	5,702	4,822	4,216	4,258	5,198
Queensland State Service ..	5,899	5,774	4,964	4,858	4,952
Queensland Teachers' ..	5,024	4,890	4,548	4,564	4,713
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	5,108	5,021	4,138	3,881	4,006
Waterside Workers' Fedn.	4,609	3,987	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	2,381	2,648	2,989	3,364	3,609
Queensland Colliery ..	2,839	2,883	2,961	3,200	2,978
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	2,401	2,526	3,011	2,732	2,934
United Bank Officers' (Q.)	3,036	2,903	2,421	2,440	2,673
Q'land. Railway Maintenance	1,746	1,863	2,272	2,447	2,637
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,110	2,242	1,950	2,206	2,614
Fed. Clerks' Union (N. Q.) ..	2,308	2,359	2,407	2,342	2,593
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen ..	2,349	2,279	2,077	2,305	2,520
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,011	2,037	1,432	2,273	2,408
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,785	1,812	1,517	1,804	2,142
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	1,381	1,494	1,874	1,991	2,077
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	1,844	1,484	1,717	1,893	2,061
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	2,212	1,358	1,938	1,950	2,000
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	3,216	3,017	1,879	2,008	1,906
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	1,458	1,822	1,502	1,404	1,846
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	..	..	..	1,740 ^c	1,845
Brisbane Tramways ..	1,748	1,722	1,478	1,520	1,834
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	1,781	1,945	1,865	1,996	1,747
Queensland Police ..	1,601	1,610	1,633	1,632	1,738
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	2,010	2,244	1,781	1,767	1,724
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,419	1,374	1,494	1,415	1,494
Boot Trade Federation (Q.)	934	1,062	1,154	1,344	1,482
Queensland Government Pro- fessional Officers' ..	1,074	1,159	1,286	1,202	1,333
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	1,341	1,215	1,335	1,291	1,328
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,147	1,188	1,216	1,202	1,320
Queensland Railway Salaried Other Unions ..	1,158	1,140	1,059	1,062	1,019
	10,168	10,225	10,270	11,016	11,162
Total (75 Unions) ..	198,645	194,000	198,484	210,412	227,802

^a Figures not available; previous year's figures repeated.

^b Not now registered with the State Industrial Court.

^c Registered on 21st May, 1947.

Particulars of employers' unions for the last five years are shown in the next table.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,186	7,479	7,306	7,097	7,186
Australian Sugar Producers'	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,440	4,056
United Graziers'	3,236	3,815	4,175	4,239	3,968
Queensland Grocers' and Retail Traders'	1,211	1,348	1,562	1,916	2,194
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	931	993	1,278	1,327	1,415
Other	2,721	2,899	3,183	3,284	3,402
Total (20 Unions) ..	15,285	16,534	17,504	21,303	22,221

n Not available: number of shareholders first supplied in 1947.

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the recent war (31st December, 1938), there were 366 separate unions in Australia, and the number had decreased to 318 at 31st December, 1948, but membership had increased from 885,158 to 1,423,150.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	29,289	30,582	31,952	35,250	36,559
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	209,105	197,182	201,050	205,892	217,005
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	75,404	75,655	80,691	84,444	90,064
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	102,369	98,155	100,211	113,664	121,175
Books, Printing, &c. ..	25,127	25,483	28,492	29,012	29,668
Other Manufacturing	84,782	57,262	63,805	65,266	63,246
Building	64,780	71,651	78,066	82,716	93,291
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	40,282	38,581	42,758	44,361	45,879
Railway & Tramway Services	124,763	125,636	128,426	128,816	137,318
Other Land Transport	21,920	27,555	29,455	31,239	43,224
Shipping, &c.	35,936	34,150	32,417	33,008	33,546
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	36,168	34,592	37,756	39,610	48,631
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	28,382	30,711	37,758	41,027	37,632
Public Service	122,750	128,372	130,173	146,075	87,340
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	76,645	84,288	79,468	83,953	158,467
Retail and Wholesale	36,781	36,470	40,648	44,883	45,185
Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring	46,428	45,056	52,705	55,244	61,009
Other	57,867	59,014	67,827	74,997	73,911
Total	1,218,778	1,200,395	1,263,658	1,339,457	1,423,150

5. WAGES.

Commonwealth Basic Wage.—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

Since 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. Since 1940, any variation has been effective from the commencement of the second month after the end of each quarter.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the "A" Series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922, the "Powers 3s." was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the All Items ("C" Series) Index. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part is a "needs" wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This is the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

On 12th April, 1943, a Commonwealth Prices Regulation Order fixed a "Price Ceiling"; that is, prices actually being charged by individual traders on that date were declared to be a maximum. The general scheme

was supplemented by a number of specific Price Orders, and subsidies were paid on some commodities, while employers were re-imbursed for wage rises caused by increases in the retail price index. The effect of this policy was to stabilise the retail price index, and the Commonwealth basic wage for Brisbane remained practically unchanged between August, 1943, and November, 1946, during which period only automatic "cost-of-living" adjustments were allowed to affect it.

The following table gives annual averages of the basic wage for males, and each change from 1st September, 1939, to 1st November, 1949.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate.			Commencing Date.	Male Rate.		
	a				a		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1921	3	18	0	1st September, 1939 ..	3	16	0
1922	3	11	11	1st February, 1940 ..	3	17	0
1925	3	15	4	1st May, 1940 ..	3	18	0
1929	4	0	5	1st August, 1940 ..	3	19	0
1930	3	17	2	1st February, 1941 ..	4	2	0
				1st May, 1941 ..	4	3	0
1931	3	1	4	1st November, 1941 ..	4	4	0
				1st February, 1942 ..	4	6	0
1932	2	18	0	1st May, 1942 ..	4	8	0
1933	2	18	1	1st August, 1942 ..	4	9	0
1934	3	1	0	1st November, 1942 ..	4	11	0
1935	3	2	2	1st May, 1943 ..	4	12	0
				1st August, 1943 ..	4	14	0
1936	3	4	2	1st November, 1943 ..	4	13	0
1937	3	8	8	1st May, 1946 ..	4	14	0
1938	3	14	7	1st December, 1946 ..	5	1	0 ^b
1939	3	15	10	1st February, 1947 ..	5	3	0
1940	3	18	0	1st May, 1947 ..	5	4	0
				1st November, 1947 ..	5	5	0
1941	4	2	7	1st February, 1948 ..	5	7	0
1942	4	7	11	1st May, 1948 ..	5	10	0
1943	4	12	4	1st August, 1948 ..	5	13	0
1944	4	13	0	1st November, 1948 ..	5	15	0
1945	4	13	0	1st February, 1949 ..	5	18	0
				1st May, 1949 ..	5	19	0
1946	4	14	3	1st August, 1949 ..	6	2	0
1947	5	3	8	1st November, 1949 ..	6	5	0
1948	5	10	6				

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

b Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

State Basic Wage.—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920, the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

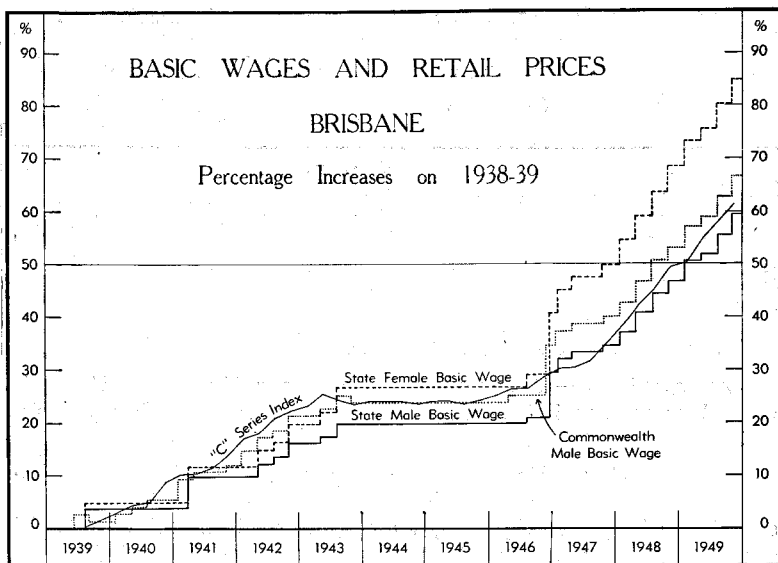
From 10th February, 1942, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations under which no increased rates of pay could be granted except as follows:—(i) variation of an award, the claim for which was lodged prior to 10th February, 1942, (ii) to the extent of the increase in the cost of living, (iii) where the Court found that the rates of remuneration were anomalous. From February, 1945, there was a series of progressive easings of the Wage Pegging Regulations. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and, in the latter part of 1947, it made a number of decisions adjusting wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. In April, 1948, the Court refused to increase the basic wage further than was justified by the All Items ("C" Series) index number.

The following table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each basic wage declaration in Queensland since the first declaration by the State Industrial Court.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.	Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st March, 1921	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st March, 1922	4 0 0	2 1 0
28th September, 1925 ^a	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st August, 1930	4 0 0	2 1 0
1st December, 1930	3 17 0	1 19 6
1st July, 1931	3 14 0	1 19 0
1st April, 1937	3 18 0	2 1 0
1st April, 1938	4 1 0	2 3 0
7th August, 1939	4 4 0	2 5 0
31st March, 1941	4 9 0	2 8 0
4th May, 1942	4 11 0	2 9 6
3rd August, 1942	4 12 0	2 10 0
2nd November, 1942	4 14 0	2 11 6
3rd May, 1943	4 15 0	2 12 6
2nd August, 1943	4 17 0	2 14 6
5th August, 1946	4 18 0	2 15 6
23rd December, 1946	5 5 0	3 0 6
10th February, 1947	5 7 0	3 2 6
28th April, 1947	5 8 0	3 3 6
27th October, 1947	5 9 0	3 4 6
2nd February, 1948	5 11 0	3 6 6
26th April, 1948	5 14 0	3 8 6
2nd August, 1948	5 17 0	3 10 6
1st November, 1948	5 19 0	3 12 6
31st January, 1949	6 2 0	3 14 6
2nd May, 1949	6 3 0	3 15 6
1st August, 1949	6 6 0	3 17 6
31st October, 1949	6 9 0	3 19 6

^a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.



The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

Comparison of State Basic Wages.—The next table shows the actual basic wages declared by the various State wage-fixing authorities, and also a comparison between the relative purchasing powers of these basic wages. The actual basic wages shown are those declared by the State Industrial Courts in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. For New South Wales, where the Commonwealth basic wage is operative under awards of the State Industrial Commission, and for Victoria and Tasmania, where no basic wage is declared but Commonwealth rates are followed to a large extent by the State wage-fixing tribunals, the appropriate Commonwealth basic wage rates are shown.

The amounts in the column headed "Equivalent at Brisbane Prices of Each State Basic Wage" show the sums which would have been required in Brisbane to give the same standard of living as each State basic wage provided in its own capital city, calculated according to relative price levels as measured by the "C" Series Index Number. The last column shows the differences between the Queensland State basic wage and the amounts required in Brisbane to provide the same standards of living as the other State basic wages provided. These margins indicate the advantage in purchasing power in terms of Brisbane prices which the Queensland rate had over those of other States during the last quarter of 1948.

COMPARISON OF STATE BASIC WAGES, DECEMBER QUARTER, 1948.

City.	Price Index Number ("C" Series).	Actual State Basic Wage for Males.	Equivalent at Brisbane Prices of Each State Basic Wage.	Margin in Favour of Brisbane.
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane	1,291	5 19 0	5 19 0	..
Sydney	1,359	6 2 0	5 15 11	3 1
Melbourne	1,345	6 0 0	5 15 2	3 10
Adelaide	1,327	5 17 0	5 13 10	5 2
Perth	1,316	6 1 7	5 19 3	-0 3
Hobart	1,344	5 18 0	5 13 4	5 8

a The rates shown are those which were operating on 15th November, 1948.

b For explanation, see text preceding table.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The following table gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES. *a*

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1938..	95 0	91 2	95 10	87 1	99 1	88 5	93 5
31st Dec., 1939..	96 7	94 0	97 5	88 11	100 6	89 5	95 3
31st Dec., 1940..	99 7	97 0	97 9	92 11	104 0	92 7	98 1
31st Dec., 1941..	105 4	104 5	101 9	100 3	110 2	99 3	104 3
31st Dec., 1942..	118 3	116 7	110 2	112 3	117 7	108 2	115 8
31st Dec., 1943..	121 3	119 7	116 10	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31st Dec., 1944..	121 4	119 6	118 0	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31st Dec., 1945..	121 10	120 4	119 10	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31st Dec., 1946..	130 11	128 11	128 0	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31st Dec., 1947..	141 3 ^r	136 10 ^r	134 9 ^r	133 10 ^r	137 8 ^r	133 0 ^r	137 11 ^r
31st Mar., 1948..	145 2	143 3	139 0	137 7	140 8	139 7	142 6
30th June, 1948..	149 1	146 8	143 6	140 10	144 1	143 5	146 3
30th Sept., 1948..	155 5	150 5	148 4	150 3	150 10	150 3	152 0
31st Dec., 1948..	159 9	155 5	151 4	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4

a Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.
^r Revised since last issue.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth Court has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1944 ..	43·50	43·91	43·18	44·21	43·16	43·39	43·61
1945 ..	43·50	43·91	43·18	44·07	43·15	43·38	43·59
1946 ..	43·50	43·82	43·18	44·07	43·15	43·38	43·57
1947 ..	41·11	43·68	43·18	42·84	43·15	43·27	42·51
1948 ..	40·00	39·99	40·00	40·00	39·57	40·00	39·96

7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Apprenticeship.—Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1948*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Department of Public Instruction.

Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive. At present there are 26 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1948, there were 3,935 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 2,104 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 2,061 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 30th June, 1947, the numbers were 4,283, 2,007, and 1,580, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations has decreased considerably since 1938 when 85.2 per cent. was reached. After dropping to 69.7 in 1940, the percentage rose gradually to 80.6 in 1946, but fell to 69.6 in 1947. It rose again, to 74.0, in 1948.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1939-40 to 1948-49.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed. <i>a</i>	Indentures Cancelled. <i>b</i>	Temporary Suspensions for War Service. <i>c</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1939-40 ..	1,213	..	780	190	102	5,316
1940-41 ..	1,239	10	991	207	410	4,957
1941-42 ..	1,407	6	642	265	976	4,487
1942-43 ..	1,401	25	386	284	1,128	4,115
1943-44 ..	1,239	30	354	134	359	4,537
1944-45 ..	1,363	108	468	159	139	5,242
1945-46 ..	1,482	1,689	1,115	322	82	6,894
1946-47 ..	2,805	608	1,676	428	8	8,195
1947-48 ..	1,966	43	1,677	505	..	8,022
1948-49 ..	2,400	9	1,588	543	..	8,300

a Including 474 men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

b Excluding a total of 478 cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

c The 3,204 suspended indentures shown in this column were accounted for as follows at 30th June, 1949:—died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,054; completed indentures through war service in trade, 474; indentures cancelled for various reasons, 478; and still to be dealt with, 103.

Juvenile Employment Bureau.—In January, 1935, a Juvenile Employment Bureau under the Department of Public Instruction was opened in Brisbane to assist boys and girls to find positions offering permanent employment suited to their individual qualifications and attainments. In the following years, branches were established in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville, each branch being conducted as an activity of the local High School and Technical College. Registration was voluntary and open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years.

Since June, 1945, when the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred to the Department of Labour and Employment (now the Department of Labour and Industry), its activities have been extended to 35 country branches. These branches are carried on in conjunction with State Employment Exchanges.

During the three years ended 30th June, 1948, placements of juveniles by the Bureau numbered 13,079, comprising 9,688 boys and 3,391 girls, bringing the total placed since the inception of the Bureau to 67,852, consisting of 47,601 boys and 20,251 girls.

Vocational Guidance Officers of the Bureau conduct aptitude tests and guidance interviews with juveniles at the Brisbane Office and the country centres, and at schools. Vocational guidance was commenced in January, 1945, with one officer, later increased to three.

The numbers of juveniles who completed tests and interviews at the Brisbane office of the Bureau, and for whom occupational recommendations were made, during each of the four years ended 31st December, 1948, were as follows:—1945, 434; 1946, 351; 1947, 1,157; 1948, 1,725. The numbers tested in country centres in 1947 and 1948 were 341 and 652, respectively. In addition, hundreds of tests were conducted at schools within the metropolitan area.

8. STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

Free employment exchanges, which have existed in Queensland under *The Employment Exchanges Acts, 1915 to 1941*, and *The Co-ordination of Employment Facilities Act, 1941*, are now provided for under *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, which came into operation on 1st March, 1947. These exchanges are known as State Employment Exchanges, and are administered by the Department of Labour and Industry. All State Government constructing Departments and Local Authorities are required to engage labour through the State Employment Exchanges.

The Labour and Industry Act, 1946, also re-constituted the Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director (who is also Under Secretary, Department of Labour and Industry), the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Commissioner for Electricity Supply, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council.

Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

9. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
PERSONS KILLED.							
1944 ..	54	19	6	4	17	11	111
1945 ..	37	16	10	5	16	6	90
1946 ..	48	19	14	3	15	1	100
1947 ..	63	19	9	8	22	1	122
1948 ..	43	18	10	6	20	4	101
PERSONS INCAPACITATED. ^a							
1944 ..	20,710	2,019	879	224	1,097	104	25,033
1945 ..	17,580	1,975	1,034	183	1,143	67	21,982
1946 ..	17,264	2,192	1,087	275	1,497	83	22,398
1947 ..	19,699	2,409	1,220	218	1,452	87	25,085
1948 ..	15,920	1,989	1,075	131	1,395	88	20,598

^a In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included, in other States more than 14 days.

Workers' Compensation Insurance.—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation), or persons whose remuneration exceeds £1,000 a year.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £1,250 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £1,500. During the period of incapacity, a weekly rate of compensation is payable, ranging from £4 for a single worker without dependants to £7 for a married man with three or more totally dependent children. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £1 10s. a week, plus 10s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £3 10s. The total of all payments cannot exceed £1,250 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £1 10s. a week, plus 10s. for each child, and £1 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £4 10s. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time. Following an amendment to the Act, all the foregoing rates became operative from 12th December, 1949.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal Accidents .. No.	159	155	122	165	155
Non-fatal Accidents No.	20,714	21,369	23,254	29,458	32,912
<i>Industrial Diseases—</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	395	224	c	c	c
Compensation Paid .. £	542,055	590,520	675,351	868,557	901,431
Premiums Received .. £	776,628	843,662	829,808	919,567	1,095,256
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department. a</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	47	52	41	48	65
<i>Compensation Recipients^b—</i>					
Incapacitated .. No.	197	211	214	236	268
Dependent .. No.	228	237	253	252	265
Compensation Paid .. £	21,495	27,027	27,797	31,090	37,301
Premiums Received .. £	22,330	25,366	24,331	25,405	35,064

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

b At 30th June.

c Now included with accidents.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Unemployment and sickness rates are:—for unmarried persons, 15s. a week if under 18 years of age, £1 between 18 and 21, and £1 5s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £1 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from Friendly Societies up to £1 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the whole family group is considered.) Unemployment or sickness of less than seven days duration is not covered by the scheme.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1948.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1948.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	16,471	918	17,389	183,249	1,067	52	1,119
Sickness ..	8,525	1,971	10,496	111,173	1,285	349	1,634
Special ..	382	80	462	9,830	64	72	136
Total ..	25,378	2,969	28,347	304,252	2,416	473	2,889

The table on the next page gives results, for the various States, of the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during its first four years.

The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high. The averages for 1947-48 were further swollen by the effects of a general railway strike.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.
(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1945-46	4,066	225	913	913	336	26	6,479
1946-47	1,059	1,349	2,993	115	998	34	6,548
1947-48	293	86	1,769	20	206	15	2,389
1948-49	188	24	705	10	74	10	1,011

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1945-46	3,380	321	1,510	854	443	43	6,551
1946-47	1,815	1,697	4,610	206	1,032	78	9,438
1947-48	637	140	2,640	49	390	32	3,888
1948-49	282	32	1,094	15	121	31	1,575

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945-46	22,934	2,353	9,011	6,102	3,037	319	43,756
1946-47	14,345	13,255	36,754	1,672	9,225	651	75,902
1947-48	5,042	1,387	20,696	336	3,099	242	30,802
1948-49	1,940	201	8,300	49	832	249	11,571

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance for the latest year available, 1946-47, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State semi-governmental and public bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 320). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax and entertainment tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last four years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		1927-28.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,588,236	3,561,650	3,565,595	3,610,437	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,443,909	2,444,079	2,448,404	2,462,669	34,543
Q'land.	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,328,322	1,318,466	1,320,647	1,330,795	23,410
S.A. ..	703,816	811,690	924,726	898,679	902,479	916,199	15,535
W.A. ^a	560,639	551,991	665,879	659,332	662,270	670,564	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	295,457	316,709	318,310	321,637	326,101	7,511
Total	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,267,781	9,200,516	9,221,032	9,316,765	163,865

^a The 1926-27 payment included a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the recent war, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption and post-war reconstruction, have remained high. The following table gives particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities by State Governments, during the last five years.

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£		£		£ s. d.
1943-44 ..	293,894,840	..	294,831,730	..	2 17 0
1944-45 ..	272,650,900	..	274,510,950	..	3 2 8
1945-46 ..	296,105,786	..	311,044,950	..	3 1 5
1946-47 ..	201,862,091	..	202,623,420	..	3 0 4
1947-48 ..	174,383,120	..	174,280,480	..	3 2 4

Conversion and redemption loans raised during 1947-48 totalled £69,758,090, of which £56,887,590 bore an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 9 to 12 years, and £12,870,500 was at 3 per cent., maturing in 15 to 17 years. Of the balance of £104,522,390, consisting of two loans (£61,225,070 and £43,297,320), both at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 9 to 12 years, £28,237,390 was utilised for war repatriation and rehabilitation purposes, £20,657,000 was advanced to the States for housing, and £55,628,000 was advanced to the States for various purposes. In addition, £2,481,000 was raised by local counter sales on behalf of the States at varying interest rates for public works, redemptions, &c. The 3 per cent. conversion loan of £12,870,500 was issued in London at $98\frac{1}{2}$, all other loans being issued in Australia at par, carrying an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

An interest-free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions in the next four years reduced the amount owing to £216,035 at 30th June, 1948.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and if held for a period of 7 years would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. After the war, the certificates were re-named Savings Certificates. On 1st March, 1947, the term of the certificates was reduced to 5 years, at the end of which they are repayable at 25 per cent. over their face values of £1, £5, £10, or £50. The net amount of Savings Certificates outstanding at 30th June, 1948, was £64,483,000. A National Savings Group system replaced Savings Certificates from 1st February, 1949, under which employees may authorise employers to deduct certain amounts from their wages and to pay them into their savings bank accounts at the end of each quarter.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

Commonwealth Payments to States.—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 315. The taxation transfers do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation in the absence of such an agreement. As taxpayers of some States may be at a disadvantage through their payments under uniform tax rates being out of proportion to the reimbursements received by their State Governments under the agreement, if a State considers that it is not being equitably treated under the taxation reimbursement plan (see page 320 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1947-48.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1947-48.

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
(a) <i>Tax Reimbursements</i>	18,302	9,882	7,357	3,884	3,793	1,370	44,588
(b) <i>Direct Payments—</i>							
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	693	336	235	212	197	59	1,732
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works	1,779	1,098	1,211	694	1,211	315	6,308
Federal Aid Roads	399	..	..	..	..	..	399
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	2,318	2,977	747	6,042
Contribution to Interest on Drought Relief Loans	3	2	..	..	1	..	6
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Morgan-Whyalla Waterworks .. ..	..	..	..	26	..	..	26
National Welfare Fund—Hospitals Benefits ..	1,330	828	611	242	255	143	3,409
Total	7,122	4,391	3,153	4,216	5,114	1,531	25,527
(c) <i>Assistance for Producers</i>							
Bounties—Raw Cotton ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Tractor	20	..	..	..	..	..	20
Wine Export .. ..	..	1	..	13	..	..	14
Wire-Netting .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wheat Industry	305	261	39	181	155	1	942
Special Payment during Operation of Flour Tax	..	..	..	..	..	43	43
Dairy Industry	2,532	3,284	1,534	788	481	248	8,867
Stock Feeding .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Jute Products	32	56	1	50	25	..	164
Cattle Tick Control ..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nitrogenous Fertilisers ..	25	23	60	8	7	7	130
Superphosphate Subsidy	437	1,195	44	629	1,041	145	3,491
Drought Relief	506	50	..	..	..	..	556
Total	3,910	4,870	1,692	1,669	1,710	444	14,295
(d) <i>Other Payments—</i>							
National Fitness Campaign	11	12	11	11	10	9	64
National Health Campaign	4	3	3	3	3	3	19
Medical Research	7	28	2	4	..	..	41
Grants for Other Research	21	20	12	13	9	7	82
Total	43	63	28	31	22	19	206
Total All Payments ..	29,377	19,206	12,230	9,800	10,639	3,364	84,616

a Including £1,849(000) recovered from the United Kingdom Government.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1948, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	14,719,083	14,990,820	15,045,039	16,127,942	18,302,325
Victoria ..	6,690,918	6,796,023	6,803,905	8,770,774	9,881,621
Queensland ..	5,616,472	5,733,737	5,756,003	6,564,625	7,357,240
S. Australia ..	2,373,476	2,408,834	2,958,217	4,536,619	3,883,695
W. Australia ..	2,503,910	2,586,424	2,594,342	4,263,114	3,792,877
Tasmania ..	909,270	916,265	916,723	1,333,694	1,370,265
Total ..	32,813,129	33,432,103	34,074,229	41,596,768	44,588,023

OTHER PAYMENTS FROM REVENUE.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	7,613,055	8,667,596	10,692,869	9,075,040	11,074,132
Victoria ..	6,873,802	9,082,233	10,120,939	8,822,201	9,323,894
Queensland ..	4,198,197	4,991,221	5,252,882	4,314,297	4,873,035
S. Australia ..	3,590,029	4,598,258	5,522,056	5,784,420	5,916,368
W. Australia ..	3,780,898	4,544,872	5,131,980	5,542,002	6,846,225
Tasmania ..	1,664,055	2,237,408	1,825,214	2,740,944	1,994,041
Total ..	27,720,036	34,121,588	38,545,940	36,278,904	40,027,695

TOTAL.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	22,332,138	23,658,416	25,737,908	25,202,982	29,376,457
Victoria ..	13,564,720	15,878,256	16,924,844	17,592,975	19,205,515
Queensland ..	9,814,669	10,724,958	11,008,885	10,878,922	12,230,275
S. Australia ..	5,963,505	7,007,092	8,480,273	10,321,039	9,800,063
W. Australia ..	6,284,808	7,131,296	7,726,322	9,805,116	10,639,102
Tasmania ..	2,573,325	3,153,673	2,741,937	4,074,638	3,364,306
Total ..	60,533,165	67,553,691	72,620,169	77,875,672	84,615,718

The total payments of £363,198,415 during the five years ended June, 1948, as shown in the preceding table came from revenue. There have been no payments to the States from Commonwealth Loan Fund since 1942-43. Of the total, £46,168,678 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £186,504,252 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £19,102,000 as special grants of various kinds, £18,528,062 for roads, and £92,895,423 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1947-48 (£84,615,718) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £44,588,023 transferred as tax reimbursement, which commenced in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy. In 1947-48, the dairy industry subsidy amounted to £8,867,001, and payments to the wheat industry to £97. Deducting these items from the total Commonwealth payments to States, a balance of £31,160,597 remained in 1947-48, compared with corresponding amounts of £31,051,886 in 1946-47, £30,876,265 in 1945-46, £26,722,427 in 1944-45, £19,774,568 in 1943-44, £16,380,266 in 1942-43, and average total payments of £19,600,000 for the five years ended 30th June, 1942.

Other items included in the 1947-48 payments which were greater than in 1941-42, figures for which year are shown in brackets, were:— Assistance to Stock Feeders, £5,458 (nil); Superphosphate Subsidy, £3,491,082 (£779,817); Jute Products for Primary Industries, £163,911 (nil); Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £129,683 (nil); and Public Hospitals Benefits, £3,409,500 (nil). Partially offsetting these increases were the following main decreases:—Apple and Pear Industry, nil (£1,600,000); and Assistance to the Wheat Industry, £941,657 (£1,599,536).

Reimbursements of Taxation.—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States, the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

					£
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	15,517,000
Victoria	..	..	..	..	6,890,000
Queensland	..	..	..	..	5,821,000
South Australia	..	..	..	..	2,458,000
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	2,644,000
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	925,000
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	34,255,000
					<hr/>

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For 1948-49 and 1949-50, the basic amount of £40,000,000 for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45,000,000. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amounts for distribution were £53,744,471 and £62,537,279 for the two years respectively. The distribution of the amounts under the prescribed

formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, is shown below:—

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	16,477,000	22,021,712	25,489,859
Victoria	8,860,000	12,098,479	14,303,485
Queensland	6,601,000	8,832,622	10,230,827
South Australia	3,458,000	4,630,081	5,370,255
Western Australia	3,384,000	4,494,632	5,172,433
Tasmania	1,220,000	1,666,945	1,970,420
Total	<u>40,000,000</u>	<u>53,744,471</u>	<u>62,537,279</u>

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth will continue to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement have secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their right to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 328.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds

to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1947-48.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement)	7,426,125	..	7,426,125
Motor	280,595	961,491	1,242,086
Other ^a	3,138,540	213,045	3,351,585
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways	10,955,379	4,112	10,959,491
Other	69,383	3,886,528	3,955,911
Land Revenue	1,670,013	655,439	2,325,452
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	378,124	320,453	698,577
Commonwealth Payments	1,096,235	2,326,530	3,422,765
Other	1,398,406	6,195,648	7,594,054
Net Total Receipts	26,412,800	14,563,246	40,976,046
Gross Total Receipts ^b	26,819,848	15,304,311	42,124,159
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	2,857,602	416,213	3,273,815
Education	3,106,078	102,956	3,209,034
Public Health and Recreation	2,191,232	1,655,094	3,846,326
Social Amelioration	639,539	85,642	725,181
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways	10,271,393	1,016,618	11,288,011
Other	133,897	3,063,465	3,197,362
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	3,543,304	3,543,304
Land Settlement	305,342	1,562,063	1,867,405
Forestry	106,235	654,525	760,760
Agriculture	309,726	255,270	564,996
Debt Charges	6,265,045	489,626	6,754,671
Other	394,726	2,788,015 ^d	3,182,741
Net Total Expenditure	26,580,815	15,632,791	42,213,606
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	26,914,480	16,447,239 ^e	43,361,719

^a For details see page 337.

^b This is the gross total of all funds—no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

^c Including law, order, and public safety.

^d Including £161,903 Commonwealth Reconstruction Training, and £238,842 advanced to Local Bodies by State Government Insurance Office.

^e Excluding refunds of insurance companies' deposits, £20,000.

In the next table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years on the same basis with transfers eliminated as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
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	20,774	8,161	28,935	20,358	7,352	27,710
1941-42	22,610	9,837	32,447	21,923	9,540	31,463
1942-43	28,894	21,239	50,133	22,617	18,591	41,208
1943-44	28,577	20,801	49,378	24,206	19,468	43,674
1944-45	26,039	11,086	37,125	24,345	10,145	34,490
1945-46	24,342	10,922	35,264	24,006	10,282	34,288
1946-47	24,626	13,393	38,019	24,690	15,317	40,007
1947-48	26,413	14,563	40,976	26,581	15,633	42,214

It will be seen from the above table that receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the recent war. These increases were the direct result of war activities in Queensland. Railways, included in Consolidated Revenue, and Commonwealth defence moneys, in Trust Funds, were the main factors accounting for the increases. During the war years, exceptionally large quantities of goods were carried by rail, and railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-War Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to railway maintenance work which was not carried out during these years. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers were also made from other revenue, and the balance of the fund reached its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It will be noted that the proportion of revenue from "Lands" in Queensland is relatively large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 123, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 319, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax", while the other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue, but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	746,629	701,235	890,782	943,332	1,072,386
Lottery Tax ..	128,000	145,375	148,125	154,500	168,000
Other Stamp Duties	502,012	586,834	737,691	948,271	1,087,688
Land Tax ..	387,475	383,220	375,404	375,303	372,383
Income Tax ^a ..	5,821,000	5,821,000	5,821,000	6,601,000	7,426,125
Racing Taxes ..	132,920	161,708	172,507	147,752	158,049
Motor Taxes ..	64,926	69,140	81,486	181,976	280,595
Liquor Taxes ..	127,220	143,076	142,090	165,178	184,374
Licenses and Other Taxes ..	52,152	53,349	53,390	57,431	95,660
Total Taxation ..	7,962,334	8,064,937	8,422,475	9,574,743	10,845,260
Railways ..	16,249,388	13,682,994	11,658,892	10,549,827	10,955,379
Lands—					
Rents ..	1,088,457	1,079,036	1,093,384	1,120,190	1,163,795
Forestry ..	442,013	484,669	349,152	402,341	417,453
Other ..	75,729	75,805	77,768	84,683	88,765
Total Lands ..	1,606,199	1,639,510	1,520,304	1,607,214	1,670,013
Interest ..	961,279	899,475	910,916	774,567	780,400^d
Commonwealth Govt.^b	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Fees for Services ..	257,239	323,252	335,378	459,265	475,240
Other^c ..	835,472	740,871	830,206	971,280	997,321
Total Receipts ..	28,968,146	26,447,274	24,774,406	25,033,131	26,819,848

^a Including income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^b Contribution to interest on public debt.

^c Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, &c.

^d Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Interest" although on page 323 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under this head.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 326-327 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the Government Department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under "Other Development of State Resources", although it was controlled by the Railway Department until May, 1947, and subsequently by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under "Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying" and not with the Education Department.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other mining operations (coal mines, &c.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	93,028	106,302	114,263	121,756	129,012
Electoral	35,465	6,404	13,352	44,031	22,867
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	1,534	1,119	2,554	854	..
Other	928,703	950,979	1,073,286	1,224,614	1,323,425
Total	1,058,730	1,064,804	1,203,455	1,391,255	1,475,304^a
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	848,745	875,658	920,996	949,873	1,081,745
Prisons	49,858	62,796	67,793	71,896	77,639
Other ^b	417,402	348,114	386,915	436,931	472,901
Total	1,316,005	1,286,568	1,375,704	1,458,700	1,632,285
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	29,905	28,195	40,765	37,604	40,008
Labour Legislation	38,178	33,291	39,542	58,096	56,627
Weights and Measures ..	7,349	8,565	9,887	12,243	14,352
Transport Control	9,716	10,851	14,712	21,949	30,510
Liquor Lic. Control	4,087	4,426	5,446	6,589	7,264
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total	89,385	85,478	110,502	136,631	148,911
Education—					
State Schools ..	1,639,397	1,858,743	2,123,533	2,328,797	2,584,946
Technical Colleges	147,952	169,209	202,077	246,306	279,335
University ..	56,213	150,742	87,766	99,797	94,263
Agricultural ..	35,100	42,442	66,263	83,265	98,656
Other	20,754	22,710	26,835	35,635	48,878
Total	1,899,416	2,243,846	2,506,474	2,793,800	3,106,078
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	6,875	7,824	25,326	21,629	37,399 ^c
Art Gallery ..	700	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Total	7,575	9,074	26,576	22,879	38,649

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Public Health and Recreation—	£	£	£	£	£
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	542,875	442,845	510,032	569,099	1,421,847
Mental Hospitals ..	326,743	343,938	363,380	437,009	505,160
Baby Clinics ..	49,541	54,995	59,550	75,468	88,498
Other	116,544	157,803	205,937	169,092	193,727
Total	1,035,703	999,581	1,138,899	1,250,668	2,209,232
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	170,204	166,533	171,235	176,152	181,932
Aboriginals ..	88,478	98,540	116,587	154,656	184,838
Unemployment ..	266,902	263,838	85,515	79,664	67,653
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated ..	119,208	128,980	162,253	204,633	205,116
Total	644,792	657,891	535,590	615,105	639,539 ^a
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	221,154	229,327	273,434	308,981	312,838
Mining	80,269	65,518	81,165	117,606	82,199
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying	185,154	208,954	245,301	388,809	347,908
Forestry	152,875	181,428	258,932	89,056	106,235
Transfer to Trust Funds	4,170,855	1,072,577	400,000	17,000	..
Other	127,510	104,990	116,959	214,149	211,037
Total	4,937,817	1,862,794	1,375,791	1,135,601	1,060,217
Business Undertakings (Gross)—					
Railways	10,922,091	10,877,362	10,018,487	9,755,203	10,271,393
State Batteries ..	636	429	1,231	3,610	5,128
Total	10,922,727	10,877,791	10,019,718	9,758,813	10,276,521
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	4,913,218	4,870,734	4,377,887	4,626,645	4,570,924
Exchange and Commission	817,081	849,754	612,333	681,761	584,502
Sinking Fund ..	981,795	896,071	960,183	1,004,113	1,109,619
Total	6,712,094	6,616,559	5,950,403	6,312,519	6,265,045
Other	230,178	173,673	516,426	141,304	62,699
Total Expenditure	28,854,422	25,878,059	24,759,538	25,017,275	26,914,480

^a Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, e.g., for superannuation, are included here under "General Administration" and "Social Amelioration", although on page 323 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

^b Including expenditure on Air Raids Precautions and Civil Emergency operations.

^c Including £10,666 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1948.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	71,138	62,646	67
Agricultural Bank ^a	1,511,875	1,366,607	413,031
Audit Act	4,771	2,944	29,550
Banana Industry	7,370	8,290	-1,998
Buffalo Fly Control	12,431	7,962	19,349
Central Sugar Mills	5,598	1,000	30,561
Chillagoe State Smelters Reconstruction	247	1,496	-2,458
Commonwealth-State Housing	903,373	937,909	9,598
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	417,763	171,804	499,769
Defence Works	-13,701	..	..
Drought Relief	57,449	11,271	90,413
Electricity	27,917	36,302	28,269
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	63,760	11,877	275,925
Fish Supply	580,605	586,246	-8,912
Forestry and Lumbering	589,339	589,339	..
Harbour Dues	275,669	269,389	234,204
Hospital Benefits	759,000	764,801	75,552
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	846,220	856,054	141,595
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	6,271	10,381	-25,144
Land Act Improvement	47,032	47,495	32,078
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits .. .. .	..	30,000	547,250
Main Roads	3,062,834	3,746,080	552,364
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	180,000	226,730	78,500
Police Superannuation	113,780	113,200	1,258
Port Development	517	15,128	139,522
Post-War Reconstruction	210,884	1,663,615	6,584,831
Public Service Superannuation	304,814	115,570	3,670,727
Queensland-British Food Corporation	500,000	10,000	490,000
Queensland Housing Commission	482,757	771,152	1,724,285
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	47,127	48,196	180
State Coal Mines	289,105	329,096	-136,817
State Coke Works	42,004	51,518	-53,624
State Enterprises	6,535	79,366	87,835
State Grants (Local Public Works)	656	13,231	38,301
State Insurance ^b	2,521,590	1,923,864	10,409,519
Stock Diseases	63,701	99,267	-91,380
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction	146,633	120,025	52,565
Sugar	27,463	39,351	11,253
Sugar Cane Prices	34,700	36,897	4,357
Unemployment Insurance	-131	..	2,695,816
Wire and Wire-Netting	19,690	12,150	59,317
Workers' Homes	103,982	62,936	394,843
Other	800,506	655,374	649,192
Total	15,133,274	15,906,559	29,751,543^c

^a Excluding advances and repayments from and to the Loan Fund.

^b Receipts exclude repayments by Local Authorities, £171,037, and expenditure excludes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £639,717.

^c Cash £6,688,260, and securities £23,063,283.

4. STATE LOAN FUND.

Loan Expenditure.—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Queensland Housing Commission and Soldier Settlement), 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, 1948, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1947-48.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	744,011	705,377	42,188,795
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	19,578	-60,266	4,086,150
Public Buildings	953,478	948,905	10,014,744
Roads and Bridges	323,712	180,000	1,420,339
Main Roads Commission	300,000	287,132	5,301,175
Harbours and Marine	3,368	1,688	3,637,365
Mining	16,857	13,341	217,838
Forestry	543,803	543,799	2,462,622
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	582,133	582,163	1,031,514
Land Resumptions	118,157	98,031	3,539,657
Prickly Pear Lands	20,842	11,402	944,718
Water Supply, Irrigation	216,352	200,497	3,368,614
Agricultural Bank	850,000	785,130	3,111,778
Advances to Settlers	182	-18,396	176,901
Wire-Netting .. .. .	..	-17,857	168,032
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-21,233	288,702
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings .. .. .	..	-89,181	3,250,979
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-23,373	785,041
Building Improvement	929	132	2,832
Soldier Settlement	524	-37,015	851,811
Loans to Local Bodies	625,976	125,381	13,068,309
Subsidies to Local Bodies	502,410	502,410	6,823,963
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	150,000	-74 ^b	2,231,511
Total	5,972,312	4,717,993^b	147,397,689
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses</i>			9,885,486
<i>Credit Balance Loan Account</i>			956,333
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds</i>			19,545,530
Gross Public Debt			138,693,978

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year is shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1943-44 ..	1,773,352	344,802	137,077,720	129,179,066
1944-45 ..	1,560,898	431,010	137,508,730	131,433,410
1945-46 ..	2,408,667	1,292,171	138,800,901	133,294,769
1946-47 ..	4,681,663 ^r	3,578,795 ^a	142,529,696	135,355,529
1947-48 ..	5,972,312	4,717,993 ^a	147,397,689	138,693,978

^a See note ^b on previous page. ^r Revised since last issue.

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, 1948, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1948.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	698,599	34,930
4 0 0	13,498,438	539,895
3 17 6	7,457,291	288,770
3 15 0	12,482,088	468,052
3 12 6	568,000	20,590
3 10 0	26,870,223	940,422
3 9 9	3,625,377	119,295
3 7 6	1,763,871	59,531
3 5 0	36,960,510	1,201,169
3 2 6	10,948,400	342,137
3 2 0	1,787,759	55,147
3 0 0	12,165,647	369,658
2 14 3	76,900	2,086
2 10 0	4,643,580	116,090
2 0 0	2,986,000	59,720
1 0 0	2,056,105	20,561
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	180	8
Inscribed Stock ^a ..	105,010	3,674
Gross Public Debt ..	138,693,978	4,641,735
Less Sinking Funds ..	271,962	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	138,422,016	£3 6s. 11d.

^a Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock matured 1st January, 1945, unconverted at 30th June, 1948.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Act, 1927*, £2,655 under *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act, 1940*, and £1,820,142 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are not

included in the foregoing statement. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £138,693,978 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	86,503,283	62.4
London	47,272,637	34.1
America	4,918,058	3.5

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were, at 38 and 62 per cent., the same for Queensland as for the public debts of the other States taken together, compared with 10 and 90 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia. Oversea loans generally carry a higher rate of interest than Australian loans, and as opportunity offers they are either redeemed or converted at a lower rate.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £2,827,240; London, £1,635,099; America, £179,396; representing average interest rates of 3.27, 3.46, and 3.65 per cent., respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <i>a</i>	Advances to Settlers, &c. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938-39	510	276	401	1,158	1,148	3,493
1939-40	521	370	545	1,028	1,498	3,962
1940-41	655	410	125	943	1,224	3,357
1941-42	634	381	38	791	1,188	3,032
1942-43	492	72	29	545	826	1,964
1943-44	837	245	15	1,201	-525	1,773
1944-45	501	209	154	180	517	1,561
1945-46	279	440	748	360	582	2,409
1946-47	428	546	912	593 ^r	2,203 ^r	4,682 ^r
1947-48	744	624	852	1,128	2,624	5,972
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	68,642	6,722	8,348	19,892	43,794	147,398

a With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges is carried out through the Main Roads Commission, whose expenditure is included here.

b Including Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-Netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and Soldier Settlement.

r Revised since last issue.

Nearly one-half of the net loan expenditure has been used for the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local

bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £19·9m., or 13½ per cent. of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers, &c., have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on post-war housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and post-war advances by the Agricultural Bank.

5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1947-48, income tax alone amounted to 50·0 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £232,900,055, £44,588,023 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1947-48 accounted for 44·7 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12·5 per cent. before the war.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
1938-39	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1939-40	47,632	9,308	11,883	1,489	3,725	17,892	3,136	95,065
1940-41	53,825	12,196	16,430	1,646	5,914	18,485	3,418	111,914
1941-42	53,780	19,793	43,305	3,191	5,315	19,975	5,123	150,482
1941-42	56,781	26,830	77,564	3,691	14,569	23,386	7,220	210,041
1942-43	64,878	28,846	141,027	3,873	18,520	28,008	9,307	294,459
1943-44	67,291	27,909	183,799	3,819	20,849	30,281	8,240	342,188
1944-45	67,177	29,672	215,534	3,664	21,873	30,738	8,196	376,854
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593 ^a	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765 ^a	3,679	23,905	30,957 ^b	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900 ^a	3,641	27,139	32,580 ^b	19,312	465,905

^a Including Social Services Contribution, £20,000(000) in 1945-46, £51,000(000) in 1946-47, and £71,448(000) in 1947-48.

^b Post Office, £31,390(000); Railways, £1,190(000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the following table. "Defence and War" does not include amounts placed in Trust Fund from excess receipts and spent as follows:—1938-39, Defence, £3,072,325, Civil Aviation, £173,422; 1939-40, Defence, £2,017,414, Civil Aviation, £57,111; 1940-41, Defence,

£2,964,185; and 1941-42, Civil Aviation, £52,214. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £39,149,000, £39,410,000, £53,162,000, £62,022,000, and £68,613,000 in the five years ended 30th June, 1948.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence and War. <i>a</i>	1914-1918 War. <i>b</i>	Business Under-takings. <i>a</i>	Social Services. <i>c</i>	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938-39	9,984	19,257	20,222	16,428	15,649	12,897	94,437
1939-40	24,884	18,835	18,201	16,876	15,697	14,492	108,985
1940-41	65,681	18,603	18,808	17,773	14,926	14,691	150,482
1941-42	109,234	18,618	21,410	30,918	13,731	16,130	210,041
1942-43	159,478	18,721	25,753	36,593	13,091	40,823 ^f	294,459
1943-44	167,843	19,604	28,581	64,674	13,247	48,239 ^f	342,188
1944-45	194,574	19,289	30,322	66,703	14,437	51,529 ^f	376,854
1945-46	225,651	18,892	31,294	46,499	15,540	52,904 ^f	390,780
1946-47	197,456	19,259	35,952	64,647	18,783	95,159 ^f	431,256
1947-48	184,021 ^d	19,674	42,668 ^e	88,043	22,072	109,427 ^f	465,905

a Including new works paid for from revenue, services and pensions on account of the 1939-1945 War, and subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

b Including war pensions, debt charges, repatriation, &c.

c Invalid and age pensions, maternity allowances, and child endowment from 1941-42, widows' pensions from 1942-43, and National Welfare Fund from 1943-44.

d Including £1,420,000 balance of receipts over expenditure appropriated under Act No. 30 of 1947 for war pensions.

e Post Office, £40,431,000; Railways £2,237,000.

f Including taxation reimbursements to States.

Defence expenditure until 1938-39 included ordinary defence expenditure, but since then has included all revenue expenditure in connection with the 1939-1945 War, including pensions, and also subsidies, &c., which were part of the Commonwealth Government's war-time policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation. Thus, the 1947-48 "Defence and War" expenditure included the following price stabilisation subsidies:—Potatoes, £2,702,849; Tea, £6,840,246; Other Imports, £8,687,264; Wool for Home Consumption, £9,226,596; Coal, £2,351,891; Whole Milk, £2,156,945; Recoupment of Basic Wage Adjustment, £621,849; Coastal Shipping Freights, £736,507; and Other, £1,706,810. It also included the following assistance to primary producers:—Dairy Industry (excluding amounts recovered from U.K. Government), £7,017,886; Assistance to Stock Feeders, £5,458; Superphosphate and Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £3,620,765; Jute Products, £163,911; and Other, £97. The following relief to primary producers in 1947-48 was included in "Other":—Wheat Industry Assistance, £941,657; and Drought Relief Assistance, £556,036.

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

Expenditure from Loans.—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, &c. The totals to date are inclusive of loan moneys spent on the 1914-1918 War.

The table on page 335 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £147m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,093m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,578m. spent from loans on the 1939-1945 War and £373m. on the 1914-1918 War, leaving £142m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17m.; funding of deficits, £16m.; and loan expenses, £6m.; while £34m. must be deducted for various redemptions and other sundry adjustments.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War and Defence Services.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938-39	1,912	2,000	—1	..	—7	—310	3,594
1939-40	28,814	750	1,853	..	—11	—51	31,355
1940-41	101,581	1,770	1,910	—2	—4	—46	105,209
1941-42	210,877	762	1,185	—18	—7	7	212,806
1942-43	402,852	212	..	—35	—5	—7	403,017
1943-44	377,157	..	..	—10	—6	222	377,363
1944-45	266,040	..	..	—41	—8	—1	265,990
1945-46	152,947	..	..	—7	—8	6,795 ^b	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	—2	—12	11,015 ^b	48,895
1947-48	..	..	—1	—4	—9	13,140 ^b	13,126
Total to Date ..	1,960,060	13,241	40,136	13,762	8,432	56,971	2,092,602

a Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

b Housing.

War Expenditure.—Total expenditure from all sources on the 1939-1945 War and on defence services from 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1948, was £2,901m., of which £1,323m. was provided from revenue.

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1948, 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 £518,028,990, or 18·0 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 331. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the

interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £626,968 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £16,420,160, interest on £79,724,220 having been postponed by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1948-49 Budget Papers from which they were extracted. Debt figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1948.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
On Account of States—	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales..	384,078,299	126 19 1	12,091,421	3 19 11
Victoria	188,945,518	90 7 6	6,362,333	3 0 10
Queensland	138,693,988	123 0 7	4,641,204	4 2 4
South Australia ..	118,851,946	180 12 5	3,894,784	5 18 5
Western Australia	100,274,741	194 11 11	3,241,021	6 5 9
Tasmania	33,957,400	129 8 7	1,109,696	4 4 7
Maturing Overseas	353,038,278	45 19 6 ^c	11,654,957	1 10 4 ^c
Maturing in Australia	611,763,614	79 13 4 ^c	19,685,502	2 11 3 ^c
Total States ..	964,801,892	125 12 10 ^c	31,340,459	4 1 7 ^c
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	96,144,380 ^b	12 9 5	626,968	0 1 8
Maturing in Australia	1,662,241,395	215 11 9	45,599,158	5 18 3
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	68,846,332	8 18 7	2,465,349	0 6 5
Maturing in Australia	77,905,390	10 2 1	2,292,834	0 5 11
Total Commonwealth	1,905,137,497	247 1 10 ^d	50,984,309	6 12 3 ^d
Total C'wealth & States	2,869,939,389	372 4 6 ^d	82,324,768	10 13 7 ^d

^a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

^b Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been postponed.

^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 1947-48 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth figures for 1947-48 include expenditure on war and defence work, and the aggregate includes expenditure on the 1914-1918 War.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1947-48.

Government.	During 1947-48.			Aggregate to End of 1947-48.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	15,129	1,083	16,212	429,819
Victoria	8,786	..	8,786	258,782 ^b
Queensland ..	4,718	230	4,948	157,283
South Australia	3,805	76	3,881	134,212
Western Australia	2,537	41	2,578	123,138
Tasmania ..	2,634	236	2,870	40,711
Total States ..	37,609	1,666	39,275	1,143,945
Commonwealth	13,126	..	13,126	2,092,602
Total Australia ..	50,735	1,666	52,401	3,236,547

^a The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth is for War Services, while the figures for the States represent the funding of deficits, discount and flotation expenses on loans, and exchange on remittances, &c. The Queensland figure includes flotation expenses £80(000), and sinking fund contribution £150(000).

^b Gross loan expenditure.

7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the war was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war, the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes. Reimbursements of income tax were made to all States, and of entertainment tax to those States which had previously levied this tax. Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. In 1936, the States and the

Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their income taxes. Since the institution of uniform income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 320 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

Taxation Paid in Queensland.—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
Consld. Revenue—	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Income ^a	7,426,125	14,764,058	22,190,183	133 6	265 4	398 10
Land	372,383	76,307	448,690	6 8	1 4	8 0
Probate, Succession, and Estate	1,072,386	434,040	1,506,426	19 3	7 10	27 1
Lottery	168,000	..	168,000	3 0	..	3 0
Other Stamp Duty	1,087,688	52,681	1,140,369	19 7	0 11	20 6
Customs .. ..	..	5,338,690	5,338,690	..	95 11	95 11
Excise .. ..	..	6,601,030	6,601,030	..	118 8	118 8
Sales .. ..	..	3,834,492	3,834,492	..	68 11	68 11
Flour .. ..	..	138,284	138,284	..	2 6	2 6
Entertainment ..	..	661,393	661,393	..	11 11	11 11
Pay-roll .. ..	..	1,820,182	1,820,182	..	32 9	32 9
Transport	318,719	..	318,719	5 9	..	5 9
Liquor	184,374	..	184,374	3 4	..	3 4
Betting	158,049	..	158,049	2 10	..	2 10
Wool Contributory Charge .. ..	..	247,540	247,540	..	4 5	4 5
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	..	31,561	31,561	..	0 7	0 7
Other	57,536	-16,168	41,368	1 0	-0 3	0 9
Trust Funds—						
Motor Veh. Regn.	961,491	..	961,491	17 3	..	17 3
Other	213,045	..	213,045	3 10	..	3 10
Total	12,019,796	33,984,090	46,003,886	216 0	610 10	826 10

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £7,426,125 reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

A reliable indication of the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid before the war by each State was obtained by the Commonwealth Grants Commission by allocating customs and excise duties and sales tax on a population basis, and by distributing central office assessments of income, land, and estate taxes. For the year 1938-39, the Commission calculated the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid by Queensland as £9,853,000 as against £6,731,000 collected in Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

After uniform taxation in Australia was introduced, the rates of tax on income were raised gradually until the highest practicable level was reached. With the increasing amount of tax payable, it became obvious that some new method of collection was necessary, since many taxpayers would fail to save sufficient during the year to meet their assessments at the end of the year. Therefore a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. This was satisfactory for those taxpayers whose income varied little from year to year. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction in 1944 of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation.

In April, 1944, an amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued. This Act also provided that, in the transition period, taxpayers would be allowed a rebate of three-quarters of the tax payable on income earned in the year 1943-44. Thus the tax payable for that year was deducted in the three months, April, May, and June, 1944. Deductions made during the twelve months ended March, 1944, were used in payment of tax assessed on income earned in 1942-43. 1944-45 was the first full year that "Pay as You Earn" taxation operated.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but, as a result of legislation passed in the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority, will be continued indefinitely in the post-war years. Details of the arrangements are given on page 320.

Uniform Income Taxation Rates.—The rates of income tax imposed on income earned in 1948-49 are shown on the next page. In addition, there is a social services contribution with a maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £.

1948-49 Rates.

Personal Exertion Income.

Taxable Income (T).		Rate of Tax.	
£	d. in £.	d. in £.	
1-1000 .. First £350 :	Nil ..	Balance :	21 + ·03 (T-350)
1001-2000 .. First £1000 :	26·325 ..	Balance :	60 + ·02 (T-1000)
2001-5000 .. First £2000 :	53·1625 ..	Balance :	100 + ·009 (T-2000)
5001-9000 .. First £5000 :	97·465 ..	Balance :	154 + ·001 (T-5000)
9001 & over .. First £9000 :	124·3694 ..	Balance :	162

Property Income.

Taxable Income (T).		Rate of Tax.	
£	d. in £.	d. in £.	
1- 500 .. First £350 :	Nil ..	Balance :	30 + ·06 (T-350)
501-1000 .. First £500 :	11·7 ..	Balance :	48 + ·03 (T-500)
1001-2000 .. First £1000 :	37·35 ..	Balance :	78 + ·021 (T-1000)
2001-5000 .. First £2000 :	68·175 ..	Balance :	120 + ·007 (T-2000)
5001 & over .. First £5000 :	111·87 ..	Balance :	162

Social Services Contribution.—The basic rate of contribution in 1948-49 was 3d. for every £1 of taxable income up to and including £100. Thereafter the rate increased uniformly by 0·06d. for every £1 in excess of £100 until the maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ was reached. On this basis the graduated scale operated on incomes up to £350 per annum, while on larger incomes the maximum contribution was payable. Contribution instalments are deducted where income is derived from salaries or wages.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1946-47 on the 1945-46 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,312 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £980,000 and from property £441,000. They were assessed £552,000 as income tax and £52,000 as social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1946-47.

Grade of Taxable Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable.	
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Income Tax.	Social Services Contribution.
£	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 150 ..	31,612	3,727	311	4,038	100	53
151 to 300 ..	112,924	24,451	1,215	25,666	1,486	703
301 to 500 ..	102,483	37,282	1,324	38,606	3,776	1,292
501 to 1,000 ..	31,563	18,971	1,600	20,571	3,593	766
1,001 to 2,000 ..	7,492	8,912	1,215	10,127	2,924	379
2,001 to 3,000 ..	1,522	3,168	475	3,643	1,492	137
3,001 to 5,000 ..	770	2,450	405	2,855	1,460	107
5,001 and Over ..	242	1,509	363	1,872	1,227	69
Total	288,608	100,470	6,908	107,378	16,058	3,506

Concessional Allowances (Income Tax).—As part of the uniform tax plan, the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax instead of deductions from assessable income. The rebates of tax are calculated by applying to the amounts allowable the personal exertion rate appropriate to the total taxable income of the taxpayer.

The maximum amount of each concessional allowance for the calculation of the rebate allowable is as follows:—wife, £150; mother, £150; children under 16, £100 for eldest child, £50 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent or housekeeper who has care of a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £150; invalid child aged sixteen years and over, £100; children between sixteen and nineteen years attending school, £100; medical expenses, £50, including dental expenses, £10; funeral expenses, £20; assurance, &c., £100; gifts to patriotic funds of £1 and upwards. In addition, a rebate of tax is allowable on amounts paid by a taxpayer for artificial limbs and eyes.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period while the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

The rates for 1948-49 were as follows:—

Ordinary Tax: 60d. for every £1 of taxable income below £5,000; thereafter, 72d. In the case of a mutual life assurance company, 12d. in £1 less than the above rates.

Super Tax: 12d. for every £1 of taxable income over £5,000.

Tax on Undistributed Income: Public Companies—24d. in the £ payable on that portion of the taxable income which has not been distributed as dividends. Private Companies—Levied on that portion of the distributable income which has not been distributed as dividends. The amount of tax is equivalent to the aggregate amount of additional tax which would have been payable by its shareholders if the company had paid the undistributed portion as a dividend.

Private companies are liable for ordinary income tax and undistributed profits tax; public companies for ordinary income tax, undistributed profits tax, and super tax.

Land Tax (State).—Returns of the value of freehold land held are required wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a super tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000.

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption, but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Rates of Tax (d. in £ on unimproved values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Freehold tenures in western areas only: 1	£240
Victoria	$\frac{1}{2}$	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£250, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250
Queensland	Ranges from 1 to 8 on over £75,000 (see above)	On primary producers' land—£1,500, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,500, to £300 on £2,500 and over Other—£300 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	Up to £5,000— $\frac{3}{4}$ Over £5,000— $1\frac{1}{2}$ Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved— Up to £250 value—2 Over £250 value— $2\frac{1}{2}$ Improved land—50% less Absentees—50% extra	Improved land used solely for primary production exempt Pensioners' land exempt
Tasmania	Rate graduates from 1 on first £2,500 to 5 on excess of value over £80,000	Rural—£3,500 Other—Nil
Commonwealth ..	V = total unimproved value of land. On portion of taxable value up to £75,000— $1 + \frac{V - 5,000}{18,750}$ On portion of taxable value over £75,000—9 Absentees' rates: 1 up to £5,000, rising to 10 for excess over £80,000 Super tax of 20% of tax or 1% of excess of taxable value over £20,000 (whichever less) if taxable value of land over £20,000	Residents—£5,000 Absentees—Nil

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during the year 1947-48.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	
TAXPAYERS (NO.).						
Individuals	11,762	5,902	1,790	64	..	19,518
Companies	275	382	361	153	23	1,199 ^a
Total ..	12,037	6,284	2,151	217	23	20,717 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,181,268	4,876,074	6,330,791	1,046,958	..	14,435,091
Companies	64,373	428,071	1,642,672	3,157,333	2,377,539	7,924,223 ^b
Total ..	2,245,641	5,304,145	7,973,463	4,204,291	2,377,539	22,359,314 ^b
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,088	33,302	67,118	16,377	..	125,885
Companies	267	2,998	18,868	52,017	57,354	133,623 ^c
Total ..	9,355	36,300	85,986	68,394	57,354	259,508 ^c

^a Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value.

^b Including £254,235 for mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value.

^c Including £2,119 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 £102,998—£44,111 on individuals and £58,887 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £362,506. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1947-48 was £394,638.

Tax on undeveloped land was suspended from 1st July, 1943, to the last day in the financial year commencing after the formal conclusion of peace.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £372,384, a decrease of £2,902 on the 1946-47 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £163 was granted to five taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £9 6s. 7d. for each £100 collected.

Land Tax (Commonwealth).—The rates payable are summarised on page 341. During 1946-47, tax assessed on land in Queensland amounted

to £61,853, which was £1,208 less than in 1945-46. Tax received amounted to £61,604, while £249 was outstanding at 30th June, 1947. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland are so small.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—No duty is imposed where the net value does not amount to £300. £1 for every £100 or part thereof is charged where the net value amounts to £300 and upwards.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the following table. Rates shown in columns headed A are payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those in columns headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		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	3½	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	1	1½	2	2	3	3¾	4	5
1,000 but not over	2,500	1½	1¾	3	3	4½	5½	6	7½
2,500 but not over	4,000	2½	3	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6½	8 7/16	9	11½
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	6½	5	6½	7½	9½	10	12½
6,000 but not over	7,000	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	8½	10 7/16	11	13¾
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11½	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	6½	8½	6½	8½	9½	12 3/16	13	16½
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13½	14	17½
10,000 but not over	12,500	7½	9¾	7½	9¾	11½	14 7/16	15	18¾
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	8½	10¾	8½	10¾	12¾	15 15/16	17	21½
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	11½	9	11½	13½	16 7/8	18	22½
20,000 but not over	22,500	9½	11¾	9½	11¾	14½	17 13/16	19	23¾
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18¾	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	10½	13½	10½	13½	15½	19 11/16	21	26½
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16½	20¾	22	27½
Maximum Rates .. ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(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.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less the statutory exemption) is under £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £19,999 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

The statutory exemption for widows, children, and grandchildren is £2,000, but diminishes as the value of the estate exceeds £2,000 until it disappears at £12,400; and the exemption for others is £1,000, disappearing at £10,000.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt in Australia.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those imposed under Federal Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-Roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-Roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax is 2½ per cent. on all wages, paid or payable, the first £20 per week or £1,040 per annum being exempt.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. In November, 1946, clothing, piece goods, &c., previously taxed at 7½ per cent., and some other goods, were exempted from tax, the general rate was reduced from 12½ to 10 per cent., and a fairly wide range of goods previously taxed at 25 per cent. was transferred to the general field at 10 per cent. Further concessions in September, 1947, left only a very limited range of commodities subject to tax at 25 per cent.

Entertainment Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced by the Commonwealth Government in August, 1942, and the Commonwealth agreed upon payment of compensation to those States which vacated this tax field at its request. The rate of tax imposed commences with 3d. on an admission price of one shilling, and increases at the rate of 2d. for every sixpence increase until the admission price reaches five shillings, and thereafter by 3d. for every sixpence increase or part thereof.

Special rates, approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, are provided in the Act to encourage the legitimate stage and other similar entertainments. Exemptions are granted for patriotic purposes.

Flour Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced in December, 1938, and was payable by the manufacturer or the importer of flour. The rate varied with the price of wheat, ranging from £6 2s. 9d. to £1 12s. 3d. per ton. The rate was £2 8s. 10d. from October, 1940, until the tax ceased to operate from 22nd December, 1947.

Wool Contributory Charge (Commonwealth).—This tax of 5 per cent. of the sale value of wool produced in Australia replaced the Wool Tax from 1st July, 1946. Its object is to meet expenses incurred in the realisation of war-time stocks of wool.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).—This tax on employers of waterside labour commenced on 22nd December, 1947, at the rate of 4½d.

for each man-hour of employment. The tax provides funds to meet the expenses of the Stevedoring Industry Commission.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator commission. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 337. The Government's commission amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators. The following table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. ..No.	301	308	297	335	351
Meetings Held with Totalisators in Use ..No.	505	552	692	709	747
Amount Passed through Totalisators £	851,466	1,144,504	1,144,290	930,055	929,086
Retained by Clubs .. £	76,901	102,589	102,933	83,632	83,943
Government Commission £	42,573	57,225	57,214	46,653	46,455

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of threepence on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1947-48 was £168,000.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 220 and 221.

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 7,000. The more important smaller towns are controlled by Town Councils. There were eleven of these at 30th June, 1947, but the absorption of Southport and Coolangatta into the new Town of South Coast reduced their number to ten in June, 1949. 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 and 30, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 42-45, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 348 and 349. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the 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, 1947.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities .. No.	1	11	11 ^a	121	144
Population .. No.	402,030	212,159	45,825	438,030	1,098,044 ^b
Ratepayers .. No.	<i>n</i>	49,140	15,745	121,293	<i>n</i>
Dwellings .. No.	101,655	53,176	13,566	112,800	281,197
Rateable Value £	21,177,302	6,590,943	1,529,971	45,954,607	75,252,823
Streets and Roads .. Miles	2,089	1,672 ^r	496	128,692 ^r	132,949 ^r

^a Including Thursday Island which was controlled by the Defence Department until December, 1946, and then by the Local Government Department. From the following items and subsequent tables Thursday Island has been excluded.

^b Excluding Thursday Island, migratory population, and residents of unincorporated areas.

n Not available.

^r Revised from figure shown on page 215 of previous issue.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on the next page shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1946-47 (excluding loan receipts).

Since 1929-30 the Treasury has subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but in 1942, owing to war conditions, the subsidies were discontinued. A new schedule of subsidy rates as set out below was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and applied to the year 1946-47. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit on the undertaking, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, payable for five years and then subject to review, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a cash subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the total capital cost. Special subsidies to electricity undertakings are considered as the need arises. For water supply and sewerage works, there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of the annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit of the undertaking, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. Water conservation, irrigation works, erosion prevention, and mosquito eradication were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion of such work being

paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 216, for arrangements with Main Roads Commission.)

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 350).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1946-47.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates	1,123,094	452,488	93,087	1,457,307	3,125,976
Licenses	20,268	6,929	3,083	6,122	36,402
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans..	75,565	71,434	8,757	29,890	185,646
Main Roads Comm.	11,194	33,270	6,187	425,837	476,488
Other	47,636	15,756	4,907	97,638	165,937
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	179,458	225,284	40,968	173,353	619,063
Other Public Works and Services ..	141,249	73,735	29,834	313,976	558,794
Profits Transferred from Business Undertakings ..	..	16,400	1,659	7,824	25,883
Other	179,770	46,904	7,999	52,015	286,688
Total	1,778,234	942,200	196,481	2,563,962	5,480,877

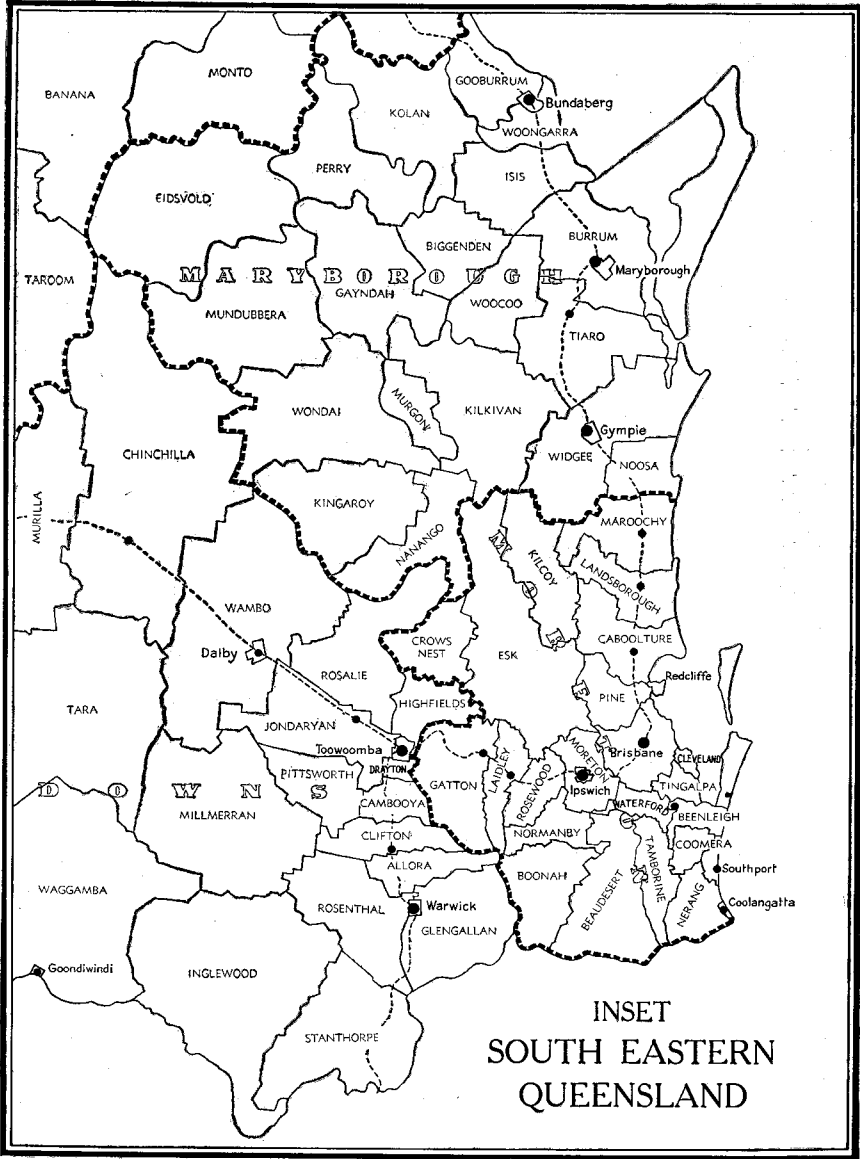
Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1946-47.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	137,904	61,799	15,504	203,684	418,891
Debt Services ..	603,480	220,794	45,913	368,853	1,239,040
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	50,997	66,160	17,957	166,525	301,639
Maintenance ..	483,312	174,435	40,061	1,190,988	1,888,796
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	190,375	92,077	12,338	44,538	339,328
Maintenance ..	309,572	123,064	24,199	310,784	767,619
Health & Cleansing	179,004	151,782	37,919	208,134	576,839
Other Services ..	40,168	26,967	6,406	23,367	96,908
Grants	47,705	18,107	4,329	40,529	110,670
Other	51,510	17,777	2,987	27,502	99,776
Total	2,094,027	952,962	207,613	2,584,904	5,839,506



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be



found on pages 42-45. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1947. In 1949, a number of major adjustments were made to Local Authority boundaries in South-East Queensland (see page 132). The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

Local Authorities in each Regional Division are listed on pages 133-135.

Business Undertakings.—The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1946-47. Transfers of profits to general funds are not included in expenditure.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1946-47.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and Charges	923,251	307,023	63,852	86,449	1,380,575
Subsidy of Loans ..	15,946	3,740	3,380	2,663	25,729
Other	53,672	16,648	5,320	10,009	85,649
Total	992,869	327,411	72,552	99,121	1,491,953
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	286,569	181,807	34,423	52,643	555,442
Construction ..	44,384	31,403	6,053	9,205	91,045
Debt Charges ..	538,769	123,488	28,146	42,684	733,087
Other	54,081	3,560	2,148	2,465	62,254
Total	923,803	340,258	70,770	106,997	1,441,828
 <i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	1,044,582	47,207	62,648	142,928	1,297,365
Other	14,814	599	16,459	40,007	71,879
Total	1,059,396	47,806	79,107	182,935	1,369,244
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	757,872	34,301	48,520	109,581	950,274
Debt Charges ..	172,677	10,946	12,390	33,583	229,596
Other	149,269	4,656	18,112	15,764	187,801
Total	1,079,818	49,903	79,022	158,928	1,367,671
 <i>Transport.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges ..	1,320,507	31,167	..	22,843	1,374,517
Other	27,401	3,428	..	1,942	32,771
Total	1,347,908	34,595	..	24,785	1,407,288
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	999,144	30,233	..	17,550	1,046,927
Debt Charges ..	193,396	5,091	..	3,861	202,348
Other	196,718	4,684	..	39	201,441
Total	1,389,258	40,008	..	21,450	1,450,716
 <i>Other Undertakings.</i>					
Receipts—					
Sales and Charges ..	..	24,021	16,130	..	40,151
Other .. ..	..	45	114	1,234	1,393
Total .. ..	..	24,066	16,244	1,234	41,544
Expenditure—					
Purchases and Work- ing Expenses ..	..	21,822	15,559	950	38,331
Other .. ..	..	1,244	1,436	924	3,604
Total .. ..	..	23,066	16,995	1,874	41,935

Waterworks supplied 90 cities and towns with reticulated supplies. Each of the twelve City Councils controlled its own supply, as did nine of the Town Councils. Coolangatta was 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 (68) were controlled by 45 Shire Councils. The above figures are exclusive of Thursday Island, where the water supply was still under the control of the Defence Department in 1946-47.

Sewerage systems were operating in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick, and a system was in course of construction in Mount Isa.

In Brisbane there were, in 1946-47, only 42,246 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 112,957 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 31 Local Authorities, but only 21 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. The decrease in these numbers compared with those for 1945-46 was due to the absorption of undertakings by four Regional Electricity Boards and the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. (see page 183).

Electric tramways and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. A bus service was operated by the Rockhampton City Council, and two Shires operated short lengths of steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Other business undertakings included an amusement park at Redcliffe, municipal markets and iceworks at Townsville, a fruit and vegetable market at Hughenden, and an accommodation hostel at Winton.

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 expenditure, but, under an amendment to *The Local Authorities Act* in 1936, it was 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, 1947, were £30,861,053. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£	s.	d.	
Brisbane	21,081,126	or	52	8	9 per head
Other Cities and Towns	5,590,465	or	21	13	5 per head
Shires	4,189,462	or	9	11	3 per head

to the following:—

	£
State Government	7,635,160
Other Fixed Loans	22,250,349
Bank Overdrafts	510,180
Other Liabilities	465,364

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which, at 30th June, 1947, owed £2,500,000 in London and £2,815,128 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £3,151,754 was to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £277,504 of the bank overdrafts. As an offset to its indebtedness, the Brisbane City Council had £2,699,806 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all Local Authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to 30th June, 1947:—

	£
Electricity Supply	2,742,035
Water Supply	7,525,042
Tram and Bus Services	2,582,004
Other (including Roads and Sewerage)	17,036,428
Total	29,885,509

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 1946-47.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1946-47.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c.	182,006	91,408	16,626	148,482	438,522
Other Ordinary Services	171,494	60,430	13,580	222,752	468,256
Water and Sewerage	452,202	168,607	21,362	43,999	686,170
Electricity	162,925	9,352	30,368	10,429	213,074
Tram and Bus Services	194,188	..	..	..	194,188
Other Undertakings ..	..	..	..	1,996	1,996
Total	1,162,815	329,797	81,936	427,658	2,002,206

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 twelve main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry

improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in section 11 of this chapter.

The activities included under these heads in the table below are (1) 67 bore-water supply boards, the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation, Burdekin, and Herbert River Trusts, (3) seven harbour boards, the Harbour Dues Fund and Port Development Fund for Brisbane, and the Brisbane River Works Board, (5) the Inkerman Irrigation Board, and four regional electricity boards, (6) the Main Roads Commission, and the Story (Brisbane) and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 58 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 112 hospital boards, and 84 ambulance brigades, (11) 38 marketing and industry improvement boards, and (12) the Public Curator, the University Works Board, and the Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

Loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies were £17,093,797 at 30th June, 1947, £16,326,039 being loan, and £767,758 overdraft.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,262,891 was for water supply authorities, £45,358 for irrigation and drainage, £3,655,032 for harbours, £1,513,012 for electricity, £6,280,884 for roads and bridges, £432,417 for trading bodies, £130,685 for fire brigades, £1,780,957 for hospitals and ambulances, £664,503 for marketing and industry improvement, and £560,300 for the University Works Board.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1946-47.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	22,679	6,856	48,894	2,599	81,028
Harbours ^a .. ..	..	54,000	391,176	247,391	692,567
Electricity .. ..	..	2,530	639,664	4,623	646,817
Roads and Bridges	887,003	917,532	45,639	343,730	2,193,904
Trading, n.e.i. .. ..	..	1,389	1,280,834	1,394	1,283,617
Fire Brigades .. ..	..	120,715	8,176	92,963	221,854
University ^b .. ..	..	106,976	82,787	30,122	219,885
Hospitals and Ambulances .. ..	..	2,179,556 ^d	180,041	236,497	2,596,094
Marketing, &c. ^c	103,359	35,413	19,260,967	173,075	19,572,814
Other .. ..	..	..	127,502	10,574	138,076
Total	1,013,041	3,424,967	22,065,680	1,142,968	27,646,656

^a Harbour boards' figures for the year 1946.

^b Figures for 1946.

^c Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1946-47.

^d Including grants from Golden Casket Funds not shown as ordinary government expenditure.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
EXPENDITURE, 1946-47.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation ..	24,108	34,584	6,235	64,927	+16,101	52,988
Harbours ^a ..	155,143	370,496	173,693	699,332	-6,765	121,715
Electricity ..	102,378	466,054	93,763	662,195	-15,378	455,190
Roads and Bridges ..	391,444	2,299,428	479,280	3,170,152	-976,248	211,513
Trading, n.e.i.	16,419	893,992	418,675	1,329,086	-45,469	34,943
Fire Brigades	22,259	209,276	2,417	233,952	-12,098	1,227
University ^a ..	..	210,686	..	210,686	+9,199	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	127,640	2,437,216	46,163	2,611,019	-14,925	197,336
Marketing ^a ..	67,872	19,269,050	192,431	19,529,353	+43,461	258,106
Other ..	..	120,799	6,435	127,234	+10,842	33,518
Total ..	907,263	26,311,581	1,419,092	28,637,936	-991,280	1,366,536

^a See notes a, b, and c to previous table.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is made here to show net figures for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1946-47.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	9,574,743	25,033,131	25,017,275	+15,856	4,531,663
Semi-Governmental &c. Bodies ..	1,013,041	27,646,656	28,637,936	-991,280	1,366,536
Other Trust Funds	77,311	9,772,490	10,748,487	-975,997	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	1,360,199	5,178,407	5,486,906	-308,499	1,162,815
Other Cities ..	460,711	1,359,678	1,406,197	-46,519	329,797
Towns	103,733	355,073	366,748	-11,675	81,936
Shires	1,476,436	2,872,037	2,881,805	-9,768	427,658
Gross Total	14,066,174	72,217,472	74,545,354	-2,327,882	7,900,405
Net Total ^a	14,066,174	67,838,625	70,166,507	-2,327,882	7,274,033 ^b

^a Excluding transfers between governmental funds.

^b Including £2,082,083 also included in revenue receipts and expenditure:—
Main Roads Commission, £321,400; Queensland Housing Commission, £110,000;
Agricultural Bank, £799,000; Drought Relief, £400,000; Burdekin River Bridge
Construction Fund, £200,000; and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and
Hospital Boards, £251,683.

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 265). 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 noted here does not include those now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see section 7 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1948, was £2,058,642, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Fund, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The properties were disposed of during the depression years and the remaining assets are now valued at £295,514. The net indebtedness of the Treasury at 30th June, 1948, was £1,000,847.

The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) were leased, in 1930, to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at annual rentals rising from £5,500 in 1930 to £5,686 in 1955. In addition, £112 interest on part cost of wharf extensions is payable annually by the lessee. The accumulated profit of the Cold Stores up to 30th June, 1948, was £23,582. The Brisbane Fish Supply works were transferred, in 1935, to the Fish Board, which took over assets with a book value of £39,566. Other undertakings have been wound up or sold. A State hotel at Babinda made a total profit of about £45,000; while accumulated losses were approximately:—cattle stations, £1,650,000; cannery, £113,000; butchers' shops, £40,000; and produce agency, £20,000.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943, it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1947* (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £5,000. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £5,000, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first four headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes,

with specific maximum advances ranging from £50 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £1,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £500 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £500 for conservation of stock fodder, £400 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £250 for dairying plant, £150 for plants and suckers, £100 each for either pigs or horses, and £50 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The present rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts is 3½ per cent. In addition to the prescribed term, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the past five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACT", QUEENSLAND.^a

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Advances Approved £	276,926	449,502	1,038,589	1,379,158	1,167,917
Advances Made .. £	124,258	313,852	446,681	1,087,599	956,266
Repayments Made £	361,476	328,048	329,893	454,878	471,222
Amount Owing by					
Borrowers .. £	1,415,452	1,452,723	1,623,026	2,334,676	2,916,963
Accounts Opened No.	245	362	527	1,032	841
Accounts Open at					
End of Year .. No.	3,919	3,730	3,611	3,749	3,859

^a All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945* (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Act, 1946*, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1948, advances totalling £501,419 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £303,869 had been advanced, while repayments of £24,769

had left £279,099 owing as principal on 539 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1948, advances totalling £80,142 had been approved and £54,076 actually paid.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1948, 681 advances totalling £1,033,930 had been approved, of which £988,585 had been actually advanced on 654 accounts. Repayments of £493,812 had been made, and £488,597 was still owing as principal and interest on 284 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act, 1940*.

Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41 and 1946-47. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and £27,205 had been advanced and £25,548 repaid at 30th June, 1948. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £68,007 had been repaid by 30th June, 1948. The amounts of principal and interest still on the books as owing at 30th June, 1948, were £1,650 for the 1940-41 drought and £309,504 for the 1946-47 drought.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts, 1917 to 1945*, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1945*, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Acts, 1927 to 1944*, *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts, 1898 to 1944*, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts, with the exception of *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, under which loans may be granted for the supplying of wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

Queensland Housing Commission.—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the present housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1949*, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home

for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts are £1,250 for a wooden building and £1,500 for a brick or concrete building, having been increased from £1,000 and £1,250, respectively, on 1st April, 1948. Interest at 3½ per cent. is charged on advances, which are repayable over 30 years in monthly instalments. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1948, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, now superseded by *The State Housing Acts*, was £9,655,045.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
<i>During Year—</i>					
Amount Advanced £	5,142	62,133	231,989	243,082	259,843
Dwellings Completed .. No.	1	64	257	277	276
<i>At End of Year—</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	19,996	20,060	20,317	20,594	20,870
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	8,891,148	8,941,172	9,152,613	9,399,305	9,655,045
Dwellings on Books .. No.	7,619	6,804	6,083	5,517	5,248
Total Amount Owning on Dwellings on Books .. £	2,435,632	2,029,816	1,908,495	1,802,178	1,777,188

Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, 1919 to 1934, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and applications therefor are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of less than £260. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 25 years, interest being charged at 3½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,318	2,318	2,321	2,323	2,329
Total Cost ^a .. £	1,815,339	1,831,414	1,850,003	1,867,750	1,887,850
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	1,741	1,617	1,461	1,285	1,190
Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year £	598,596	521,235	449,422	381,731	326,083

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

Commonwealth-State Housing.—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected under the scheme during 1947-48 was 543, and, at 30th June, 1948, 565 were under construction, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 201 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £829,639, of which £789,118 was in respect of construction work and £40,521 for the acquisition of land.

Building Revival Scheme.—*The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, &c.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether, advances amounting to £178,092 have been made to 1,567 borrowers. At 30th June, 1948, the amount outstanding was £2,781, the number of accounts still current being 29.

Public Curator.—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 69,711 at 30th June, 1948. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, Cairns, and Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £365,288 were held at 30th June, 1948. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £12,139, of which Consolidated Revenue received £6,069. The Public Curator held investments of £1,806,366 in government securities, £74,359 in premises and fittings, and £94,324 in bank and cash balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	2,831	2,267	2,426	3,678	3,309
For Intestate Estates .. £	193,173	236,013	258,523	317,804	339,934
For Wills and Trusts .. £	696,386	740,805	837,083	869,069	992,185
For Mental Patients .. £	156,373	178,326	191,237	224,702	246,097
For Other Purposes .. £	78,248	79,072	82,396	93,629	75,425
Total £	1,127,011	1,236,483	1,371,665	1,508,882	1,656,950
Amount of Mortgages Held £	257,542	210,286	166,261	136,689	123,120
Wills of Living Persons					
Deposited during Year No.	2,003	2,282	3,411	4,067	4,108

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee

loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*.

A loan of £500,000 sterling guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited constitutes the largest liability under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but has resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals. The term of the present guarantee is ten years, and provision is made for a repayment of £50,000 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1948, the amount outstanding was £300,000.

A guarantee of a loan of £100,000 has been given in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1948, was £64,500.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £62,155 at 30th June, 1948. This amount was made up as follows:—open-cut coal mining, £23,100; gold mining, £20,000; building blocks and brick making, £13,855; plastic tile making, £4,000; and sawmilling, £1,200.

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.

Legislation in 1946 provided for the dissolution of the Bureau of Industry, and the transfer of its construction works to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. A new Bureau of Industry was provided for as an investigating and advisory body within the Department of Labour and Industry, the Director of the Bureau being Under Secretary of the Department. The functions of certain works boards within the Bureau of Industry were transferred to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. The Bridge Board, the Works Board, and the University Works Board were dissolved and their works placed directly under the Co-ordinator-General's Department, but the Stanley River Works Board, which was constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation, remained a joint board representing the State Government and the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich.

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the hospitals of the State, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds.

The profit of £850,606 for 1947-48 was paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account.

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1948, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £8,334,983; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £1,005,304; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £247,944.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	2,560,000	2,907,500	2,962,500	3,090,000	3,360,000
Other £	2,487	2,417	2,621	2,672	2,526
Total £	2,562,487	2,909,917	2,965,121	3,092,672	3,362,526
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	1,635,200	1,857,150	1,893,300	1,973,800	2,146,200
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	135,881	138,802	144,182	155,998	169,745
Office Expenses .. £	20,672	22,896	24,061	25,018	27,975
State Stamp Duty .. £	128,000	145,375	148,125	154,500	168,000
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	589,401	685,694	725,453	783,356	850,606
To Patriotic Funds .. £	53,333	60,000	30,000	..	..
Total £	2,562,487	2,909,917	2,965,121	3,092,672	3,362,526
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63-81	63-82	63-85	63-82	63-83
Administration .. %	6-11	5-56	5-67	5-85	5-88
State Stamp Duty .. %	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs and Patriotic Funds .. %	25-08	25-62	25-48	25-33	25-29

Public Service Superannuation.—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and, from the beginning of 1949, it has subsidised annuities paid from the fund on a £ for £ basis, with a maximum subsidy of £100 per annum for any individual annuitant.

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, 1947-48.

Particulars.				Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>						
Contributions	..	..	..	£ 123,496	40,280	163,776
Interest from Government	..	..	..	£ 176,387	..	176,387
Government Subsidy	..	..	..	£ 4,000	69,600	73,600
Other	..	..	..	£ 237	3,900	4,137
Total	..	..	..	£ 304,120	113,780	417,900
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Benefits	..	..	..	£ 57,579	111,207	168,786
Refunds	..	..	..	£ 49,476	1,994	51,470
Total	..	..	..	£ 107,055	113,201	220,256
Funds at End of Year	..	..	..	£ 3,661,045	1,257	3,662,302
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>						
Males	..	..	..	No. 7,097	1,664	8,761
Females	..	..	..	No. 3,052	..	3,052
Total	..	..	..	No. 10,149	1,664	11,813

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "Banker's Bank" or Central Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (State banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925, a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and, in 1927, the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and was followed in 1947 by legislation for government ownership of all banks.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The Governor is advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government may direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directs the Bank to act as a Central Bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provides for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division may make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continues as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank is given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it may investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which has failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, is likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which must be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits can only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank may also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances may be made by banks, and a trading bank may not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It may make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision is also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing, of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician must be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking has become inoperative since the new Commonwealth legislation came into force.

One of the provisions of the 1945 banking legislation was that trading banks should not carry out banking business for a State or any authority of a State, including a local governing authority. When this provision was declared invalid by the High Court, the Commonwealth

Government considered that public control of banking as sought under the 1945 legislation could not be secured without public ownership of banking. It also considered that sections 18 to 22 of *The Banking Act* which provided for Special Accounts (see above) might be held to be invalid with consequent loss of control over the banking system. Therefore, the Commonwealth Parliament at the end of 1947 passed legislation providing for the acquisition of the business of the private trading banks.

The Banking Act, 1947, had the following objects:—

- (a) The expansion of the banking business of the Commonwealth Bank as a publicly-owned bank conducted in the interests of the people of Australia and not for private profit;
- (b) The taking over by the Commonwealth Bank of the banking business in Australia of private banks and the acquisition on just terms of property used in that business;
- (c) The prohibition of the carrying on of banking business in Australia by private banks.

The Act prohibited the carrying on of banking business by private banks, and compelled the Commonwealth Bank to provide adequate banking facilities for any State or person requiring them, to conduct its business without discrimination, to observe customary banking practices and usages, and not to divulge any information relating to the affairs of a customer except in accordance with law or banking custom. It provided for two main processes of acquisition, to be used according to circumstances—(i) voluntary or compulsory acquisition of the Australian business and assets of the private banks, or (ii) compulsory acquisition of shares. A Federal Court of Claims was to be set up to determine claims for compensation under the Act, or claims under any other Act when jurisdiction had been conferred upon the Court by regulations. The judgments of the Court were to be final and not subject to review by any other Court. The Act provided in detail for the protection of the rights of persons employed by private banks at the time of acquisition.

On 26th July, 1949, the Privy Council rejected an appeal by the Commonwealth Government against an adverse judgment of the High Court concerning the validity of parts of the legislation, and the Act was never brought into operation. Early in 1950, the new Commonwealth Government introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives providing for the repeal of the 1947 Act and for the establishment of a Commonwealth Bank Board to control the 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 is one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. Another Queensland institution, the Queensland National Bank, which did about one-quarter of the business of the private trading banks in the State, was united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd. from 1st January, 1948.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1948^a.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-Interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	147,750	278,053	82,875	360,928
Bank of Australasia ..	3,047,982	5,108,420	1,325,486	6,433,906
Bank of N.S.W. ..	11,389,596	21,216,633	8,296,057	29,512,690
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,844,906	..	2,017,812	2,017,812
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	5,678,887	7,257,334	2,574,830	9,832,164
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	3,769,396	6,956,113	2,897,814	9,853,927
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	2,916,801	4,581,805	1,065,743	5,647,548
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	14,387,262	24,483,863	4,901,019	29,384,882
Q'land. National Bk. Ltd. ^b	1,749,277	376,620	2,215,632	2,592,252
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd.	3,412,129	5,681,430	2,104,403	7,785,833
Total Private Banks ..	48,343,986	75,940,271	27,481,671	103,421,942
Commonwealth Bank ^c ..	2,746,148	7,493,777	2,997,171	10,490,948
Total All Banks ..	51,090,134	83,434,048	30,478,842	113,912,890

^a Average of five Wednesdays—2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th June, 1948.

^b In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

^c Excluding Savings Bank.

Bank Clearings.—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each year from 1939.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
1939	4,288,226	1944	7,073,792
1940	4,817,744	1945	7,020,004
1941	4,676,100	1946	7,469,136
1942	5,259,488	1947	8,643,692
1943	6,424,359	1948	10,726,171

The figures are a rough guide to the trend of business generally. They are inflated and disturbed by price movements and by the inclusion of government loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges.

Savings Banks.—The only savings bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors'

balances amounting to about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1949, deposits were £87·4m., or £115 18s. per account, and the Savings Bank had 60 branches and 775 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for ten years.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at End of Year. <i>c</i>	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1939-40 ..	489,565	31,272,312	32,611,687	28,251,873	27 9 9
1940-41 ..	497,433 ^r	30,582,642	30,288,026	29,089,008	28 0 6
1941-42 ..	513,323	28,999,607	27,386,614	31,214,438	30 0 7
1942-43 ..	587,221	50,927,883	37,609,969	45,197,165	43 2 4
1943-44 ..	658,150	64,961,263	45,664,441	65,478,771	61 13 5
1944-45 ..	686,436	63,884,565	50,554,714	80,093,692	74 7 4
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 13 5
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 7
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,489,422	63,632,095	84,836,224	75 5 1
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,228,145	66,001,827	87,442,122	75 19 9

a Excluding inoperative accounts.

b Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

c Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1948. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are two Trustee Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1948.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	2,012,742	236,963,546	..	236,963,546	78 6 6
Victoria	1,790,561	48,620,113	177,781,316	226,401,429	108 5 10
Queensland	736,411	84,836,224	..	84,836,224	75 5 1
S. Aust.	592,683	12,992,717	60,620,340	73,613,057	111 17 5
W. Aust.	358,709	36,182,591	..	36,182,591	70 4 4
Tasmania	219,379	8,028,642	13,543,723 ^b	21,572,365	82 4 6
N.T. ..	6,027	648,556	..	648,556	52 1 2
A.C.T. ..	11,529	1,100,491	..	1,100,491	58 12 1
Total ..	5,728,041	429,372,880	251,945,379	681,318,259	88 7 4

a Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

b Trustee Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	2	3	1	2	8
Creditors' .. No.	10	8	10	17	44
Total .. No.	12	11	11	19	52
Liabilities .. £	36,390	5,129	5,655	9,887	38,533
Assets .. £	24,598	3,533	894	8,545	21,247
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement ^a .. No.	3	2	8	4	5
Liabilities .. £	1,017	1,496	5,554	879	1,309
Assets .. £	794	290	1,825	540	483
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment ^b .. No.	..	..	..	..	..
Liabilities .. £	..	..	..	..	..
Assets .. £	..	..	..	..	..
Deeds of Arrangement ^c .. No.	1	..	2	4	15
Liabilities .. £	2,505	..	2,947	9,386	38,625
Assets .. £	1,545	..	366	10,500	32,867

^a Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

^b Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

^c Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3. INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.—At 31st December, 1947, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Three of them had their head offices in Queensland, 11 in other Australian States, and 3 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1947.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	4,837	10,472	15,309
Sum Assured £1,000	1,283	461	1,744
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	9,518	15,226	24,744
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year %	3.2	4.1	3.7
Sum Assured £1,000	3,674	1,192	4,866
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	3.5	6.0	3.9
New Business—			
Policies No.	40,699	44,324	85,023
Sum Assured £1,000	18,229	3,968	22,197
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	323,934	393,522	717,456
Sum Assured £1,000	118,849	22,322	141,171
Annual Premiums £1,000	3,876	1,241	5,117

Insurance Other Than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

There were 31 Australian companies, including the State Government Insurance Office, and 69 other companies, conducting insurance other than life in Queensland in 1947-48. The numbers include companies not actively engaged in business. These companies were excluded from figures shown in the *Year Book* prior to the 1948 issue. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 310.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £146,367 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £133,017, and other companies £13,350. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £196,824, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses was £775,326.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. a	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (31).						
Fire	£ 419,445	£ 81,871	£ 27,129	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	14,058	499	579	} 28,042	284,787	} 19.5
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	13,572	652	676			
Marine	57,919	13,780	..	2,413	35,178	23.8
Motor Vehicles ..	149,477	79,582	..	} 13,656	199,884	} 53.2
Compulsory Third Party	61,180	34,149	..			
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	1,130,320	1,280,112	..	2,956	1,429,391	113.3
Other	121,910	42,294	12	9,803	104,790	34.7
Total	1,967,881	1,532,939	28,396	56,870	2,054,030	30.2^b
OTHER COMPANIES (69).						
Fire	£ 741,161	£ 170,923	£ 63,401	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	52,458	2,128	3,284	} 75,325	659,725	} 23.1
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	36,497	2,622	2,009			
Marine	122,768	38,822	..	7,637	77,568	31.6
Motor Vehicles ..	292,648	159,420	..	} 15,401	377,827	} 54.5
Compulsory Third Party	68,580	83,748	..			
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	1,400	210	..	76	850	15.0
Other	122,992	40,965	49	7,654	94,029	33.3
Total	1,438,504	498,838	68,743	106,093	1,209,999	34.7^b
ALL COMPANIES (100).						
Fire	£ 1,160,606	£ 252,794	£ 90,530	£	£	%
Loss of Profits ..	66,516	2,627	3,863	} 103,367	944,512	} 21.8
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	50,069	3,274	2,685			
Marine	180,687	52,602	..	10,050	112,746	3.9
Motor Vehicles ..	442,125	239,002	..	} 29,057	577,711	} 6.5
Compulsory Third Party	129,760	117,897	..			
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	1,131,720	1,280,322	..	3,032	1,430,241	29.1
Other	244,902	83,259	61	17,457	198,819	54.1
Total	3,406,385	2,031,777	97,139	162,963	3,264,029	33.0^b

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

b Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.			
	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1945 ..	2,285	116,331	734	271,750	221	268,663	3,240	656,744
1946 ..	2,315	117,845	761	279,513	224	274,113	3,300	671,471
1947 ..	2,473	120,533	837	292,925	229	294,610	3,539	708,068
1948 ..	2,664	127,185	904	333,500	243	321,822	3,811	782,507

New Queensland companies registered in 1947-48 numbered 242 and their nominal capital was £6,209,000. Corresponding figures for the first post-war year, 1945-46, were 124 and £2,013,000. During 1947-48, increases of capital by existing Queensland companies added £2,906,000 to the total nominal capital, while the removal of 51 Queensland companies from the register and reductions of capital by existing companies reduced the total nominal capital by £2,463,000. Ninety-three per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the first three post-war years were private companies.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1948, the number of societies was 25, with 559 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 1947-48 was 34s. 6d. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years; and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, and mortgages.

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57·4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £517,685, or 21·8 per cent., in 1946. In 1946-47 and 1947-48 there were increases, £647,288, or 26·2 per cent., being invested in mortgages at 30th June, 1948. Commonwealth and State Government loans had increased from £422,418 to £1,427,606, or from 20·9 to 57·8 per cent. of all funds. Investments in property, £148,125, and cash with banks, &c., £248,009, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,471,028 at 30th June, 1948.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 70,459, or 6·3 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1948, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is somewhat higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Branches .. No.	575	570	565	564	559
Members—					
Males .. No.	60,617	60,831	60,296	59,780	58,666
Females .. No.	12,692	12,763	12,580	12,112	11,793
Total .. No.	73,309	73,594	72,876	71,892	70,459
Deaths of Members—					
Males .. No.	828	814	920	796	732
Females .. No.	175	179	207	213	181
Total .. No.	1,003	993	1,127	1,009	913
Sickness—					
Male Cases .. No.	12,390	12,294	12,776	13,869	13,440
Duration .. Weeks	125,187	131,828	132,537	140,330	141,400
Female Cases .. No.	1,096	984	926	932	969
Duration .. Weeks	9,716	9,494	9,029	9,492	9,546
Receipts—					
Members' Dues £	233,828	244,501	252,916	275,542	273,351
Investments £	91,474	91,269	89,966	90,180	90,724
Total .. £	325,302	335,770	342,882	365,722	364,075
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay .. £	80,311	85,050	85,488	93,323	91,421
Death Benefits .. £	49,187	43,858	52,218	50,109	44,209
Medical .. £	99,284	104,734	108,924	113,627	120,633
Management .. £	47,697	49,379	55,125	59,724	57,309
Total .. £	276,479	283,021	301,755	316,783	313,572

Particulars of membership and finances during 1947-48 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the table on the next page.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Society.	Branches.	Members. a	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
A.N.A.	15	1,366	7,424	2,344	2,614	6,539	44,283
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land. Dist.	5	341	2,189	780	567	1,678	26,133
R'hampton Dist.	10	862	3,935	2,001	1,238	4,012	26,703
United Bris. Dist.	37	4,724	23,952	10,978	7,727	22,236	139,371
G.U.O.O.F.	30	3,478	18,892	8,670	5,958	17,461	125,433
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land. Dist.	12	605	3,571	1,316	727	2,521	31,629
R'hampton Dist.	12	1,241	7,230	2,673	2,248	5,824	47,920
S. Q'land. Dist.	57	6,835	44,391	20,361	12,068	37,928	248,226
I.O.O.F.	26	2,318	12,443	3,715	4,471	10,893	65,427
I.O.R.	67	6,698	32,737	11,784	10,111	26,528	318,177
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land. Branch	19	1,894	9,784	2,735	2,897	7,552	96,003
Q'land. Branch	155	19,173	98,366	32,877	33,034	83,351	661,559
P.A.F.S.	72	13,150	65,516	25,273	23,601	58,839	470,474
U.A.O.D.	31	5,412	27,993	10,580	9,199	23,722	158,531
Other	11	2,362	5,652	3,194	522	4,488	11,159
Total.. ..	559	70,459	364,075	139,281	116,982	313,572	2,471,028

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
Societies .. No.	12	11	10	10	10
Shareholders ^a .. No.	10,743	10,884	11,543	12,044	12,716
Borrowers .. No.	7,720	6,714	6,690	6,968	8,538
Loans Repaid .. £	513,400	506,919	523,046	686,363	821,702
Interest on Loans .. £	114,585	91,299	89,831	89,320	102,557
Loans Granted .. £	301,403	420,002	495,948	889,802	1,085,777
Interest on Shares .. £	93,675	93,396	92,094	83,199	87,344
Total Advances on Mortgages ^b .. £	1,971,094	1,813,396	1,856,431	2,170,991	2,576,502

a Excluding borrowing shareholders.

b At 30th June.

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed about £2m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1948. (See page 358.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, and friendly societies.

7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts, 1923-1934*, or *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1920*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1947-48, returns were furnished by 125 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £100 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. The 39 returns received for 1947-48 included 33 co-operative stores and one home-building society.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1948.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies No.	124	37	3	164
Branches ^a No.	68	14	10	92
Members No.	78,215	13,410	4,778	96,403
Sales £	18,966,859	1,430,120	1,554,588	21,951,567
Other Receipts £	558,705	29,100	5,006	592,811
Total Receipts £	19,525,564	1,459,220	1,559,594	22,544,378
Working Expenses £	3,031,865	204,723	179,599	3,416,187
Rebates and Bonuses £	148,503	40,818	4,276	193,597
Dividends on Share Capital £	65,881	2,623	2,288	70,792
Purchases £	16,034,046	1,322,872	1,352,840	18,709,758
Other Expenditure £	115,262	8,527	4,055	127,844
Total Expenditure £	19,395,557	1,579,563	1,543,058	22,518,178
Assets £	9,797,412	606,661	409,599	10,813,672

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register and details for the last ten years will be found in the table on the next page. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1938-39	18,250	9,629,528	1943-44	14,248	8,240,415
1939-40	17,646	9,554,308	1944-45	19,837	11,910,820
1940-41	17,538	9,571,171	1945-46	29,031	17,666,309
1941-42	14,403	7,333,466	1946-47	37,873	23,143,722
1942-43	10,203	5,277,290	1947-48	34,825	23,012,118

9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him that far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows particulars of mortgages on live stock registered and released in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which No Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1943-44	269	368,621	723	8,513	226,243	1,119,473	1,614
1944-45	402	669,899	1,019	12,566	250,502	1,619,904	1,021
1945-46	486	859,097	1,036	11,830	255,544	1,650,818	707
1946-47	588	975,949	1,361	26,364	304,921	1,453,096	1,516
1947-48	422	593,083	3,318	27,734	586,241	2,393,596	541

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1943-44	188	229,751	584	8,916	206,417	1,226,610	469
1944-45	209	312,722	797	9,178	163,803	1,206,287	216
1945-46	236	511,658	855	13,829	210,290	2,101,349	1,458
1946-47	310	567,114	948	12,681	215,356	2,347,843	685
1947-48	333	718,363	1,041	18,069	359,694	2,232,338	415

The next table shows the number and value of liens on primary production registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

LIENS ON PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool.				Growing Crops. <i>a</i>		
	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.	Fleeces Covered by Liens.	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	No.
1943-44	217	46,223	322	2,722,665	1,020	1,562,598	1,383
1944-45	207	20,820	278	2,271,511	911	1,417,914	1,560
1945-46	187	15,774	236	2,052,327	807	1,276,240	1,660
1946-47	205	43,429	191	1,744,962	829	1,408,006	1,792
1947-48	143	27,422	206	1,346,284	817	1,381,866	2,126

a Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887*, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1948.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1943-44	5,170	2,461,824	11,353	4,362,714
1944-45	7,136	3,520,411	11,968	5,117,409
1945-46	11,610	5,896,932	12,829	5,854,550
1946-47	18,878	11,119,296	14,150	7,112,085
1947-48	23,795	16,506,993	13,386	8,086,720

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the next five years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1947-48, the number registered was almost 100 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 250 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. Higher incomes have helped to increase the releases since 1941-42.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1943-44	2,906	2,881,604	382	358,690
1944-45	3,484	2,727,025	479	476,740
1945-46	4,234	3,302,344	620	546,143
1946-47	5,846	4,502,106	1,034	984,707
1947-48	6,739	5,625,110	1,277	1,185,180

10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery has been rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.	Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	119.4	140.4	98.3
1946	134.9	158.9	110.9
1947	153.5	176.9	130.1
1948	162.5	191.1	133.9

For December, 1949, the complete index was 162.4, the industrial section being 193.9 and the financial and trading section 130.9.

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. <i>a b</i>	Natural Increase.
	<i>a</i>			<i>a</i>			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	163,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,189	443,054	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	523,373	523,928	-1,576	8,123
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	536,200	-1,433	8,924
1907	296,670	249,135	545,805	539,147	542,730	-2,111	8,943
1908	302,370	254,729	557,099	547,810	553,619	2,146	9,148
1909	314,481	263,364	577,845	560,800	569,950	10,722	10,024
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,808
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460 ^a	451,684 ^a	949,144 ^a	940,628	945,481 ^a	1,251 ^a	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462 ^a	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,754	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	148	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,969	11,988
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-12,090	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	4,001	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-1,464	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	-645	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,409	16,376
1947	569,480	541,341	1,110,821	1,097,303	1,105,360	-4,252	18,242
1948	580,030	552,535	1,132,565	1,112,722	1,123,416	4,348	17,396

a Figures for the years 1933 to 1947 have been revised in accordance with the final 1947 Census results.

b Difference between annual population increase and natural increase. As the latter excluded war deaths from 1940 to 1946, deaths of servicemen are included as departures.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. <i>c</i>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>c</i>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <i>c</i>	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. <i>d</i>		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month.	Under One Year.	Under One Month.	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	<i>n</i>	114.0	<i>n</i>	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	<i>n</i>	164.2	<i>n</i>	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	<i>n</i>	107.2	<i>n</i>	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	<i>n</i>	152.8	<i>n</i>	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	<i>n</i>	105.5	<i>n</i>	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	<i>n</i>	148.5	<i>n</i>	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	<i>n</i>	100.5	<i>n</i>	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	<i>n</i>	91.2	<i>n</i>	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	<i>n</i>	98.4	<i>n</i>	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
14,019	26.1	3,588	6.7	5,095	9.5	1,047	456	74.7	32.5	1906
14,542	26.8	4,105	7.6	5,599	10.3	1,122	458	77.2	31.5	1907
14,828	26.8	4,009	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	446	70.3	30.1	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	490	71.9	31.5	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	583	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	569	56.9	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	584	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	586	63.4	28.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	28.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	509	46.1	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	531	40.2	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	451	36.6	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	493	42.6	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,230	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.7	10,999	10.0	10,116	9.2	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.8	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948

c Rate per 1,000 mean population.*d* Rate per 1,000 live births.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at 31st December.		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>b</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>c</i>	Schools. <i>d</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>d</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Males.	Females.						
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,232	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,233	110,534	..
1907	998	468	33	263	13	1,603	1,240	109,536	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	109,392	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,309	111,560	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,243	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	333	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405r
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902r
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719r
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419r
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791r
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107
1947-48	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,811

a From 1915 to 1923, the figures are as at 30th June following the year shown.

b Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, the numbers are for the calendar year ended six months later than the financial year indicated.

c The Licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expenditure on State Schools. <i>e</i>	Public Hospitals. <i>g</i>					Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June. <i>h</i>		Year.
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expenditure.		Age.	Invalid.	
			General.	Maternity.					
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	n	421	f	3	..	..	1860	
13	7	n	1,811	f	10	137	..	1865	
27	13	n	2,074	f	17	224	..	1870	
63	20	n	4,080	f	29	408	..	1875	
85	29	n	4,537	f	37	644	..	1880	
115	47	n	10,417	f	85	936	..	1885	
163	54	n	13,763	f	102	1,252	..	1890	
181	59	n	14,675	f	95	1,578	..	1895	
250	71	n	18,766	f	120	2,010	..	1900	
282	75	n	20,123	f	113	2,213	..	1905	
295	76	n	20,258	f	115	2,290	..	1906	
298	78	805	21,880	f	131	2,372	..	1907	
305	78	845	23,755	f	151	2,529	..	1908	
319	81	889	24,525	f	151	2,551	8,561	1909	
334	81	914	26,069	f	154	2,616	9,894	492	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	f	176	2,688	10,436	989	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	f	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	f	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	f	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	f	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	f	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	f	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	f	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	f	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	f	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	f	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	f	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	f	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	1923
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	f	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	1924-25
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	1925-26
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	3,611	17,236	7,357	1926-27
1,274	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	3,552	18,185	7,843	1927-28
1,310	125	2,940	62,943	4,360	709	3,603	19,295	8,553	1928-29
1,344	125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	3,599	20,398	9,166	1929-30
1,390	122	3,173	66,590	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	1930-31
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	1931-32
1,223	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	1932-33
1,255	118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	3,840	23,282	10,573	1933-34
1,343	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	3,923	24,346	11,029	1934-35
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	1935-36
1,464	118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	1936-37
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,064	28,198	11,855	1937-38
1,607	121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	4,187	29,603	12,070	1938-39
1,614	120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	4,206	34,159 ^a	8,677 ^a	1939-40
1,616	118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	4,303	35,168	8,644	1940-41
1,608	119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	4,343	35,872	9,167	1941-42
1,538	119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	4,579	34,834	8,815	1942-43
1,639	119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	4,715	33,247	8,848	1943-44
1,859	118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	4,467	32,710	9,085	1944-45
2,170	119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	4,642	34,808	9,807	1945-46
2,416	120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	4,833	38,754	10,882	1946-47
2,740	121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	4,855	40,806	11,808	1947-48

d From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

e From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

f Included with general patients. *g* Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39.

h Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. *n* Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE STOCK

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. <i>a</i>				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Camels.
			<i>b</i>				
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	"	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147	"
1865	534	"	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,838	"
1870	935	"	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	"
1875	1,745	"	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	"
1880	4,560	"	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	"
1885	11,101	"	260,207	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843	"
1890	12,317	"	365,812	5,552,264	18,007,234	96,836	"
1895	14,212	"	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	"
1900	15,910	281,232	456,738	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,137	"
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	"
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282	"
1907	19,703	264,114	438,486	3,892,232	16,738,047	133,246	"
1908	21,309	273,191	519,966	4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749	"
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	4,711,782	19,593,791	124,803	334
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212	656
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902	1,023
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	5,210,891	20,310,036	143,695	888
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	5,322,033	21,786,600	140,045	751
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638	977
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,780,893	15,950,154	117,787	855
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,765,657	15,524,293	129,733	829
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	5,316,558	17,204,268	172,699	874
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,786,744	18,220,985	140,966	660
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,940,433	17,379,332	99,593	379
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370	740
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	7,047,370	18,402,399	145,033	936
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,955,463	17,641,071	160,617	463
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	6,396,514	16,756,101	132,243	399
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	6,454,653	19,025,252	156,163	362
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	6,436,645	20,663,323	199,598	480
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	5,464,845	16,860,772	133,662	313
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	5,225,804	16,642,385	191,947	440
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	5,128,341	18,509,201	215,764	466
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	5,208,588	20,324,303	236,037	354
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528	215
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686	433
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,429	502
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448	702
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873	614
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888	453
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855	324
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941	69e
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326	77e
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	6,198,798	24,190,931	391,333	122e
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	6,210,810	23,936,099	435,946	n
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ^b	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360	n
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	6,466,316	26,650,231	409,348	n
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	6,524,550	23,255,584	450,391	n
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	6,623,112	21,292,120	438,088	n
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	6,542,210	18,943,762	415,411	n
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	5,945,285	16,084,340	340,150	n
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	5,975,460	16,742,629	378,102	n

a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years, the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State

STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Goats.	Wool Production. <i>c</i> (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. <i>d</i>		Cheese Production. <i>d</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	5,007	444	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1860
<i>n</i>	12,252	885	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
<i>n</i>	38,604	1,026	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	32,167	1,366	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	35,239	1,888	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	53,359	1,780	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^f	<i>n</i>	170 ^f	<i>n</i>	1890
<i>n</i>	109,287	2,987	3,720	<i>n</i>	1,842	<i>n</i>	1895
<i>n</i>	64,688	2,197	8,680	<i>n</i>	1,985	<i>n</i>	1900
<i>n</i>	70,169	2,650	20,320	<i>n</i>	2,682	<i>n</i>	1905
<i>n</i>	86,111	3,389	22,747	<i>n</i>	2,921	<i>n</i>	1906
<i>n</i>	99,462	4,153	22,789	926	2,685	81	1907
<i>n</i>	110,546	4,193	23,838	1,085	3,200	122	1908
173,590	129,668	5,453	24,593	1,092	3,662	77	1909
177,427	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
158,136	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
161,934	136,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
155,931	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
140,510	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
131,661	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
124,107	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
132,947	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
128,533	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
125,770	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
126,203	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
138,425	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
131,287	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	637	1922
123,763	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
134,659	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
130,675	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
89,355	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
97,581	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
88,560	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
84,575	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
71,300	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
75,422	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	389	1931
78,502	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
83,143	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
80,422	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
76,242	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
82,347	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
27,018 ^e	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
26,047 ^e	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
28,839 ^e	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
<i>n</i>	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
<i>n</i>	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
<i>n</i>	213,966	13,608	113,211	7,785	23,541	1,148	1942
<i>n</i>	194,855	12,656	103,032	7,329	24,051	998	1943
<i>n</i>	178,719	11,967	96,334	6,747	22,635	961	1944
<i>n</i>	173,249	10,864	102,567	7,678	26,936	1,196	1945
<i>n</i>	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,297	17,292	836	1946
<i>n</i>	143,290	26,179	103,382	9,680	21,007	1,150	1947

records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown.

e Numbers on pastoral holdings.

f Estimated.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. a	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1906-07	93,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,109
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,203
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,303	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	232	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	238	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,730
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,734
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,457	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	223,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	6,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685

a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96, they include a number of juice mills.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton. b	Total Area.	Production.	Total Area.	Production.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
115,011	138	77	5,163	1,343	1,926	602	559,753	1906-07
145,481	300	109	4,975	1,503	2,230	618	532,624	1907-08
152,679	540	118	4,647	1,651	2,171	599	535,900	1908-09
172,791	509	129	4,994	1,397	2,161	712	606,790	1909-10
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
321,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,223	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,843	1,784,739	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48

b Until 1895-96, the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction. a	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tln.
		£1,000.	Fine Oz. £1,000.	Oz. £1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	17,473	74	..	..	58	..	..
1870	n	92,040	391	..	..	81	..	..
1875	n	281,725	1,197	..	..	122	238	..
1880	n	222,441	945	..	2	20	143	..
1885	n	250,137	1,063	n	64	19	152	..
1890	n	513,819	2,183	n	135	3	155	..
1895	n	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	63
1900	n	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	n	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1906	n	544,636	2,313	783,087	102	50	917	490
1907	n	465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	1,028	497
1908	n	465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	883	342
1909	n	455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	853	245
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	283
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	242
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,564	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425a	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,281	1,105	3,264,994	284	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	628	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208
1946	693	62,733	675	980,538	209	628	648	221
1947	721	72,281	778	2,100,966	380	2,487	339	391

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Timber Production. <i>a</i>					Year.
					Sawn Timber. <i>b</i>				Ply-wood and Veneer.	
					Pine.		Other.			
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
..	12	9	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
..	33	19	1	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
..	23	12	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
..	32	15	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
..	58	25	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,233	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	234	39,653	227	..	1900
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	607	173	154	4,199	50,438	265	32,364	194	..	1906
..	683	222	218	4,132	57,326	358	33,926	220	..	1907
..	696	245	185	3,844	65,823	424	34,936	242	..	1908
..	757	271	185	3,657	71,280	468	37,111	268	..	1909
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	1911
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	1912
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	1913
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	1914
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	853	1939
555	1,285	1,152	51	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
514	1,454	1,405	66	5,800	98,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
394	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
76	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
..	1,660	1,736	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1946
519	1,568	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,739	1,883	2,238	197	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947

b Including sawn timber produced in plywood and case mills.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1865	47	"	"	"	"	"	"
1870	471	"	"	"	"	"	"
1875	575	"	"	"	"	"	"
1880	565	"	"	"	"	"	"
1885	1,069	"	"	"	"	"	"
1890	1,308	"	"	"	"	"	"
1895	1,354	"	"	18,584	"	5,428 ^e	"
1900	2,053	"	"	25,606	"	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	"	"	21,389	"	3,529	2,597
1906	1,971	"	"	25,084	"	3,723	2,473
1907	1,704	23,685	4,701	23,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,458	24,543	4,567	29,110	2,154	4,037	2,671
1909	1,400	24,449	4,622	29,071	2,271	3,992	2,748
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,683	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,743	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,843	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,986
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,312	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,968	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,373
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580

a Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".

b Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including working proprietors.

c Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

d Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i>						Year.
Output.	Pro-duction. <i>g</i>	Establish-ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>		Output. <i>h</i>	
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Build-ings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	..	..	..	..	..	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 ^e	<i>e</i>	66	1890
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1895
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1900
								1905
8,729	<i>n</i>	22	324	<i>n</i>	449	118	191	1906
10,907	<i>n</i>	21	380	42	453	120	200	1907
11,060	<i>n</i>	21	400	48	448	138	182	1908
12,626	<i>n</i>	20	433	53	466	141	198	1909
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
15,430	6,456	21	502	63	523	160	246	1911
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	634	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,083	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,500	380	3,594	540	1,321	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	734	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,306	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48

e Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.

f Electricity and Gas Works.

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

h Valued at prices paid by consumers.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i>	Goods and Live Stock Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ^c	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,301	4,761	1,712	1,817	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,063	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1906-07	1,310	3,137	5,269	2,384	1,830	913	21,839
1907-08	1,447	3,359	5,989	2,564	1,951	1,054	22,576
1908-09	1,601	3,498	6,664	2,662	2,103	1,227	23,395
1909-10	1,640	3,661	7,522	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,322	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ^b	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,336	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,301	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ^d
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,335	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,333	5,893	39,137
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,408
1941-42	1,829	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,504	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,017	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200 ^r	5,758 ^r	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188 ^r	5,750 ^r	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,976	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913, the figures are for years ended December; otherwise, they are for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses.	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 f	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 f	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 f	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
22,052	141	n	n	n	n	422	..	1906-07
24,251	158	n	n	n	n	451	..	1907-08
27,221	178	1,250	n	n	n	476	..	1908-09
29,732	192	1,250	n	n	n	532	..	1909-10
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000g	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 f	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 f	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 f	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 f	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 f	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 f	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 f	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 f	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 f	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 f	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 f	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,803	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,432	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,420	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,397	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,350	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,327	49,169	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,358	51,702	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,574	52,981 r	158,247	985	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,962	56,182	171,109	1,059	4,618	230,028	1947-48

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

e Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

g Estimated.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>			Favourable Visible Balance. <i>a</i>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <i>b</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
1860	57	654	711	..	500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	9,437	2,722
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1906	3,738	3,334	7,072	4,278	7,737	12,015	4,943
1907	4,583	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	14,176	5,782
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	13,728	4,941
1909	4,591	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	14,355	5,132
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1911	6,213	n	n	8,354	n	n	n
1912	7,457	n	n	9,133	n	n	n
1913	6,715	n	n	12,293	n	n	n
1914-15	6,429	n	n	12,975	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1916-17	6,263	n	n	14,541	n	n	n
1917-18	4,493	n	n	10,957	n	n	n
1918-19	6,076	n	n	12,447	n	n	n
1919-20	7,219	n	n	14,399	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	5,671	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992 ^b	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	13,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,370	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,839	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,134	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,793

a Excluding specie.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland. From 1931-32, the figures in this column include the value of gold produced in Queensland, as gold is exported through southern States and there are no export statistics for these years.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.							Year.
Wool—Greasy. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1875
41,252	1,370	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1880
47,850	1,822	7	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	28	1885
57,226	1,559	43	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1890
37,749	1,286	320	1	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1895
35,323	1,328	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	68	1900
		63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,823	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,375	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,936	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,123	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,833	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,994	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469 <i>r</i>	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707 <i>r</i>	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244 <i>r</i>	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995 <i>r</i>	109,081	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,391	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring.
d Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	189
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,882
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,820
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	359	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	328	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,044	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,042	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,323	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,042	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,739	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,233	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	20,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,640	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,020	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362

a Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expenditure.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Government Revenue. <i>c</i>	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accumulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,513	35,051	42,564	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,243	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,207	1913-14
2,633	10,653	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,823	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,406	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 <i>b</i>	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,303	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	<i>n</i>	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	<i>n</i>	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	<i>n</i>	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	<i>n</i>	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682 <i>r</i>	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	<i>n</i>	1947-48

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c Prior to 1937-38, the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown; and include loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-Paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Weekly Bank Clearings, Brisbane. <i>b</i>	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	8 c	n	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	89 c	n	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	407 c	n	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	642 c	n	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	944 c	n	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	1,338 c	n	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	1,661 c	n	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	2,329	n	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	3,896	n	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,823	4,143	620	78
1906-07	14,144	18,171	14,464	15,087	4,543	741	72
1907-08	14,950	19,362	14,939	15,584	4,922	856	79
1908-09	14,496	19,035	15,750	16,375	5,158	891	81
1909-10	14,164	19,093	17,142	17,655	5,623	925	83
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	6,377	1,174	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	7,343	1,295	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	8,213	1,406	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	10,167	1,544	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	11,973	1,633	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	12,939	1,852	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	14,726	1,924	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	16,501	2,298	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	17,511	2,578	149
1919-20	21,563	28,594	29,428	30,911	17,910	2,462	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	18,588	3,087	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	19,394	3,030	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	20,484	3,324	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	36,251	20,410	3,748	170
1924-25	31,894	41,726	41,169	42,897	21,340	4,061	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	22,837	3,711	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	22,453	3,764	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	23,325	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,780	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,230	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,785	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	23,453	2,721	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,123	24,894	2,853	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,184	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,498	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,633	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	28,206	3,933	231
1938-39	42,971	58,339	49,427	52,971	29,045	4,177	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	28,252	4,258	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	29,089	4,818	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	31,214	4,676	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	45,197	5,259	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	65,479	6,424	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	80,094	7,074	234
1945-46	31,941	n	107,919	n	90,063	7,020	247
1946-47	42,564	n	105,843	n	85,602	7,469	257
1947-48	51,090	n	113,913	n	84,836	8,644	256

a To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; in 1946-47 and 1947-48, average of Wednesdays in June. Commonwealth Bank, excluding savings bank, has been included since its establishment in 1913.

b Average weekly clearings for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

c Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

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NOTE.—Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

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