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**QUEENSLAND  
YEAR BOOK  
1950**

No. 11



**GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN**

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BRISBANE

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THE  
QUEENSLAND  
YEAR BOOK  
1950

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No. 11.

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GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,  
BRISBANE

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## Preface.

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The appearance of the eleventh issue of the Queensland Year Book less than twelve months after the 1949 issue has further reduced the lag in the date of publication, and it is now expected that the Year Book will be brought up to date during 1952. I wish to thank the Government Printer and his staff for their continued co-operation towards the achievement of this end.

As the Queensland Pocket Year Book is now available as a handy reference to the more important items of the State's statistics, the projected policy of gradually expanding the Queensland Year Book has commenced with an additional fifteen pages in this issue. Considerations of portability and ease of reference, which previously imposed a size limitation on this publication, can now be relaxed somewhat, though they must still be kept in mind. The Year Book will thus be able to serve better its purpose of providing a current statistical history of a growing 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 is 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 from the Government Statistician's Office.

Detailed tables in this issue generally refer to the financial year 1948-49 or the calendar year 1949. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in the 1949 Year Book will be found in this issue, together with new information on various subjects, including the following:—

The physical features of Queensland, a description contributed by Associate-Professor F. W. Whitehouse, D.Sc., Ph.D., University of Queensland (pages 1 to 4).

Voting in the general election for the State Parliament held on 29th April, 1950 (pages 22 to 27).

Still births and infantile mortality rates for eight years (page 66).

Major irrigation and water conservation projects (page 129).

Values of the principal factory products for five years (page 185).

Road traffic accidents for eleven years (page 230).

Revision of the chapter on marketing, with additional information concerning the Queensland system and the marketing of certain minor crops (pages 259 to 287).

I again thank the thousands of Queenslanders who completed various statistical forms, and the Commonwealth Statistician, the Statisticians of other States, and State and Commonwealth Departments in Queensland who readily supplied information. Without their co-operation the preparation of the Year Book would, of course, be impossible.

The Year Book summarises the work of the Government Statistician's Office, and thanks are due to the officers in charge of the various sections and the officers under their direction. The completed book is especially the work of Mr. D. C. L. Smith, Deputy Government Statistician, who edited it, and of Mr. M. Kalinowski who, assisted by Mr. E. A. Leaver, prepared the manuscript. Graphical work was done by Miss G. N. Sorensen.

S. E. SOLOMON,  
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,  
Brisbane, 4th July, 1951.

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## 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.
SUN.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23	6 13 20 27
Mon.	* 8 15 22 29	5 * 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
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
Fri.	5 12 19 26 .	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 .
Sat.	6 13 20 27 .	3 10 17 24 .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 .
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24
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

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

\* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the metropolitan area for the Royal National Show, the date for 1951 being 8th August.



# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 11—1950

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## Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

### 1. AREA AND POSITION.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 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 5½ 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 83 per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

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

### 2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.\*

Queensland is essentially a land of great plains, the widest of which lie in the west, in the region of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards from this basin the country rises gradually towards the Great Divide, and then falls seaward in a tumble of ranges separated by lowlands. Sometimes this fall is gentle, as in the region along the Tropic of Capricorn. But in other parts it is abrupt, with a steep scarp to the east; and in many areas of Queensland, particularly in the far south and in the north, roads and railways to the west have to climb this scarp before settling down to more gentle going on the westerly descending plateau. For some distance north of Cairns the scarp is at the coast; and the scenic road from Cairns to Port Douglas is benched into the foot of it.

Further south other ranges lie in front of the scarp; while between scarp and ranges, and in between the ranges themselves, lie ribbon-like corridors, keeping more or less N.N.W., which is the grain of the rocks

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\* Contributed by Associate-Professor F. W. Whitehouse, D.Sc., Ph.D., University of Queensland.

in this part of Queensland. The long coastal railway to Cairns is located in these easy corridors. Where the corridors are narrow and the mountains near to the coast, there is high rainfall and rich soil, giving splendid scenery and good agricultural country, as in the corridors south of Cairns and between Mackay and Bowen.

The structure does not stop at the coast; for on the continental shelf there are festoons of high mountainous islands; and channels such as Whitsunday Channel, Hinchinbrook Passage, and Gladstone harbour are just such corridors flooded by the sea.

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

Thus from east to west Queensland consists of the following parts:—

i. *The Continental Shelf with its Reefs and Islands.*—Here there rise rocky mountainous islands in some regions and, in others, the coral platforms of the Great Barrier Reefs. These reefs, north of Cairns, form an outer barrier of boomerang-shaped reefs, convex to the ocean, perched on the very lip of the steep continental slope; and behind this lies, first, a wide channel relatively free from reefs and then a zone of platform reefs, many of which have sandy coral islands or keys. From about the latitude of Cairns almost to that of Mackay there is no outer barrier—merely a scattering of platform reefs. Then, further south again, the outer barrier reappears. This great composite coral barrier has a length of 1,200 miles.

ii. *The Eastern Mountains and Plains.*—Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range (e.g., the Bunya Mountains) or a scarp (as at Toowoomba), yet in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains—e.g., the Bellenden Ker Range, the highest in the State, with its main peak, Mount Bartle Frere, 5,438 feet, in North Queensland; and the Drummond Range in Central Queensland. A short distance from the coast lies one of the most important though not greatly elevated barriers in Queensland, the coast ranges, that have many local names.

The eastern rivers have a very peculiar arrangement due to the curious pattern of the mountains. In the far north the Barron, Tully, and Herbert are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. These have high waterfalls that are actual or potential sites for hydro-electric power. South of these lie the bigger rivers—the Burdekin, Fitzroy, Burnett, Mary, and Brisbane Rivers that rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges, and come to the sea. Between their basins and the coast lie many smaller but important rivers that take their rises in the coastal ranges. The interlocking pattern of the bigger basins is thus like the parts of a jig-saw puzzle confined behind the coast ranges. Some of the gaps that they cut through the ranges on the way to the sea have potentialities for big reservoir sites—e.g., the Burdekin where it cuts a gorge



in the scarp of the Leichhardt Range. But other gaps, like those of the Erisbane River, are extremely wide.

The basins of the Burdekin and the Fitzroy Rivers are each over 50,000 square miles in area. All the bigger rivers are tidal for great distances—except the Burdekin, on the fertile flood plain of which the river bed is completely sanded.

Generally these rivers are sluggish streams of intermittent, seasonal flow; and they have spread wide areas of alluvial soil as great plains within their basins.

Due to the "grain" of the country and to the presence of the coastal plains the eastern seaboard descends southwards as a series of hooks—with a rocky headland at the point of each hook, with long sandy beaches between, and with attractive bays in the shelter of the hooked headlands. The sands of these ocean beaches have rich deposits of heavy minerals. In the south (mainly on the large islands) and in the north (north of Cooktown) the coastal margin develops giant sandhills now, for the most part, thickly forested.

The eastern lands contain many of the present or past metal mining fields (Gympie, Mount Morgan, &c.) and most of the coal basins. Widening south from Collinsville to the latitude of Bundaberg is the vast Bowen basin, generally a rugged plainland with flat-topped hills in the centre, set between the mountains. In this lie the biggest coal reserves of the State. But in lowlands between other ranges, or between the ranges and the coast, are other isolated coal basins—such as the Ipswich, Callide, Burrum, and Styx basins.

The plainlands support agricultural, pastoral, and dairying industries. On the coast where mountains approach fairly closely, are the heavier rainfall belts in which sugar is the chief crop. Maize, fruits, and other crops are grown in the drier lands. The alluvial black soils in the basalt country at Peak Downs, far inland, is the recently developed area given to sorghum. Beef cattle raising and dairying use others of the coastal plainlands.

iii. *The Western Plains and Plateaus.*—In some regions the high country that begins the fall to the west is a dissected plateau. From the middle of Cape York Peninsula to north-central Queensland, and again in the far south, there are rugged uplands of granite and other old rocks, the sites of many present or past mineral fields—Coen, the Palmer River, the mineral fields of the Cairns hinterland, Charters Towers, Stanthorpe, and many more. In other regions there is dissected sandstone or basalt country at the edge of the scarp, giving striking scenery as in the Carnarvon Ranges and the Main Range on the edge of the Darling Downs.

But generally western Queensland is essentially the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gentle plains. In the south these plains are of red soils, including the "Mulga Country" of the south-west. In central and northern Queensland the plains have typically grey soils, giving rolling, grassy downs. North of

the Hughenden-Cloncurry railway the grassy plains that slope to the Gulf of Carpentaria are almost perfectly level, sloping seawards at less than 2 feet per mile. At the southern part of the Gulf they merge into salt flats flooded by the sea each summer; and on either side of this are thinly-forested sandy plains covering vast areas.

A characteristic western feature is the presence of reddish plateaus, mesas, and buttes of laterite on many of the divides.

On this wide plainland the rivers have very slight gradients and they subdivide into numerous channels. Mostly these distributaries, as they are called, rejoin the parent stream; but sometimes they diverge and join other rivers. The most important region of divergent drainage is towards the south-west where all the rivers going to Lake Eyre settle down to a gradient of less than 11 inches per mile and subdivide to form a most intricate network of many channels and gutters. This is the "Channel Country" of south-western Queensland, the rivers of which, so minutely subdivided, provide possibly the best example of natural irrigation in the world. The main channels run each summer season; and the spreading of water and natural irrigation depend on the volume of flood waters. Limiting the spread of the waters are the red sandhills of the desert which begins near the south-western corner of the State. These desert dunes are almost entirely restricted to the flood plains of the Channel Country.

The central and larger portion of the Great Artesian Basin is devoted to sheep-raising; with a marginal belt on the west, north, and east given to cattle. Wheat and wine are products of the south-eastern region of the western plains.

iv. *The Rugged Country of the Far North-West.*—The Great Artesian Basin has a constricted neck as it approaches the Gulf of Carpentaria, with the old rocks of the mineral country on either side. In the north-western region there are three types of country west of the artesian plains: a series of very rugged ranges, not very high, running generally north and south, in which most of the mineral areas are found—Mt. Isa, Cloncurry, Trekelano, &c.; a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal; and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. These two latter regions, very close to the western border of the State, are among the most rugged parts of Queensland.

Behind the north-western ranges, in the basin of the Georgina River, and extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly "Tableland".

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

## 3. CLIMATE.

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

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

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, 1949.

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 ..	29.91	76.1	95.5	63.7	84.3	67.9	5.17	8	5.72
February ..	29.86	78.0	92.2	65.0	85.2	70.8	6.81	13	5.47
March ..	30.07	74.1	87.2	60.9	80.0	68.1	7.54	21	4.97
April ..	30.17	67.7	87.6	52.2	76.1	59.2	0.63	7	3.68
May ..	30.15	63.5	80.0	45.0	72.8	54.2	1.68	9	2.35
June ..	30.10	58.2	72.5	38.9	66.9	49.5	2.85	9	2.75
July ..	30.17	57.9	74.3	38.9	68.3	47.4	0.82	8	1.88
August ..	30.24	59.7	77.6	42.0	70.2	49.2	0.20	4	1.07
September ..	30.16	64.1	80.1	49.3	73.4	54.9	2.07	11	1.69
October ..	30.02	71.3	89.0	58.1	79.1	63.6	11.41	14	2.27
November ..	29.98	72.7	90.5	55.8	80.7	64.8	4.52	13	4.00
December ..	29.92	75.1	94.5	60.7	83.6	66.5	3.48	4	4.24
Year ..	30.05	68.2	95.5	38.9	76.7	59.7	47.18	121	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.<sup>a</sup>

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1949. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1949. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1949. %	Average. %	1949. In.	Average. In.
<b>CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).</b>								
January .. ..	100.6	98.7	73.6	76.5	17	30	1.12	4.73
February .. ..	94.6	96.3	73.9	75.4	43	34	3.39	3.96
March .. .. .	93.1	94.6	73.7	73.0	42	32	2.21	1.86
April .. .. .	87.6	89.9	65.2	66.9	28	26	0.00	0.62
May .. .. .	82.2	82.9	59.8	59.7	27	26	0.00	0.48
June .. .. .	73.4	77.3	46.6	54.1	22	29	0.00	0.80
July .. .. .	77.6	76.4	49.6	51.5	18	27	0.00	0.23
August .. .. .	81.8	81.4	53.9	54.3	17	19	0.00	0.12
September .. ..	88.3	88.4	60.9	61.0	22	18	0.25	0.15
October .. .. .	95.1	95.1	67.6	68.2	21	18	3.72	0.44
November .. ..	96.8	98.6	70.3	73.5	18	22	2.04	1.59
December .. ..	99.7	100.4	76.5	76.2	23	24	5.38	1.90
Year .. .. .	89.2	90.0	64.3	65.9	25	25	18.11	16.88
<b>LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).</b>								
January .. .. .	97.9	99.6	71.1	73.3	25	31	3.27	2.31
February .. .. .	96.4	96.9	73.5	71.7	34	34	3.17	3.12
March .. .. .	91.1	94.1	72.0	68.1	47	35	5.99	2.10
April .. .. .	83.5	87.8	58.1	60.1	32	32	0.71	1.01
May .. .. .	78.3	80.4	53.0	52.1	33	35	0.05	0.52
June .. .. .	70.3	74.3	41.6	46.7	31	38	0.09	0.94
July .. .. .	74.2	73.2	42.5	44.3	23	35	0.00	0.80
August .. .. .	78.3	77.9	45.0	46.5	21	28	0.00	0.30
September .. ..	84.1	85.4	55.1	53.7	21	24	0.21	0.52
October .. .. .	92.0	92.8	63.7	61.5	29	22	5.48	0.84
November .. ..	94.2	97.0	64.1	67.5	22	24	1.54	1.26
December .. ..	99.7	99.7	70.8	71.5	21	27	3.11	1.82
Year .. .. .	86.7	88.3	59.2	59.8	28	30	23.62	15.54
<b>CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).</b>								
January .. .. .	98.6	97.6	68.2	70.8	22	28	1.11	2.65
February .. .. .	93.8	96.1	70.2	70.1	38	29	6.06	2.36
March .. .. .	86.5	91.7	71.3	65.1	53	33	12.61	1.54
April .. .. .	79.8	84.5	54.8	55.7	37	34	0.58	0.95
May .. .. .	72.6	76.4	49.1	47.2	39	39	0.88	0.69
June .. .. .	63.2	69.3	38.5	42.3	46	43	0.46	1.46
July .. .. .	68.6	68.3	35.7	40.1	31	40	0.05	1.32
August .. .. .	73.8	72.9	39.8	42.1	26	33	0.00	0.75
September .. ..	77.3	80.4	49.7	49.0	33	28	2.20	0.95
October .. .. .	83.7	88.2	60.0	57.7	39	26	7.31	1.02
November .. ..	88.8	93.6	59.8	64.4	31	25	1.80	1.68
December .. ..	99.9	96.4	65.7	68.5	17	27	0.27	2.60
Year .. .. .	82.2	84.6	55.2	56.1	34	32	33.33	17.97

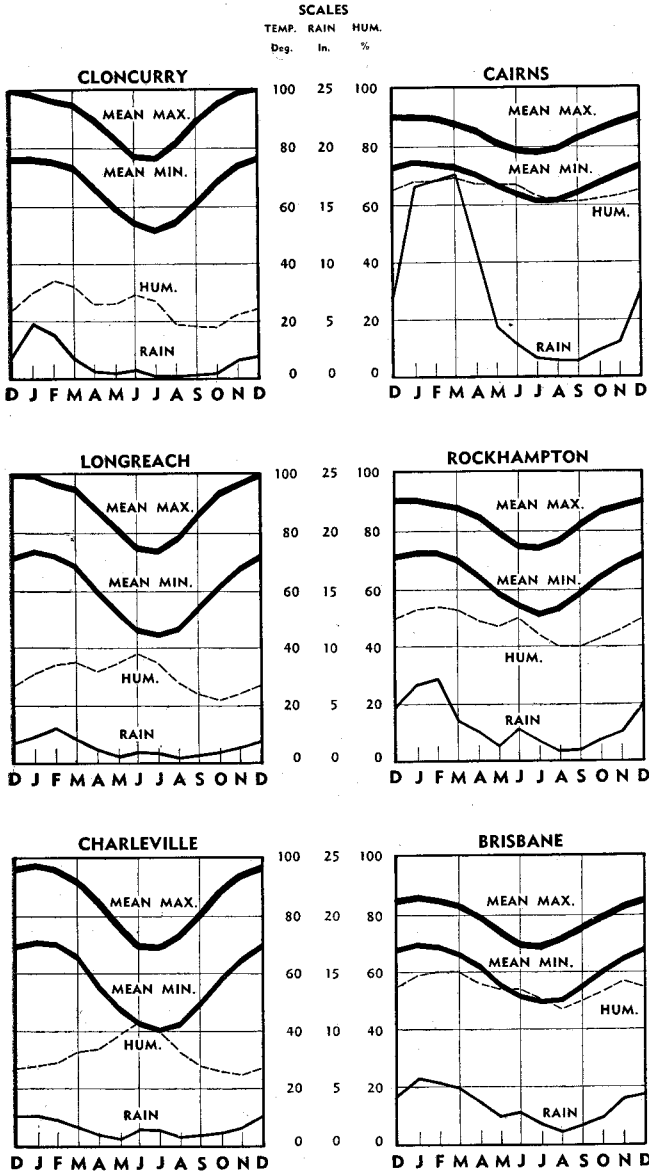
<sup>a</sup> Averages shown are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS *a*—continued.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1949. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1949. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1949. %	Average. %	1949. In.	Average. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January .. ..	87.9	89.7	73.8	74.2	65	68	13.10	16.51
February .. ..	88.3	89.0	75.1	73.9	70	68	14.81	17.00
March .. ..	87.7	87.1	74.7	72.6	79	69	30.51	17.59
April .. ..	82.2	84.9	70.7	70.0	66	67	13.42	10.78
May .. ..	80.6	81.6	65.0	66.2	67	67	3.63	4.37
June .. ..	77.1	78.8	59.9	63.5	65	67	0.37	2.87
July .. ..	77.0	78.1	59.8	61.0	61	63	0.45	1.56
August .. ..	78.3	79.5	60.9	61.1	56	61	3.21	1.46
September .. ..	81.4	82.6	65.4	63.8	60	61	1.11	1.43
October .. ..	87.1	85.6	70.6	67.4	61	62	0.24	2.40
November .. ..	87.9	87.9	70.9	70.4	58	63	3.53	3.05
December .. ..	88.0	89.7	73.0	72.9	62	65	7.22	7.35
Year .. ..	83.6	84.5	68.3	68.1	64	65	91.60	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January .. ..	91.8	90.0	72.6	72.3	45	53	3.45	6.70
February .. ..	92.1	88.7	73.8	72.1	55	54	12.38	7.28
March .. ..	86.4	87.2	71.6	69.8	61	53	10.55	3.54
April .. ..	82.5	84.2	63.0	64.8	49	49	0.23	2.66
May .. ..	79.8	79.3	58.4	58.3	48	47	0.09	1.26
June .. ..	73.6	74.4	50.1	54.0	43	50	0.22	2.80
July .. ..	75.5	73.7	50.5	51.2	39	44	0.27	1.77
August .. ..	78.0	76.7	52.8	52.9	35	40	0.03	0.82
September .. ..	81.7	81.7	59.8	58.3	40	40	0.08	0.94
October .. ..	86.0	85.9	67.2	63.8	52	43	4.00	1.99
November .. ..	88.6	88.5	67.1	68.0	46	46	2.75	2.63
December .. ..	92.5	90.0	70.3	70.9	41	50	1.04	4.97
Year .. ..	84.0	83.4	63.1	63.0	46	47	35.09	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January .. ..	84.3	85.5	67.9	69.1	51	59	5.17	5.72
February .. ..	85.2	84.6	70.8	68.7	63	60	6.81	5.47
March .. ..	80.0	82.3	68.1	66.2	69	60	7.54	4.97
April .. ..	76.1	79.1	59.2	61.5	52	56	0.63	3.68
May .. ..	72.8	73.7	54.2	55.6	53	54	1.68	2.35
June .. ..	66.9	69.4	49.5	51.5	53	54	2.85	2.75
July .. ..	68.3	68.6	47.4	49.4	49	51	0.82	1.88
August .. ..	70.2	71.1	49.2	50.0	49	47	0.20	1.07
September .. ..	73.4	75.5	54.9	54.8	53	50	2.07	1.69
October .. ..	79.1	79.2	63.6	60.3	60	53	11.41	2.27
November .. ..	80.7	82.2	64.8	64.6	52	57	4.52	4.00
December .. ..	83.6	84.5	66.5	67.5	53	55	3.48	4.24
Year .. ..	76.7	78.0	59.7	59.9	55	55	47.18	40.09

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

### Meteorology of Typical Stations



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

## 4. RAINFALL.

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

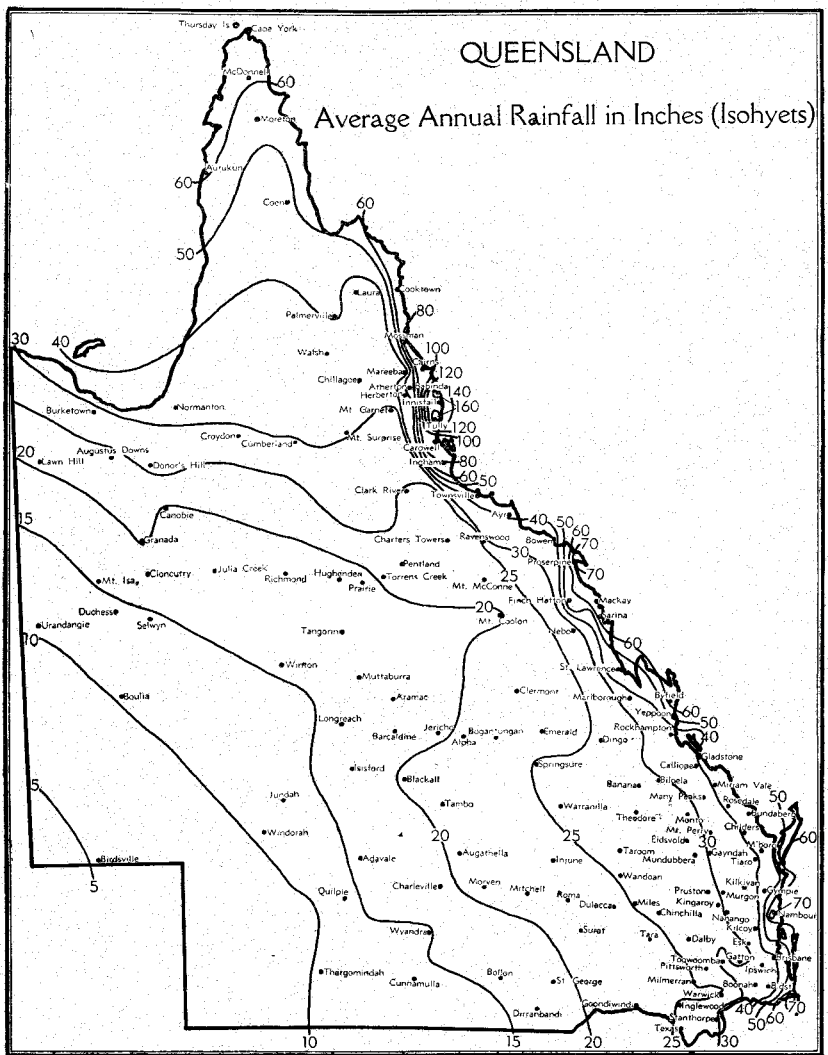
*Annual Amount of Rainfall.*—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual rainfall for eight years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations. On page 10 average annual rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1942 TO 1949.

Locality.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	44.0	50.7	27.9	48.2	38.7	60.3	41.5	47.2	40.1
Bundaberg	48.0	51.8	35.7	28.4	22.7	63.1	38.4	46.1	42.4
Gladstone	51.8	47.3	26.8	26.6	21.8	59.5	36.6	42.5	38.3
R'hampton	51.0	43.7	24.0	23.6	25.8	33.9	21.9	35.1	37.4
Mackay ...	78.0	59.6	56.1	44.6	45.4	52.0	34.6	44.9	63.2
Townsville	48.9	35.9	44.5	40.5	52.9	55.5	24.9	51.6	39.7
Innisfail ..	128.2	103.6	116.4	188.9	103.8	126.2	120.7	158.2	139.2
Thursday Is.	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	71.0	77.6	76.0	82.1	77.2	66.5
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	38.5	30.2	27.7	27.2	29.6	33.4	26.3	31.7	25.1
Toowoomba	46.3	36.2	25.0	40.3	35.5	53.1	34.5	42.9	35.2
Eidsvold	43.2	24.6	22.0	25.6	17.4	34.9	30.2	35.7	28.4
Emerald ..	26.7	18.7	17.7	25.1	19.6	28.7	10.8	33.2	23.3
Ch. Towers	24.1	17.0	35.6	22.8	28.3	29.8	15.3	28.5	23.3
Georgetown	31.6	39.1	43.4	18.2	29.3	25.1	22.4	42.3	28.4
Palmerville	28.3	37.1	54.3	37.5	35.4	36.7	38.3	56.2	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	25.1	6.9	5.6	9.2	7.1	19.1	14.2	26.5	12.6
Charleville	19.2	15.6	12.5	13.4	8.1	21.7	14.2	33.3	18.0
Blackall ..	17.7	14.0	16.8	20.0	11.8	17.8	13.0	26.2	19.2
Longreach	15.6	9.6	21.6	8.3	8.1	20.5	9.0	23.6	15.5
Winton ..	10.4	7.3	18.6	10.4	9.3	16.0	6.8	23.4	16.2
Hughenden	21.8	16.8	22.0	13.0	20.4	19.9	10.3	15.9	18.2
Cloncurry	10.4	15.6	21.2	12.9	22.6	21.3	14.7	18.1	16.9
Croydon ..	29.8	23.1	27.5	18.9	17.6	28.5	32.3	25.9	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.

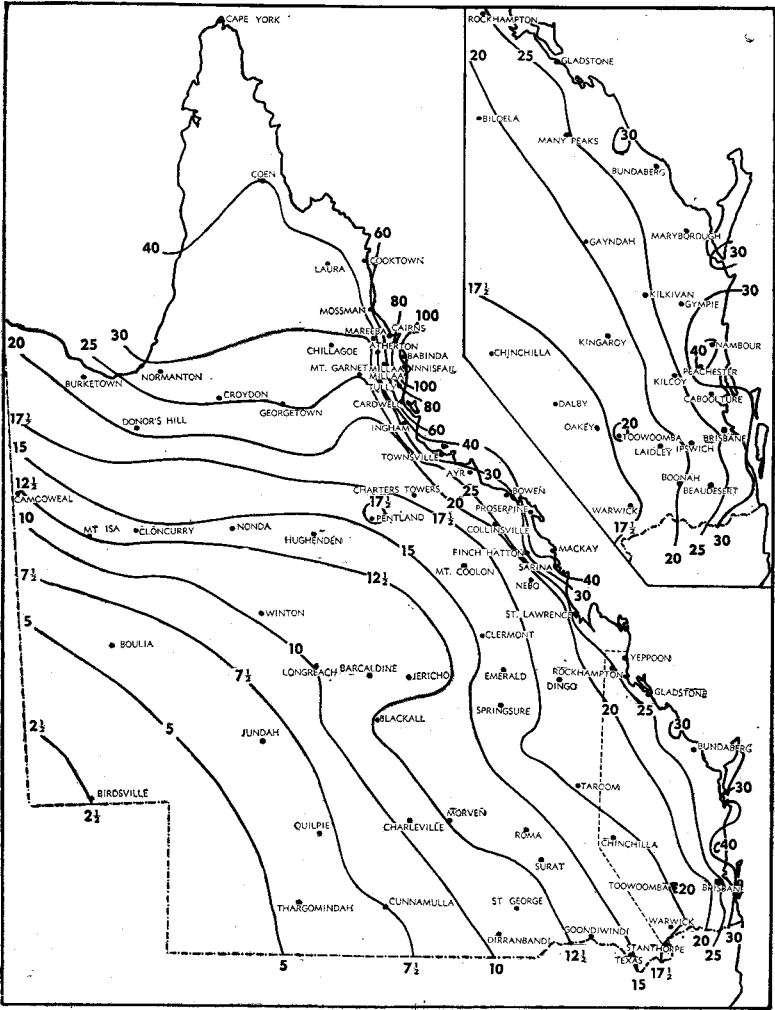
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland are shown on pages 12 and 13.

*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.

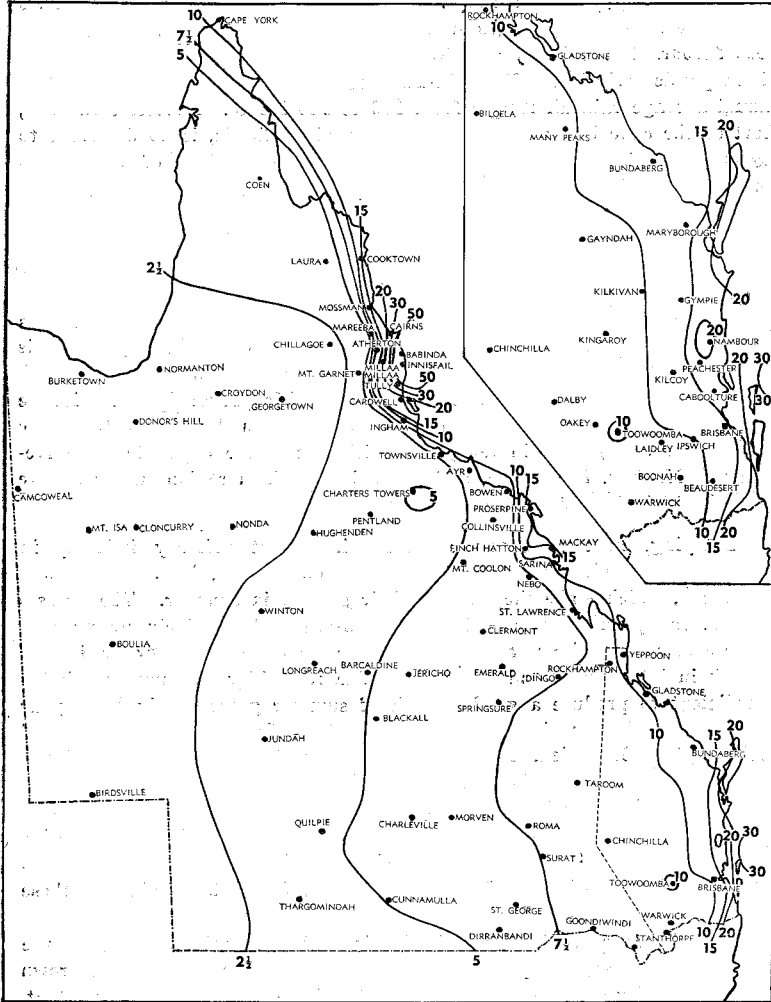
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent 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.

## 5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, 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.

## 6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

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

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

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Green Beans ..	South Queensland— Highlands : October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland— Tableland: . . August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coast: April to Aug.	2½-3	July to August
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-Irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
Hay, Wheaten ..	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten ...	March to May	4-7	Sept. to November
Linseed ...	April to June	4½-5	Sept. to November
Maize ..	South Queensland— Sept. to December	4½-7	March to July
	Tableland— Nov., December	5-7	June to August
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) ..	Sept. to February	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
Sunflower Seed ..	September to January	4-5	February to May
Tobacco ..	South and Central Queensland— Sept. to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland— Tableland: July to October	3-4	Nov. to January
	Coast: May & June	3-4	September
Tomatoes ..	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: Jan. to Aug.	3-4	March to July
	North Queensland— March to May	3-4	July to September
Wheat ..	May, June	4½-5½	October, November

## 7. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

A summary of the seasons in Queensland from 1940-41 to 1947-48 appeared in the *Year Books* for 1946 and subsequent years.

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.

An exceptionally dry October was a serious setback to production prospects, and the widespread drought in the central and northern interior spread towards the coastal areas.

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.

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.

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, caused a rapid reduction in the nutritional value of pastures.

1949-50.—Dry weather and continued severe frosts during the late winter months retarded winter-sown crops, and further reduced the nutrient value of large areas of natural pastures. Early September rains improved the spring outlook in most parts of the State, and were sufficient to save most of the wheat crops, which eventually yielded 11,800,000 bushels, a decrease of 18 per cent. from the record production of the previous season.

Exceptionally good October rains, which averaged as much as 10 inches in the Moreton Division and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the Maranoa, gave practically the whole State a thorough soaking and ensured a good early-summer season. Fortunately, the rains were lightest in the main sugar areas, where the harvesting of a crop which slightly exceeded the record output of the previous season was not seriously interrupted. Further useful rains were recorded in November, when butter production reached its highest level for that month in six years. Conditions were most favourable for the planting of summer-growing crops, such as maize and sorghum, and the cattle industry was experiencing one of the best seasons on record.



A severe heat wave, extending from about the middle of December into the second week of January, wilted most crops and some pastures, but widespread monsoonal rains in the second half of January restored the good outlook. Persistent and heavy rains during February and March caused much flooding, particularly in western pastoral areas, and considerable crop damage. Moreton Division had an average rainfall of nearly 18 inches in February, and the Far West Division an average of 10½ inches in March. Most pastoral areas had a superabundance of feed.

The rains continued up to the middle of April, but during the last two weeks of that month and the first three of May there was a welcome dry spell. However, further heavy falls occurred late in May and during June. These interrupted the harvesting of maize and sorghum, hindered the planting of wheat, delayed shearing, extended the period of serious worm and blow-fly infestation of sheep, and caused some pastures to sour.

#### 8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, 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, sorghum, pineapples, bananas, and tomatoes. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are items of oversea export, while sugar, fruit, and meat are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and large quantities of bananas are sent to other States.

## Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

### 1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10th December, 1859, the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May, 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community". Elections were held in April and May, 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, with the Governor as President, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10th December, 1859.

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

#### THE STATE MINISTRY. (*As from 10th May, 1950.*)

*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 GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	.. 10-12-59	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 Legislative Assembly is elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district. Voting is by secret ballot, the candidate receiving the greatest number of primary votes being elected.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district continuously for one month. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at elections is compulsory, and polling-booths are provided in each district. An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Even though an electorate is not contested at a general election, the polling-booths are opened to accommodate absent voters. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving.

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona .. ..	Petrie Terrace ..	Power, Hon. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,583
Brisbane .. ..	Brisbane .. ..	Mann, Hon. J. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,486
Bulimba .. ..	Bulimba .. ..	*Gardner, R. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,095
Buranda .. ..	Buranda .. ..	Brown, R. K. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,997
Chermside .. ..	Chermside .. ..	Dewar, A. T. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,330
Clayfield .. ..	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2	10,979
Coorparoo .. ..	Coorparoo .. ..	Hiley, T. A. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,851
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	†Brassington, Hon. S. J. ( <i>Labour</i> )	2	11,189
Ithaca .. ..	Rosalie .. ..	Hanlon, Hon. E. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	2	11,301
Kedron .. ..	Gordon Park ..	‡Pie, B. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,920
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove .. ..	Turner, J. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2	10,989
Kurilpa .. ..	West End .. ..	Moores, T. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,338
Merthyr .. ..	New Farm .. ..	Moore, Hon. W. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	2	11,515
Mount Coot-tha ..	Newmarket .. ..	Morris, K. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	88	12,597
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Dittmer, Dr. F. C. S. ( <i>Labour</i> )	56	14,113
Norman .. ..	East Brisbane ..	Luckins, L. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	3	11,851
Nundah .. ..	Nundah .. ..	Roberts, F. E. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	33	11,592
Sandgate .. ..	Sandgate .. ..	Decker, E. P. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	19	12,335
Sherwood .. ..	Sherwood .. ..	Kerr, T. C. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	79	12,495
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,009
Toowong .. ..	Taringa .. ..	Munro, A. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	6	11,439
Windsor .. ..	Wooloowin .. ..	Rasey, T. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2	11,209
Wynnum .. ..	Wynnum Central	Gunn, W. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	35	12,358
Yeronga .. ..	Mocrooka .. ..	Noble, Dr. H. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,988
Total Metropolitan			385	283,559

\* Election declared void, following report of Elections Tribunal; at by-election, 14th April, 1951, R. J. Gardner (*Labour*) re-elected.

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.

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

The table below shows the name and political party of each member of the Legislative Assembly elected at the General Election held on 29th April, 1950, together with the names of the electorates, and the area, enrolment, and voting at that election in each electorate.

GENERAL ELECTION, 29TH APRIL, 1950.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.						In-formal Votes Cast.	Percentage of In-formal Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Independent Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Communist.	Independent.		
<i>(24 Electorates).</i>									
10,589	91.4	6,439	..	..	3,768	223	..	159	1.5
10,235	89.1	5,942	..	..	4,159	..	..	134	1.3
11,410	94.3	4,024	..	..	3,982	..	3,266	138	1.2
10,379	94.4	5,439	..	..	4,826	..	..	114	1.1
11,645	94.4	4,585	..	..	6,910	..	..	150	1.3
10,068	91.7	2,539	..	..	7,459	..	..	70	0.7
11,061	93.3	4,047	..	..	6,899	..	..	115	1.0
10,319	92.2	5,853	..	..	3,989	315	..	162	1.6
10,635	94.1	6,380	..	..	4,137	..	..	118	1.1
12,260	94.9	5,830	..	..	6,329	..	..	101	0.8
10,406	94.7	5,785	..	..	4,515	..	..	106	1.0
10,600	93.5	5,999	..	..	4,444	..	..	157	1.5
10,751	93.4	5,948	..	..	4,669	..	..	134	1.2
11,817	93.8	4,668	..	..	7,032	..	..	117	1.0
12,993	92.1	6,702	..	..	5,890	..	215	186	1.4
11,053	93.3	5,339	..	..	5,593	..	..	121	1.1
10,869	93.8	5,024	..	..	5,122	..	..	123	1.1
11,634	94.3	5,273	..	..	6,193	..	..	168	1.4
11,674	93.4	4,813	..	..	6,765	..	..	96	0.8
10,113	91.9	5,651	..	..	4,347	..	..	115	1.1
10,689	93.4	3,494	..	..	7,101	..	..	94	0.9
10,491	93.6	5,213	..	..	5,184	..	..	94	0.9
11,756	95.1	7,103	..	..	4,548	..	..	105	0.9
11,218	93.6	4,550	..	..	6,504	..	..	164	1.5
264,665	93.3	127,240	..	..	130,365	538	3,481	3,041	1.1

† Deceased. At by-election, 18th November, 1950, M. T. Brosnan (*Labour*) elected.  
 ‡ Resigned. At by-election, 14th April, 1951, E. G. Lloyd (*Labour*) elected.

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny .. ..	Oakey .. ..	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. ( <i>Country</i> ) ..	3,140	9,576
Barambah .. ..	Kingaroy .. ..	Bjelke-Petersen, J. ( <i>Country</i> ) ..	3,020	9,781
Bremer .. ..	Booval .. ..	Donald, J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	29½	9,767
Bundaberg .. ..	Bundaberg .. ..	Walsh, E. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	22½	9,990
Callide .. ..	Monto .. ..	Jones, V. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	10,440	9,980
Carnarvon .. ..	Stanthorpe .. ..	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	8,020	9,886
Condamine .. ..	Dalby .. ..	Allpass, F. J. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	11,085	10,342
Cooroora .. ..	Nambour .. ..	Low, D. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	845	9,623
Cunningham .. ..	Pittsworth .. ..	McIntyre, M. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	2,800	10,389
Darlington .. ..	Beaudesert .. ..	Plunkett, T. F. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,085	9,914
Fassifern .. ..	Boonah .. ..	Müller, A. G. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,830	9,562
Fitzroy .. ..	Allenstown .. ..	Clark, J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	235	9,417
Ipswich .. ..	Ipswich .. ..	Marsden, I. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	5	9,559
Isis .. ..	Childers .. ..	Pizzey, J. C. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	4,540	9,709
Keppel .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Ingram, W. C. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	5,010	10,039
Landsborough .. ..	Landsborough .. ..	Nicklin, G. F. R. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,080	10,073
Lockyer .. ..	Laidley .. ..	Chalk, G. W. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	1,250	9,478
Marodian .. ..	Goomeri .. ..	Heading, J. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	4,245	9,918
Maryborough .. ..	Maryborough .. ..	Farrell, D. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	140	10,324
Murrumba .. ..	Redcliffe .. ..	Nicholson, D. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	960	11,124
Nash .. ..	Gympie .. ..	Dunstan, T. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,160	9,768
North Toowoomba .. ..	East Toowoomba .. ..	Wood, L. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	3½	10,381
Port Curtis .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	Burrows, J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	4,235	9,753
Rockhampton .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Larcombe, Hon. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2½	9,973
Somerset .. ..	Brassall .. ..	Macdonald, D. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	2,075	9,541
Southport .. ..	Southport .. ..	Gaven, E. J. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	350	10,733
Toowoomba .. ..	Toowoomba .. ..	Duggan, Hon. J. E. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	4	9,740
Warwick .. ..	Warwick .. ..	Madsen, O. O. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,130	9,411
Total South-Eastern .. ..			68,742½	277,751
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin .. ..	Ayr .. ..	Coburn, A. ( <i>Independent</i> ) .. ..	1,470	8,305
Cairns .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Crowley, T. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	79	8,382
Cook .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Wordsworth, C. F. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	54,250	8,596
Haughton .. ..	Townsville .. ..	McCathie, C. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,395	8,166
Hinchinbrook .. ..	Ingham .. ..	Jesson, C. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	4,575	8,103
Mackay .. ..	Mackay .. ..	Graham, F. D. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	5	8,216
Mirani .. ..	Sarina .. ..	Evans, E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	2,220	8,158
Mourilyan .. ..	Innisfail .. ..	Byrne, P. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,310	8,009
Mulgrave .. ..	Gordonvale .. ..	Watson, R. H. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,330	8,113
Mundingburra .. ..	West Townsville .. ..	Aikens, T. ( <i>N. Q. Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,065	8,674
Tablelands .. ..	Mareeba .. ..	Collins, Hon. H. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	36,820	8,425
Townsville .. ..	Townsville .. ..	Keyatta, G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	3½	8,202
Whitsunday .. ..	Proserpine .. ..	Roberts, L. H. S. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	6,185	8,307
Total Northern .. ..			110,707½	107,656

a Not contested.

GENERAL ELECTION, 29TH APRIL, 1950—continued.

Number of Votes Cast.	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.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.		
<i>(28 Electorates).</i>									
8,923	93·2	1,829	..	6,537	..	..	514	43	0·5
9,214	94·2	2,266	..	6,881	..	..	..	67	0·7
9,333	95·6	6,100	..	..	3,170	..	..	63	0·7
9,542	95·5	4,152	2,759 <sup>b</sup>	..	2,401	..	..	230	2·4
9,446	94·7	3,138	..	6,038	..	..	..	270	2·9
9,919	90·2	4,500	..	4,354	..	..	..	65	0·7
9,403	90·9	3,546	..	5,800	..	..	..	57	0·6
8,874	92·2	2,411	..	6,390	..	..	..	73	0·8
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,976	93·8	2,125	..	6,788	..	..	..	63	0·7
8,774	93·2	5,377	..	..	3,313	..	..	84	1·0
9,114	95·3	5,778	..	..	3,249	..	..	87	1·0
9,220	95·0	3,412	..	5,539	..	..	..	269	2·9
9,433	94·0	5,251	..	4,112	..	..	..	70	0·7
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,833	93·2	2,219	..	..	5,564	..	1,019	31	0·4
8,948	90·2	2,686	..	6,209	..	..	..	53	0·6
9,977	96·6	6,397	..	..	3,377	..	..	203	2·0
10,370	93·2	3,579	..	6,680	..	..	..	111	1·1
9,195	94·1	4,584	..	..	4,559	..	..	52	0·6
9,240	89·0	4,992	..	..	4,178	..	..	70	0·8
9,237	94·7	5,296	..	..	3,871	..	..	70	0·8
9,263	92·9	4,709	..	..	4,464	..	..	90	1·0
8,925	93·5	3,740	..	5,113	..	..	..	72	0·8
9,771	91·0	2,800	..	4,768	..	..	2,167	36	0·4
8,817	90·5	4,858	..	..	3,870	..	..	89	1·0
8,790	93·4	2,758	..	5,965	..	..	..	67	0·8
230,537	93·2	98,503	2,759	81,174	42,016	..	3,700	2,385	1·0
<i>(13 Electorates).</i>									
7,606	91·6	3,318	..	..	..	267	3,955	66	0·9
7,327	87·4	4,275	..	2,964	..	..	..	88	1·2
7,581	88·2	3,690	..	3,811	..	..	..	80	1·1
7,598	93·0	3,492	1,463 <sup>c</sup>	..	2,349	143	..	151	2·0
7,304	90·1	4,005	..	..	3,158	..	..	141	1·9
7,570	92·1	4,129	..	..	3,383	..	..	58	0·8
7,525	92·2	2,764	..	4,709	..	..	..	52	0·7
7,339	91·6	3,168	1,028 <sup>c</sup>	2,812	..	271	..	60	0·8
7,371	90·9	3,208	345 <sup>c</sup>	3,559	..	175	..	84	1·1
8,006	92·3	1,889	3,348 <sup>c</sup>	..	2,664	..	..	105	1·3
7,571	90·0	4,033	496 <sup>c</sup>	2,992	..	..	..	50	0·7
7,266	88·6	3,699	517 <sup>c</sup>	..	2,753	..	198	99	1·4
7,608	91·6	2,748	..	3,416	..	957	411	76	1·0
97,672	90·7	44,418	7,197	24,263	14,307	1,813	4,564	1,110	1·1

<sup>b</sup> Frank Barnes Labour.

<sup>c</sup> North Queensland Labour.

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Western</i>				
Balonne .. .. .	Mitchell .. .. .	Taylor, J. R. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	29,310	4,988
Barcoo .. .. .	Blackall .. .. .	Davis, E. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	56,380	4,701
Belyando .. .. .	Emerald .. .. .	Foley, Hon. T. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	48,920	4,928
Carpentaria .. .. .	Cloncurry .. .. .	Smith, A. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	98,040	5,420
Charters Towers .. .. .	Charters Towers .. .. .	Jones, Hon. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	1,305	4,833
Flinders .. .. .	Hughenden .. .. .	Riordan, E. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	70,390	4,820
Gregory .. .. .	Longreach .. .. .	Devries, Hon. G. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	91,140	4,736
MacKenzie .. .. .	Clermont .. .. .	Whyte, P. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	24,700	4,845
Roma .. .. .	Roma .. .. .	Ewan, W. M. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. .. .	12,180	5,330
Warrego .. .. .	Charleville .. .. .	*O'Shea, H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. .. .	58,300	5,118
Total Western .. .. .			490,665	49,719
Total for State .. .. .			670,500	718,685

\* Deceased. At by-election, 3rd March, 1951, J. J. Duffley (*Labour*) elected.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1950 Election were as follows:—Labour, 42; Country, 17; Liberal, 11; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 3 Country Party members were returned unopposed. Following four by-elections, the Labour total is now 43 and the Liberal total 10. Offices in the 1950 Parliament are held by the Members specified hereunder:—

*Speaker*.—Hon. J. H. Mann.

*Chairman of Committees*.—D. Farrell.

*Temporary Chairmen of Committees*.—J. Clark, E. P. Decker, F. D. Graham, D. Macdonald, and E. J. Riordan.

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

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



GENERAL ELECTION, 29TH APRIL, 1950—*continued.*

Number of Votes Cast.	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.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.		
<i>(10 Electorates).</i>									
4,357	87.4	2,324	..	1,989	..	..	..	44	1.0
4,166	88.6	2,828	..	1,300	..	..	..	38	0.9
4,479	90.9	2,619	..	1,826	..	..	..	34	0.8
4,371	80.7	2,709	..	1,358	..	..	243	61	1.4
4,643	96.1	2,675	201c	..	1,643	..	..	124	2.7
4,073	84.5	1,907	291c	1,610	..	..	207	58	1.4
4,073	86.0	2,594	..	1,450	..	..	..	29	0.7
4,314	89.0	2,184	..	2,076	..	..	..	54	1.3
4,993	93.7	2,308	..	2,631	..	..	..	54	1.1
4,407	86.1	2,829	..	1,522	..	..	..	56	1.3
43,876	88.2	24,977	492	15,762	1,643	..	450	552	1.3
636,750	92.5	295,138	10,448	121,199	188,331	2,351	12,195	7,088	1.1

c North Queensland Labour.

the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A widow receives two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions.

### 3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honourable William John McKell.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 25th October, 1950.*)

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

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

*Interior.*—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.).

*Defence.*—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, K.C. (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 Commonwealth Parliament.*—The following statements show names and parties of members of the Commonwealth Parliament elected in Queensland at the 1949 General Election. Owing to the increase in the size of the Senate at the time, the four new Senators first elected took their seats immediately to increase the State's representation to the requisite ten. Two of the serving Senators received a renewal of their tenures, and one newly-elected Senator commenced to serve from 1st July, 1950.

## QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

Term—To 30th June, 1953.

Elected—28th September, 1946.

Cooper, Hon. W. J., M.B.E. (Country).

O'Sullivan, Hon. N. (Liberal).

Rankin, A. (Liberal).

Elected—10th December, 1949.

Brown, Hon. G. (Labour).<sup>b</sup>

Simmonds, W. M. (Country).<sup>a</sup>

Term—To 30th June, 1956.

Elected—10th December, 1949.

Benn, A. M. (Labour).<sup>b</sup>

Courtice, Hon. B. (Labour).<sup>b</sup>

Kendall, R. (Liberal).<sup>a</sup>

Maher, E. B. (Country).<sup>a</sup>

Wood, I. A. C. (Liberal).<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Term from first meeting of Parliament after election.

<sup>b</sup> Term from 1st July, 1950. Senators Brown and Courtice were already Senators with terms expiring on 30th June, 1950.

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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> ). <sup>a</sup>
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> ).

<sup>a</sup> Now Independent.

A 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 opposite 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
<b>Total Valid Votes .. .. .</b>	<b>645,017</b>	<b>611,746</b>
Informal .. .. .	13,590	46,861
<b>Total Votes Cast .. .. .</b>	<b>658,607</b>	<b>658,607</b>

Details of the voting at the 1949 Commonwealth 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. . . . Coutts, W. C. . . . Myles, R. . . .	Liberal . . . . Labour . . . . Communist . . . .	20,090 16,886 656
Brisbane . . . . <i>(Brisbane)</i>	39,680	Lawson, G. . . . Long, J. J. . . . Graham, A. L. . . .	Labour . . . . Liberal . . . . Communist . . . .	18,890 15,269 1,954
Capricornia . . . . <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	34,137	Pearce, H. G. . . . Gardner, H. S. . . . Robertson, E. R. M.	Liberal . . . . Labour . . . . Communist . . . .	16,949 15,121 413
Darling Downs . . . . <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	37,757	Swartz, R. W. C. . . . Kane, J. D. . . . Farquharson, C. M. Mullaly, R. C. L. . . . Lacaze, C. A. . . .	Liberal . . . . Labour . . . . Non-Party . . . . Non-Party . . . . Non-Party . . . .	21,261 11,281 3,041 281 260
Dawson . . . . <i>(Mackay)</i>	36,070	Davidson, C. W. . . . Burns, G. . . . Andrew, R. C. . . .	Country . . . . Labour . . . . Communist . . . .	19,302 12,389 1,379
Fisher . . . . <i>(Gympie)</i>	42,662	Adermann, C. F. . . . Roberts, E. G. . . . Logan, N. H. . . .	Country . . . . Labour . . . . Communist . . . .	26,630 9,980 3,419
Griffith . . . . <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	38,616	Berry, D. R. . . . Conelan, W. P. . . . Slater, Anna J. . . .	Liberal . . . . Labour . . . . Communist . . . .	18,381 16,464 727
Herbert . . . . <i>(Townsville)</i>	39,051	Edmonds, W. F. . . . Jeffrey, D. D. . . . Henderson, J. B. . . .	Labour . . . . Country . . . . Communist . . . .	17,395 15,973 1,847
Kennedy . . . . <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	31,364	Riordan, W. J. F. . . . Browne, S. U. . . . Wyper, E. . . .	Labour . . . . Country . . . . Communist . . . .	15,127 11,397 947
Leichhardt . . . . <i>(Cairns)</i>	37,467	Gilmore, T. V. . . . Holdercroft, C. St. L. Leinster, R. E. J. . . . Mackey, T. B. . . . Keough, L. . . .	Country . . . . Labour . . . . Communist . . . . Non-Party . . . . Non-Party . . . .	16,291 13,894 1,141 1,106 424

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

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Lilley .. .. ( <i>Albion, Bris.</i> )	41,012	Wight, B. M. .. Hadley, J. W. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	22,488 15,368
McPherson .. ( <i>Southport</i> )	35,359	Fadden, A. W. .. Hilton, J. G. M. ..	Country .. Labour ..	24,263 8,436
Maranoa .. .. ( <i>Dalby</i> )	33,744	Russell, C. W. .. Laracy, M. J. ..	Country .. Labour ..	18,652 12,657
Moreton .. .. ( <i>Mt. Gravatt, Brisbane</i> )	43,927	Francis, J. .. .. Thieme, W. .. .. Yarrow, W. H. T. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	25,125 14,915 904
Oxley .. .. . ( <i>Ipswich</i> )	37,338	Cameron, D. A. .. Marginson, E. .. Martin, J. P. .. Crisp, E. G. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Country .. Communist ..	14,895 14,268 5,658 576
Petrie .. .. . ( <i>Albion, Bris.</i> )	42,929	Hulme, A. S. .. Martin, S. H. .. Ryan, J. J. . . .	Liberal .. Labour .. Non-Party ..	23,803 14,593 1,488
Ryan .. .. . ( <i>Toowong, Bris.</i> )	44,642	Drury, E. N. .. Eastment, L. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	24,917 16,431
Wide Bay .. .. ( <i>Maryborough</i> )	40,917	Corser, B. H. .. Round, S. . . . McDowell, R. D. ..	Country .. Labour .. Non-Party ..	22,037 10,941 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. J. G. B. McDonald ( <i>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, 1948-49.

Particulars.		Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members <sup>a</sup> —									
Upper House .. No.		36 <sup>b</sup>	60	34	..	20	30	19	199
Lower House .. No.		75 <sup>b</sup>	90 <sup>c</sup>	65	62 <sup>d</sup>	39	50	30	411
Annual Salary <sup>a</sup> —									
Upper House .. £		1,500	300	750 <sup>e</sup>	..	938 <sup>f</sup>	960 <sup>g</sup>	925 <sup>f</sup>	..
Lower House .. £		1,500	1,375	1050 <sup>e</sup>	1,050	938 <sup>f</sup>	960 <sup>g</sup>	950 <sup>f</sup>	..
Total Cost—									
Executive .. £1,000		94	78	61	63	22	29	50	397
Parliament .. £1,000		810	289	202	136	121	153	64	1,775
Total .. .. £1,000		904	367	263	199	143	182	114	2,172
Cost per Head—									
Executive .. s. d.		0 3	0 6	0 7	1 1	0 8	1 1	3 8	1 0
Parliament .. s. d.		2 1	1 11	1 11	2 5	3 8	5 10	4 10	4 7
Total .. .. s. d.		2 4	2 5	2 6	3 6	4 4	6 11	8 6	5 7

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1949.

<sup>b</sup> For 1949 election, increased to 60 (Upper House), and 123, including 2 Territory members (Lower House).

<sup>c</sup> Increased to 94 for 1950 election.

<sup>d</sup> Increased to 75 for 1950 election.

<sup>e</sup> Plus £100 for non-metropolitan electorates.

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

<sup>g</sup> Plus £50 where electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth.

## 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 135 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 23), consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas.

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

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

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

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the maps on pages 362 and 363 show the Local Authorities in each Division.

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## 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.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
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
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>498,129</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>
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
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>	<b>7,579,358</b>

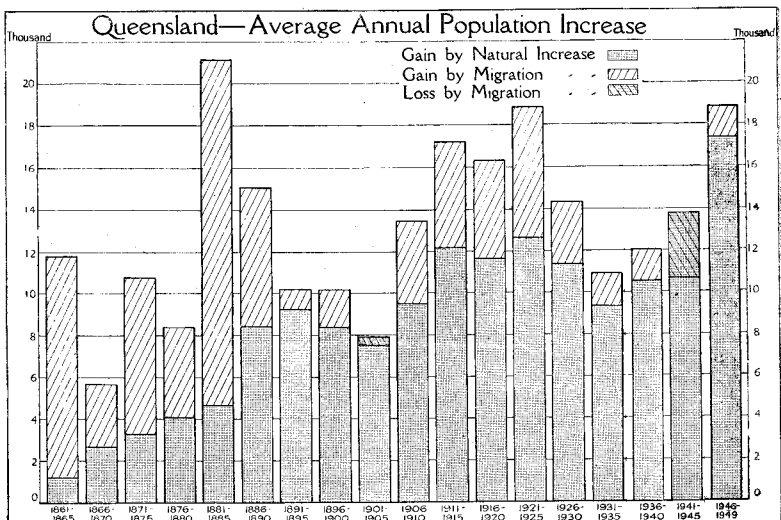
*a* Included with New South Wales.      *n* Not available.

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 1939.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
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
1949 ..	594,154	566,146	1,160,300	1,134,738	1,147,523



*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 1948-49, and similar figures for the calendar year 1949. These figures are frequently required for *per capita* rates. The table also shows masculinity rates at 30th June, 1949.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1949. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1949.	31st Dec., 1949.	Year Ended 30th June, 1949.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1949.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,113,659	3,175,935	3,063,973	3,113,977	100·6
Victoria ..	2,139,124	2,164,331	2,113,286	2,138,761	97·9
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,150,771</b>	<b>1,160,300</b>	<b>1,134,738</b>	<b>1,147,523</b>	<b>104·9</b>
South Australia	673,069	687,873	665,139	674,056	99·3
W. Australia ..	532,667	544,815	522,184	533,083	105·6
Tasmania ..	269,383	284,245	268,259	272,649	105·0
N. Territory ..	13,800	13,850	12,847	13,476	175·5
A. C. Territory	19,333	19,533	18,434	19,113	120·5
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>7,911,806</b>	<b>8,050,882</b>	<b>7,798,860</b>	<b>7,912,638</b>	<b>101·0</b>

*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. Western Australia has the highest proportion of males among the States (105·6 males for every 100 females), and Tasmania's proportion, having increased in two years because of immigration from 101·1 to 105·0, is now slightly higher than Queensland's (104·9). 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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>73,343</b>	<b>37,318</b>	<b>110,661</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>22.44</b>
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
<b>Australia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>477,963</b>	<b>262,109</b>	<b>740,072</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>20.97</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>62,128</b>	<b>10,616</b>	<b>72,744</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>13.22</b>
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
<b>Australia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>384,670</b>	<b>21,034</b>	<b>405,704</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>10.40</b>
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>70,798</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>12.01</b>
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
<b>Australia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>309,456</b>	<b>39,107</b>	<b>348,563</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>8.53</b>
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. <sup>b</sup>						
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
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>79,789</b>	<b>-9,232</b>	<b>70,507</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>-1.49</b>	<b>11.33</b>
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
<b>Australia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>431,715</b>	<b>31,974</b>	<b>463,689</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>10.73</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> 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.

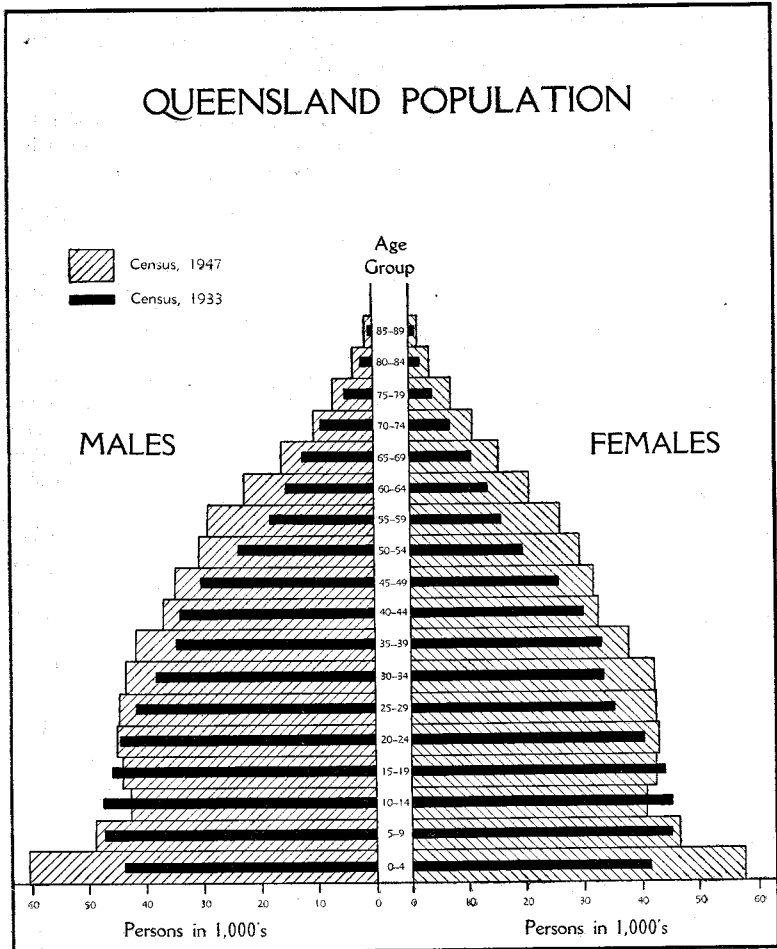
In each of the four periods shown, the highest rates of natural increase were in Queensland and Tasmania, while the lowest rate was in Victoria.

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 the 1947 Census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 99.6 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1947 were British subjects, compared with 98.6 per cent. in 1933.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Birthplace.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia ..	169,493	184,114	353,607	504,979	491,416	996,395
Europe .. ..	24,063	21,815	45,878	58,495	45,525	104,020
Asia .. .. .	675	424	1,099	2,097	828	2,925
Africa .. .. .	181	172	353	426	317	743
America .. ..	599	304	903	1,169	614	1,783
Other <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	91	99	190	305	244	549
Total .. .. .	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

*Certain Countries (included above).*

Australia ..	168,413	183,182	351,595	502,575	489,603	992,178
British Isles ..	20,999	20,012	41,011	44,644	38,010	82,654
Italy .. .. .	517	262	779	5,386	3,155	8,541
New Zealand ..	1,004	851	1,855	2,247	1,658	3,905
Germany .. ..	564	425	989	2,291	1,548	3,839
Greece .. .. .	472	192	664	1,304	521	1,825
Russia .. .. .	421	345	766	749	548	1,297
Denmark .. ..	190	108	298	628	340	968
U.S.A. .. .. .	390	167	557	653	308	961
India and Ceylon	202	134	336	714	245	959
China .. .. .	235	114	349	708	197	905
Malta .. .. .	63	13	76	616	246	862
Canada .. .. .	172	102	274	380	216	596
South Africa ..	145	136	281	339	246	585
Yugoslavia ..	33	9	42	306	101	407

<sup>a</sup> Polynesia and at sea.

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 7½ 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 as stated at the Census of 1947. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 who gave no answer in 1947.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Religion.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian—						
Church of England	69,117	73,197	142,314	199,661	188,960	388,621
Catholic <sup>a</sup> ..	42,606	48,413	91,019	126,495	125,457	251,952
Methodist ..	20,926	23,183	44,109	61,654	62,668	124,322
Presbyterian ..	20,699	22,314	43,013	61,293	60,311	121,604
Lutheran ..	1,193	1,243	2,436	11,222	10,022	21,244
Baptist ..	3,747	4,305	8,052	7,931	8,468	16,399
Congregational ..	1,585	1,902	3,487	4,100	4,446	8,546
Salvation Army	865	1,071	1,936	2,711	3,023	5,734
Church of Christ	903	1,050	1,953	2,710	3,007	5,717
Other ..	6,163	6,565	12,728	15,846	15,342	31,188
Total Christian ..	167,804	183,243	351,047	493,623	481,704	975,327
Non-Christian ..	561	480	1,041	1,223	692	1,915
Indefinite ..	573	557	1,130	1,605	1,354	2,959
No Religion ..	1,385	604	1,989	3,021	1,083	4,104
No Reply ..	24,779	22,044	46,823	67,999	54,111	122,110
Total ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

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

*Conjugal Condition.*—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people at the 1947 Census. As at the 1933 Census, there were also in 1947 nearly 3,000 married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in country districts or out of the State. High marriage rates during the war years of the early 1940's, and low rates of the depression years of the early 1930's, resulted in smaller proportions of unmarried persons over 15 years of age in 1947 than in 1933 (see 1947 *Year Book*, page 39, for proportions at 1933 Census).



## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

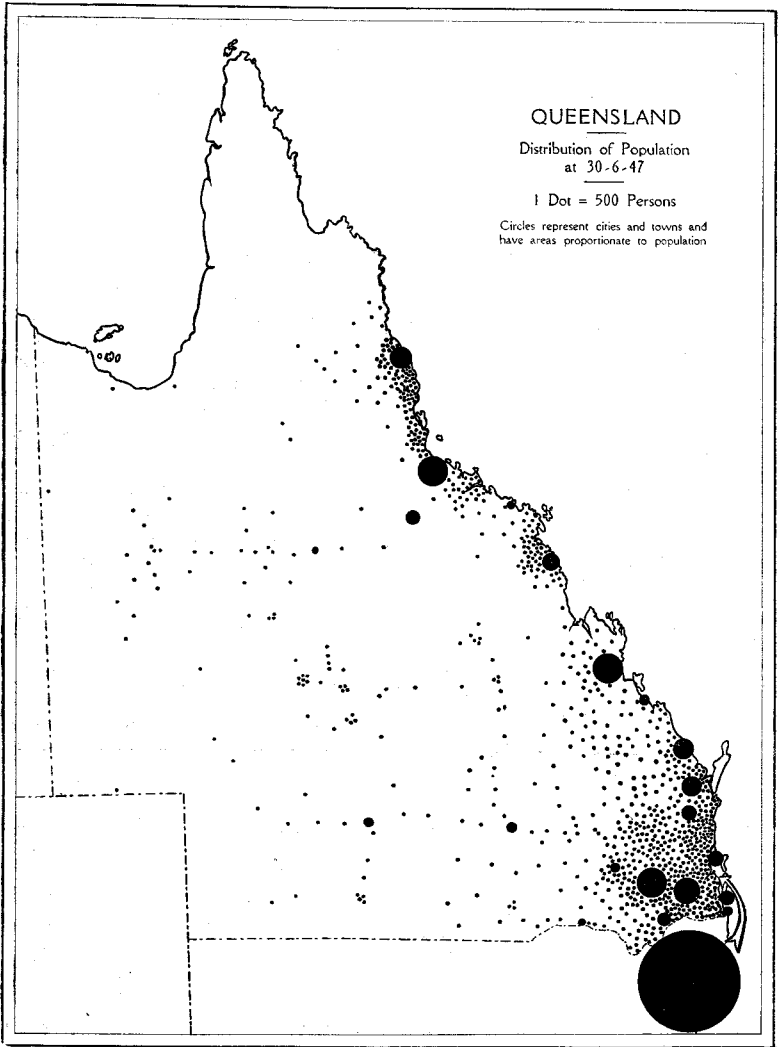
Conjugal Condition.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	47,597	46,065	93,662	151,909	145,891	297,800
Age 15 and Over	48,866	46,283	95,149	149,299	103,796	253,095
Total Never Married	96,463	92,348	188,811	301,208	249,687	550,895
Married .. ..	90,895	93,682	184,577	245,682	245,273	490,955
Widowed .. ..	5,929	18,608	24,537	15,715	39,800	55,515
Divorced .. ..	1,312	1,669	2,981	2,838	2,775	5,613
Not Stated ..	503	621	1,124	2,028	1,409	3,437
Total .. ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
Percentages <sup>a</sup> —	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	33.24	28.89	30.97	36.10	26.50	31.43
Married .. ..	61.83	58.46	60.07	59.41	62.63	60.97
Widowed .. ..	4.04	11.61	7.99	3.80	10.16	6.90
Divorced .. ..	0.89	1.04	0.97	0.69	0.71	0.70

<sup>a</sup> 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, CENSUS, 1947.

Number of Dependent Children.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1 .. .. .	20,863	2,502	23,365	54,945	5,773	60,718
2 .. .. .	14,511	980	15,491	42,204	2,489	44,693
3 .. .. .	6,542	313	6,855	22,030	999	23,029
4 .. .. .	2,590	119	2,709	10,205	416	10,621
5 .. .. .	1,009	42	1,051	4,443	178	4,621
6 .. .. .	409	7	416	2,045	40	2,085
7 .. .. .	128	3	131	765	20	785
8 .. .. .	50	1	51	298	8	306
9 .. .. .	20	..	20	119	..	119
10 and Over ..	4	..	4	39	..	39
Total Persons ..	46,126	3,967	50,093	137,093	9,923	147,016
Dependent Children	88,887	6,158	95,045	289,958	16,746	306,704
Children per Person	1.93	1.55	1.90	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 densest. The map on page 44 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 1949 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 49, 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, 1949.
Moreton .. .. .	425,744	550,015	575,405 <sup>b</sup>
Maryborough .. .. .	104,946	112,351	115,651
Downs .. .. .	104,281	113,917	118,982 <sup>b</sup>
Roma .. .. .	16,735	15,590	15,787
South Western .. .. .	12,303	11,593	11,603
<i>Total South Queensland ..</i>	<i>664,009</i>	<i>803,466</i>	<i>837,428</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	70,611	78,794	81,544
Central Western .. .. .	23,112	20,780	21,148
Far Western .. .. .	5,491	4,919	4,923
<i>Total Central Queensland ..</i>	<i>99,214</i>	<i>104,493</i>	<i>107,615</i>
Mackay .. .. .	32,656	37,402	38,566
Townsville .. .. .	59,510	66,967	68,221
Cairns .. .. .	72,421	73,726	75,519
Peninsula <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	3,129	5,340	5,061
North Western .. .. .	16,595	15,021	15,113
<i>Total North Queensland ..</i>	<i>184,311</i>	<i>198,456</i>	<i>202,480</i>
<b>Total Queensland ..</b>	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>	<b>1,147,523</b>

<sup>a</sup> See comment preceding table.

<sup>b</sup> Local Authority boundary changes in 1949 decreased Moreton population and increased Downs population.

*Local Authorities.*—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 46 to 49. Populations are those recorded at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1949. The rates of increase of Local Authority populations between 1933 and 1947 are shown in the diagrams on pages 50 and 51. Intercensal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks, and other

data. The following table shows populations in 1933, 1947, and 1949 of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30th June, 1949. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949 and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown but no estimates are available for 1933.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1949.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1949.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,102	206,928	402,030	424,000
IPSWICH ..	45½	n	n	n	16,381	16,013	32,394	33,400
REDCLIFFE ..	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,254	4,617	8,871	9,900
SOUTH COAST ..	57½	n	n	n	6,729	7,159	13,888	15,250
Albert ..	511	n	n	n	3,973	3,288	7,261	7,490
Beaudesert ..	1,153	n	n	n	4,747	4,221	8,968	9,250
Boonah ..	582	n	n	n	3,243	2,996	6,239	6,380
Caboolture ..	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,074	2,642	5,716	5,860
Esk ..	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,328	7,137	7,340
Gatton ..	617	n	n	n	3,511	2,908	6,419	6,700
Kilcoy ..	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,382	1,169	2,551	2,670
Laidley ..	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,486	2,269	4,755	4,870
Landsborough ..	430	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,434	3,026	6,460	6,770
Maroochy ..	449	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,823	7,191	15,014	15,800
Moreton ..	694	n	n	n	4,689	3,982	8,671	8,810
Pine ..	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,591	2,224	4,815	4,950
Redland ..	135	n	n	n	2,729	2,482	5,211	5,590
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>8,171½</i>	<i>208,755</i>	<i>214,556</i>	<i>423,311</i>	<i>269,957</i>	<i>276,443</i>	<i>546,400</i>	<i>575,030</i>

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	13½	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,733	8,193	15,926	16,400
GYMPIE ..	7	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,966	4,447	8,413	8,560
MARYBOROUGH ..	7½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,963	7,432	14,395	15,500
Biggenden ..	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179	2,230
Burrum ..	1,525	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,518	4,124	8,642	8,100
Eidsvold ..	1,880	831	644	1,475	704	609	1,313	1,340
Gayndah ..	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407	3,550
Gooburru ..	485	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,018	1,807	3,825	4,100
Isis ..	679	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639	3,750
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,299	1,842	4,141	4,260
Kingaroy ..	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,272	3,791	8,063	8,430
Kolan ..	1,035	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,358	1,144	2,502	2,580
Mundubbera ..	1,620	1,322	980	2,302	1,133	931	2,064	2,100
Murgon ..	270	1,977	1,686	3,663	1,911	1,821	3,732	3,910
Nanango ..	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,286	1,898	4,184	4,350

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1949.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1949.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons.
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Noosa .. ..	331	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925	6,200
Perry .. ..	905	428	367	795	329	299	628	610
Tiaro .. ..	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,464	1,202	2,666	2,750
Widgee .. ..	1,129	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,282	3,552	7,834	8,100
Wondai .. ..	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,481	2,145	4,626	4,820
Wococo .. ..	600	440	337	777	412	338	750	790
Woongarra ..	251	1,805	1,482	3,287	1,748	1,557	3,305	3,390
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,443</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>115,820</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,785	18,409	35,194	36,500
WARWICK .. ..	7	3,106	3,558	6,664	3,408	3,721	7,129	7,350
DALBY .. ..	5½	1,484	1,483	2,967	2,233	2,152	4,385	4,550
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,248	1,219	2,467	2,600
Allora .. ..	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,204	1,013	2,217	2,250
Cambooya .. ..	243	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,072	887	1,959	2,020
Chinchilla ..	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,810	2,893	5,203	5,380
Clifton .. ..	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768	2,870
Crow's Nest ..	641	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,143	1,893	4,036	4,070
Glengallan ..	675	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,881	2,388	5,269	5,350
Inglewood ..	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,247	1,810	4,057	4,080
Jondaryan ..	746	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,773	2,484	5,257	5,360
Millmerran ..	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,647	1,365	3,012	3,150
Murilla .. ..	2,290	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,148	2,493	2,600
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	6,950
Rosenthal ..	770	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975	2,020
Stanthorpe ..	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,955	3,464	7,419	7,550
Tara .. ..	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,301	977	2,278	2,370
Waggamba ..	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,542	1,048	2,590	2,680
Wambo .. ..	2,220	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,730	6,046	5,800
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,872</i>	<i>54,412</i>	<i>49,250</i>	<i>103,662</i>	<i>60,902</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>119,160</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA .. ..	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,943	1,951	3,894	3,930
Balonne .. ..	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,264	1,776	4,040	4,160
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	2,620
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	1,440
<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>15,810</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,637	1,568	3,205	1,771	1,689	3,460	3,530
Bulloo .. ..	28,500	401	213	614	392	155	547	400
Murweh .. ..	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,442	1,028	2,470	2,550
Paroo .. ..	18,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,802	1,363	3,165	3,170
Quilpie .. ..	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,226	705	1,931	1,970
<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>11,620</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

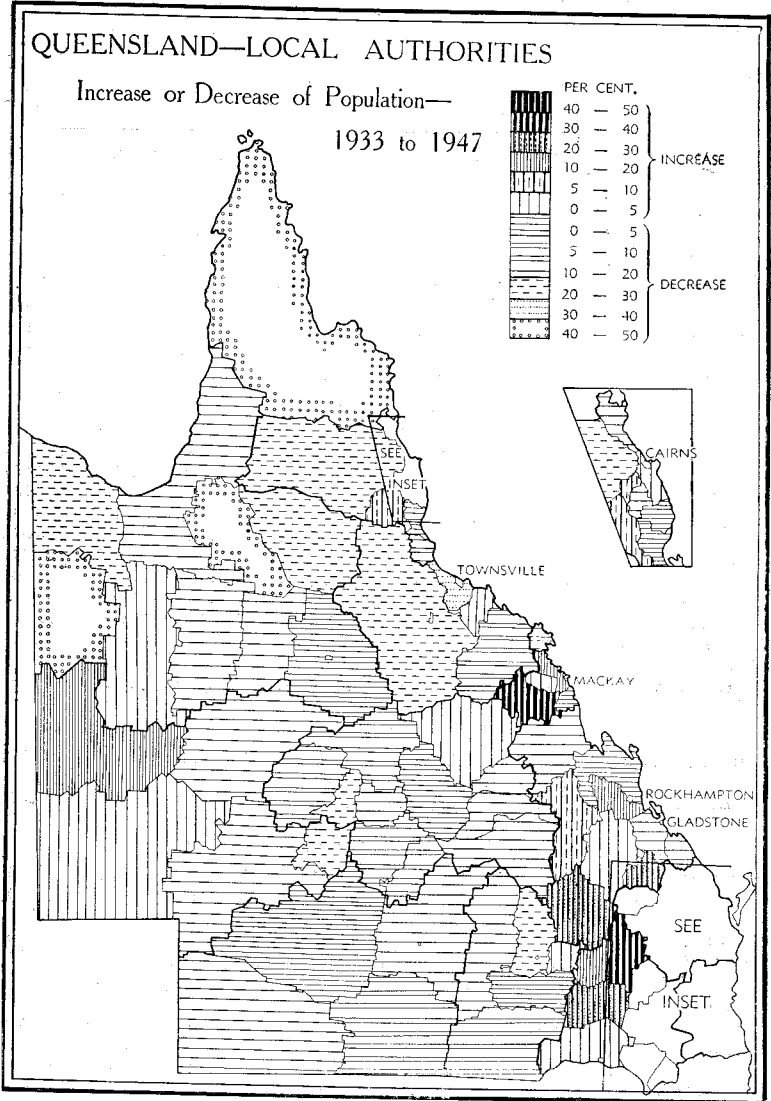
Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1949.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1949.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Persons.
<i>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.</i>								
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>								
ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,114	17,874	34,988	36,000
GLADSTONE ..	13½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,686	2,558	5,244	5,730
Banana ..	6,110	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,342	3,274	7,616	8,050
Broadsound ..	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415	1,420
Calliope ..	2,434	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,130	1,671	3,801	3,940
Duarina ..	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790	1,900
Pitzroy ..	1,990	2,350	1,906	4,256	2,015	1,758	3,773	3,900
Livingstone ..	5,170	3,409	3,063	6,472	3,327	3,125	6,452	6,650
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,014	770	1,784	1,820
Monto ..	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,255	2,015	4,270	4,500
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,558	2,396	4,954	5,080
Taroom ..	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,072	849	1,921	1,980
Theodore <sup>a</sup> ..	60	397	279	676	296	234	530	590
<i>Total Rockhampton.</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>81,560</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>								
Aramac ..	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	932	660	1,592	1,610
Barcaldine ..	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,115	1,032	2,147	2,120
Bathinia ..	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	655	1,456	1,430
Belyando ..	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,685	1,382	3,067	3,140
Blackall ..	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,403	1,085	2,488	2,510
Emerald ..	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,312	1,019	2,331	2,320
Ifracombe ..	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450	480
Jericho ..	8,410	907	707	1,614	837	642	1,479	1,480
Longreach ..	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,298	1,839	4,137	4,150
Peak Downs ..	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716	1,040
Tambo ..	3,930	551	397	948	528	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>21,130</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>								
Barcoo ..	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835	840
Boulia ..	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676	680
Diamantina ..	36,800	155	59	214	185	49	234	210
Isisford ..	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657	680
Winton ..	20,930	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,499	1,010	2,509	2,520
<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>4,930</i>
<i>NORTH QUEENSLAND.</i>								
<i>Mackay Division.</i>								
MACKAY ..	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,694	6,792	13,486	13,900
Mirani ..	825	2,486	1,926	4,412	2,503	2,064	4,567	4,680
Nebo ..	3,830	239	155	394	337	197	534	550
Pioneer ..	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,291	5,315	11,606	12,000
Proserpine ..	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,955	1,662	3,617	3,850
Sarina ..	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,763	1,505	3,268	3,420
<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>38,400</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1949.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1949.
	Square Miles.	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	7,610
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	12,895	12,931	25,876	17,464	16,645	34,109	35,200
BOWEN .. ..	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,745	1,531	3,276	3,350
Ayr .. ..	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,753	5,709	12,462	12,700
Dalrymple ..	27,620	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,470	841	2,311	2,310
Thuringowa ..	1,560	2,108	1,316	3,424	1,450	877	2,327	2,450
Wangaratta ..	8,900	2,977	1,947	4,924	2,739	2,068	4,807	4,700
<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>68,320</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS .. ..	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,579	8,065	16,644	17,300
Atherton .. ..	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,372	1,963	4,335	4,470
Cardwell .. ..	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,503	1,843	4,346	4,720
Douglas .. ..	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,381	1,112	2,493	2,500
Eacham .. ..	445	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,059	1,681	3,740	3,800
Herberton .. ..	2,480	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,700	1,498	3,198	3,300
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	12,600
Mareeba .. ..	20,480	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,586	2,726	6,312	6,400
Mulgrave .. ..	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,778	4,707	10,485	10,750
<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>75,140</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	488	1,041	513	431	944	1,090
Cook .. ..	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	681	458	1,139	1,190
<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>2,280</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	982	841	1,823	959	786	1,745	1,820
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	610
Cloncurry .. ..	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,824	2,443	6,267	6,350
Croydon .. ..	10,960	179	139	318	92	75	167	160
Etheridge .. ..	15,280	714	371	1,085	536	324	860	850
Flinders .. ..	16,630	1,023	580	1,603	1,048	517	1,565	1,570
McKinlay .. ..	15,860	1,203	696	1,899	1,076	557	1,633	1,630
Wyangarie .. ..	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	840	638	1,478	1,480
<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>15,100</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>								
Not Incorporated	1,088	1,138	424	1,562	2,298	2,273	4,571	4,300
Migratory .. ..	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,708	179	1,887	2,121
<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>1,150,771</i>

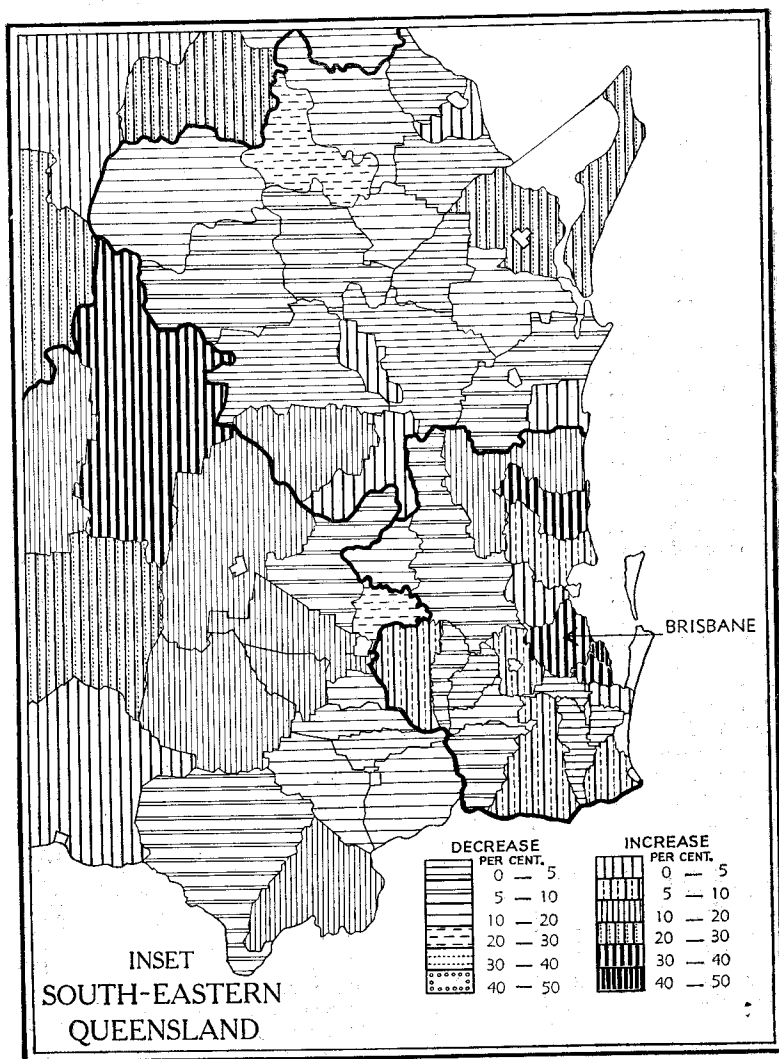
<sup>a</sup> Theodore Irrigation Area, controlled by Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

<sup>n</sup> Not available.



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 362 and 363. (For the names of Local Authority Areas in South-Eastern Queensland prior to the 1949 revision of some of the boundaries, see page 349 of the 1949 Year Book.) Percentage increases from 1933 to 1947 of





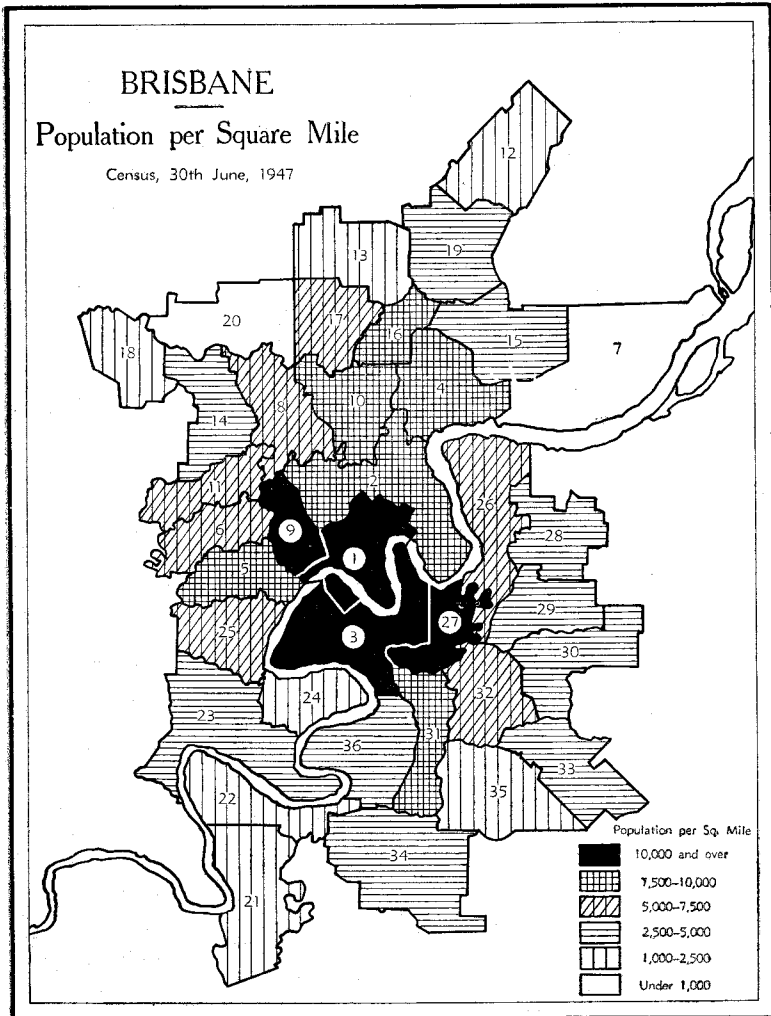
Cities and Towns other than Brisbane, which are not indicated on the maps, were as follows:—Redcliffe, 343; Coolangatta, 122; Southport, 100; Gladstone, 73; Dalby, 48; Bundaberg, 39; Cairns, 39; Townsville, 32; Goondiwindi, 28; Mackay, 27; Maryborough, 26; Toowoomba, 26; Bowen, 25; Rockhampton, 19; Ipswich, 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 figures shown in the 1948 and earlier *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	1,030	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 <sup>a</sup>
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 <sup>a</sup>	Woombye ..	762	816
Kilcoy ..	862	1,014	Yeppoon ..	1,598	2,115
Killarney ..	825	846			

<sup>a</sup> 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. Wynnum .. ..	3.93	6,672	6,856	13,528	3,442
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>9.55</i>	<i>12,762</i>	<i>12,823</i>	<i>25,585</i>	<i>2,679</i>
<i>Rural—</i>					
39. Balance of Brisbane ..	291.48	15,213	13,842	29,055	100
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>291.48</i>	<i>15,213</i>	<i>13,842</i>	<i>29,055</i>	<i>100</i>
Total Brisbane .. ..	375.00 <sup>a</sup>	195,102	206,928	402,030	1,072

<sup>a</sup> 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	1940 .. ..	335,520
1871 .. ..	25,916	21.6	1941 .. ..	344,230
1881 .. ..	47,172	22.1	1942 .. ..	353,590
1891 .. ..	101,554	25.8	1943 .. ..	370,460
1901 .. ..	119,428	24.0	1944 .. ..	384,040
			1945 .. ..	393,580
1911 .. ..	139,480	23.0	1946 .. ..	399,530
1921 .. ..	209,946	27.8	1947 .. ..	404,640
1933 .. ..	299,748	31.6	1948 .. ..	414,500
1947 .. ..	402,030	36.4	1949 .. ..	429,530

## 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 Acts*, 1937 to 1946, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

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

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1949.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1948.	1949.
Metropolitan .. ..	5,029	4,767	9,796	23·9	23·1
Moreton <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,770	1,638	3,408	23·9	22·4
Maryborough .. ..	1,494	1,418	2,912	25·6	25·2
Downs .. ..	1,633	1,552	3,185	27·3	26·8
Roma .. ..	228	238	466	27·0	29·5
South Western .. ..	175	184	359	25·5	30·9
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>10,329</i>	<i>9,797</i>	<i>20,126</i>	<i>24·7</i>	<i>24·0</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	957	940	1,897	25·1	23·3
Central Western .. ..	285	253	538	25·3	25·4
Far Western .. ..	40	39	79	22·9	16·0
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>1,282</i>	<i>1,232</i>	<i>2,514</i>	<i>25·0</i>	<i>23·4</i>
Mackay .. ..	479	448	927	24·1	24·0
Townsville .. ..	770	788	1,558	23·3	22·8
Cairns .. ..	1,031	931	1,962	26·0	26·0
Peninsula .. ..	111	101	212	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western .. ..	239	210	449	26·4	29·7
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>2,630</i>	<i>2,478</i>	<i>5,108</i>	<i>25·1</i>	<i>25·2</i>
Total Queensland ..	14,241	13,507	27,748	24·8	24·2

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

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.

<sup>c</sup> 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 1949 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.57, and the net rate was 1.49. The net rate of 1.49 means that the number of female births in 1949 was 49 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<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND.

Calendar Year of Marriage of Mother.	Calendar Year (Y) in which Births occurred.							
	1939.	1942.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Y ..	150	73	78	91	92	104	104	109
Y— 1 ..	392	349	346	342	363	424	423	425
Y— 2 ..	259	243	229	238	239	260	256	285
Y— 3 ..	242	238	229	254	246	227	254	263
Y— 4 ..	200	212	215	227	230	210	189	208
Y— 5 ..	182	182	199	199	211	208	189	180
Y— 6 ..	180	154	170	185	187	195	181	155
Y— 7 ..	154	130	156	172	157	167	156	144
Y— 8 ..	138	118	139	151	147	143	144	133
Y— 9 ..	117	116	119	134	125	126	120	115
Y—10 ..	99	98	106	113	113	109	102	101
Y—11 ..	80	88	103	97	103	93	88	87
Y—12 ..	67	84	85	94	81	86	79	76
Y—13 ..	56	68	78	69	78	69	65	63
Y—14 ..	54	53	72	63	64	66	64	51
Y—15 ..	46	43	58	59	73	57	51	44
Y—16 ..	38	34	44	54	48	48	42	42
Y—17 ..	31	33	34	45	41	43	41	33
Y—18 ..	30	26	29	38	30	33	31	34
Y—19 ..	21	21	26	30	28	28	23	24
Y—20 ..	22	16	20	23	20	21	17	21
Y—21 ..	16	14	15	15	15	13	15	13
Y—22 ..	10	11	10	9	12	9	9	11
Y—23 ..	6	10	7	6	9	9	6	5
Y—24 ..	5	7	5	4	6	3	5	4
Y—25 ..	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3
Y—26 ..	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Y—27 ..	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Y—28 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Y—29 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Y—30 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	2,601	2,430	2,580	2,720	2,725	2,760	2,661	2,634

<sup>a</sup> 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, were for the last three years nearly 20 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 1939, 1942, and 1944 to 1949.

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.	
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
1949 .. ..	0.144	1.082	1.552	2.634	2.778

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.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		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	n	1.74	n	1.39	n	n
1911 ..	27.6	27.2	n	1.71	n	1.42	n	n
1921 ..	26.7	25.0	n	1.51	n	1.31	n	1.33
1931 ..	19.3	18.2	n	1.14	n	1.03	n	1.06
1934 ..	18.2	16.4	n	1.03	n	0.94	n	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
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	n
1947 ..	25.7	24.1	1.64	1.49	1.54	1.36	1.26	n
1948 ..	24.8	23.1	1.60	1.45	1.51	1.33	1.23	n
1949 ..	24.2	22.9	1.57	1.46	1.49	1.33	1.21	n

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 1949, 2,697, or 30.85 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 1949, 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, 1949.

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.
<b>FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.</b>								
Under 20	1,058	..	856	179	17	5	..	1
20-24 ..	4,068	..	1,963	1,450	443	146	40	26
25-29 ..	2,288	..	643	731	379	202	132	201
30-34 ..	856	..	202	226	99	65	45	219
35-39 ..	371	..	78	86	35	21	20	131
40 & over	102	..	21	12	15	13	5	36
Total	8,743	..	3,763	2,684	988	452	242	614

## ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,566	292	864	269	107	29	3	2
20-24 ..	7,822	451	1,987	1,826	1,539	1,007	546	466
25-29 ..	8,546	334	650	895	999	1,020	1,059	3,589
30-34 ..	5,685	220	205	276	279	302	327	4,076
35-39 ..	3,222	136	79	103	92	122	124	2,566
40 & over	906	36	21	16	21	22	24	766
Total	27,748 <sup>a</sup>	1,470 <sup>a</sup>	3,806	3,385	3,037	2,502	2,083	11,465

<sup>a</sup> Including one of unstated age.

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1949 are shown according to the duration of marriage and the previous issue of the mother.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1949.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. <sup>b</sup>	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years ..	14,682	22,855	1.56	8,129	5,218	1,197	123	14	1
5 yrs. & under 10	7,037	21,000	2.98	501	2,094	2,453	1,302	512	175
10 yrs. & under 15	2,940	12,788	4.35	92	278	649	702	514	705
15 yrs. & under 20	1,046	6,089	5.82	15	48	124	169	171	519
20 yrs. & under 25	272	1,991	7.32	6	2	13	23	33	195
25 yrs. & over ..	27	252	9.33	..	..	1	1	2	23
Total	26,004	64,975	2.50	8,743	7,640	4,437	2,320	1,246	1,618

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

<sup>b</sup> These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1949.

*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 1949, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104·73; Victoria, 105·17; Queensland, 105·43; South Australia, 105·43; Western Australia, 102·11; and Tasmania, 101·30. 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 1949 was 1,470, the percentage of the total births being 5·30. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1949 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5·30; New South Wales, 4·45; Tasmania, 3·74; Western Australia, 3·74; Victoria, 3·27; and South Australia, 2·99. 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 1949 was 269. During the five years ended 1949 there were 1,381 legitimations, equivalent to 17·5 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1949 there were 302 pairs of twins born, 96 being twin males, 98 twin females, 107 one of each sex, and 1 still born twins of unstated sex. Twin births included 19 still born children, consisting of 10 males, 7 females, and 2 of unstated sex. Two of the male still births were a set of male twins, 1 was paired with a live male, and 7 with live females. Four of the females made up 2 sets of still born females, and the other 3 were each paired with a live male. There was also one set of triplets, comprising 2 males and a female, all live born.

*Still Births.*—There is no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision is made, however, for voluntary notification, and it appears likely that practically all such births are notified to the Registrar-General. Particulars of still births are given on page 66.

*Infantile Mortality* tables will be found on pages 65 and 66.

## 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	1940 .. ..	10,287	10.02
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1941 .. ..	9,885	9.54
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1942 .. ..	11,722	11.31
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1943 .. ..	9,979	9.53
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1944 .. ..	11,325	10.67
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1945 .. ..	9,905	9.20
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1946 .. ..	11,666	10.70
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.14	1947 .. ..	10,999	9.95
1941-1949 ..	10,649	9.87	1948 .. ..	10,125	9.01
			1949 .. ..	10,234	8.92

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

*Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1949. Of the 10,234 marriages celebrated, 627 bridegrooms and 3,108 brides were minors. One bride was aged 13 years, 6 were 14 years, and 32 were 15 years, while 18 bridegrooms were 17 years. The oldest bridegroom was 85 years and the oldest bride 79 years.

## MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1949, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	272	2,064	..	1	..	1	272	2,066
20-24 ..	3,955	4,660	3	11	5	57	3,963	4,728
25-29 ..	3,035	1,465	14	40	73	177	3,122	1,682
30-34 ..	1,092	522	36	75	104	123	1,232	720
35-39 ..	479	233	52	63	134	100	665	396
40-44 ..	188	121	59	62	87	56	334	239
45-49 ..	103	65	55	51	59	42	217	158
50-54 ..	56	31	56	43	26	19	138	93
55-59 ..	34	16	64	37	21	7	119	60
60 and Over	29	12	128	74	15	6	172	92
Total ..	9,243	9,189	467	457	524	588	10,234	10,234

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. The average age at marriage decreased a little during the war, but went back to about the pre-war level in 1945, since when there has been a slight fall. Widowers married in 1949 were on the average 43 months older than those married in 1939, but bachelors were 12 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 have since risen again. The average age of all males married in 1949 was 4 months lower than in 1939, while that of all females was practically unchanged.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES<sup>r</sup> OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1940 ..	28-09	24-56	48-63	44-27	40-03	35-74	29-20	25-40
1941 ..	27-75	24-40	45-88	46-19	41-46	35-86	29-02	25-39
1942 ..	27-67	24-44	48-22	45-42	39-71	36-51	28-76	25-29
1943 ..	27-47	24-29	48-93	43-79	38-88	35-91	28-78	25-26
1944 ..	27-19	24-10	49-04	43-42	36-97	33-62	28-42	25-12
1945 ..	27-38	24-23	49-39	42-49	37-86	34-72	29-03	25-62
1946 ..	27-13	24-00	49-17	41-10	37-74	34-28	28-67	25-28
1947 ..	27-28	23-94	50-32	43-41	38-04	33-85	28-98	25-40
1948 ..	27-27	23-77	51-05	45-03	38-88	34-57	28-93	25-34
1949 ..	27-13	23-77	51-29	44-89	39-26	34-20	28-85	25-31

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

*Religious Denominations.*—The 10,234 marriages in 1949 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,827; Roman Catholic, 2,272; Presbyterian, 1,979; Methodist, 1,799; Lutheran, 202; Baptist, 186; Congregational, 112; other religious denominations, 406; civil officers, 451.

#### 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 10,161 deaths registered throughout Queensland during 1949. 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 72, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 73. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 75 and 78.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1949.<sup>a</sup>

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <sup>b</sup>	Rate of Infantile Mortality. <sup>c</sup>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan .. ..	2,256	1,853	4,109	210	9.7	21
Moreton <sup>d</sup> .. ..	719	520	1,239	77	8.1	23
Maryborough .. ..	555	379	934	75	8.1	26
Downs .. ..	553	424	977	68	8.2	21
Roma .. ..	76	45	121	11	7.7	24
South Western .. ..	83	25	108	15	9.3	42
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>4,242</i>	<i>3,246</i>	<i>7,488</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>23</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	412	292	704	45	8.6	24
Central Western .. ..	121	57	178	18	8.4	33
Far Western .. ..	25	12	37	6	7.5	76
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>558</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>27</i>
Mackay .. ..	179	84	263	23	6.8	25
Townsville .. ..	398	220	618	37	9.1	24
Cairns .. ..	426	190	616	56	8.2	29
Peninsula .. ..	66	41	107	18	<sup>e</sup>	85
North Western .. ..	110	40	150	27	9.9	60
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>1,179</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>1,754</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>32</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> ..	<b>5,979</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>25</b>

<sup>a</sup> See section 6 of this chapter for a more detailed comparison.

<sup>b</sup> Deaths per 1,000 total population.

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

<sup>d</sup> Excluding Metropolitan.

<sup>e</sup> Not significant.

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES<sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1949.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
1861-1870 <sup>c</sup> ..	16.53	17.08	<b>19.56</b>	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 <sup>c</sup> ..	15.56	15.42	<b>18.09</b>	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 <sup>c</sup> ..	14.84	15.43	<b>17.54</b>	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 <sup>c</sup> ..	12.41	13.79	<b>12.63</b>	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 <sup>c</sup> ..	10.68	12.38	<b>10.64</b>	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 <sup>c</sup> ..	10.52	11.44	<b>10.65</b>	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.26	9.82	<b>9.19</b>	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.06	10.04	<b>8.85</b>	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1949 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.71	10.55	<b>9.25</b>	10.09	9.60	9.85	9.89
1945 .. ..	9.25	10.21	<b>8.79</b>	9.65	9.67	9.71	9.50
1946 .. ..	9.70	10.63	<b>9.77</b>	10.17	9.65	10.11	10.00
1947 .. ..	9.53	10.44	<b>9.15</b>	9.62	9.39	9.17	9.69
1948 .. ..	10.04	10.44	<b>9.31</b>	10.25	9.10	9.55	9.96
1949 .. ..	9.43	10.28	<b>8.85</b>	9.45	8.99	8.76	9.51

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population. During the war, civilian deaths only were included.

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

<sup>c</sup> Averages of annual rates.

*Infantile Mortality.*—There were 686 deaths of infants under one year of age in Queensland in 1949, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 24·7, the lowest ever recorded. The number of infant deaths of males was 378, and of females 308, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 26·5 and 22·8 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 19·1 for males, 15·5 for females, and 17·3 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.

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

Area.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Tropical .. .. .	35·1	32·5	31·3	27·0	30·2
Sub-Tropical .. .. .	28·2	28·4	30·7	28·3	23·1
Whole State .. .. .	29·8	29·3	30·8	28·0	24·7

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

In 1949, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 21·4; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 25·2; and for tropical cities, 24·7.

Main causes of infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1949 are shown in the following table. A decrease in deaths due to prematurity (from 294 to 235) was the chief factor in the fall from the 1948 total of 779.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1949.

Cause.	Sub-Tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature Birth .. .. .	174	61	235
Other Pre-natal Causes .. .. .	184	82	266
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	32	9	41
Pneumonia (all kinds) .. .. .	47	20	67
Whooping Cough .. .. .	6	1	7
Other .. .. .	48	22	70
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>686</b>

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

Masculinity (males per 100 females) of still births is also shown. Masculinity is higher amongst still births than amongst all births. During the five years 1945 to 1949, masculinity of all births (live and still) averaged 106, compared with masculinities of 122 for still births and 132 for infant deaths.

## STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity. <i>a</i>	Still Births.	Deaths under 1 Mth.	Deaths 1 Mth. to 12 Mths.	Total.
1942 ..	346	245	591	141	27.2	24.7	9.1	61.0
1943 ..	359	282	641	127	26.8	24.8	12.0	63.6
1944 ..	386	301	687	128	27.3	21.1	9.3	57.7
1945 ..	409	301	710	136	25.9	23.4	5.6	54.9
1946 ..	365	293	658	125	23.8	21.8	6.8	52.4
1947 ..	356	311	667	114	23.0	20.9	9.2	53.1
1948 ..	342	275	617	124	21.7	19.8	7.5	49.0
1949 ..	304	271	581 <sup>b</sup>	112	20.5	17.0	7.2	44.7

*a* Males per 100 females.*b* Including 6 of un stated sex.

*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 1949 was lower than any previously recorded in this State, having fallen by almost one-third in ten years. Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania also had low rates in 1949.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES *a*, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1949.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1901-1905 <i>c</i> ..	97.36	95.83	<b>94.73</b>	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 <i>c</i> ..	77.35	79.96	<b>71.48</b>	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 <i>c</i> ..	71.04	72.15	<b>65.74</b>	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 <i>c</i> ..	64.87	66.96	<b>63.18</b>	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 <i>c</i> ..	58.14	61.98	<b>51.00</b>	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 <i>c</i> ..	54.72	52.24	<b>47.33</b>	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 <i>c</i> ..	41.92	42.74	<b>39.49</b>	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 <i>c</i> ..	41.21	37.65	<b>36.78</b>	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 <i>c</i> ..	36.29	34.73	<b>34.55</b>	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1945 ..	30.63	28.03	<b>29.76</b>	28.08	29.52	27.48	29.38
1946 ..	30.22	27.16	<b>29.27</b>	27.07	31.06	30.23	29.01
1947 ..	29.81	26.28	<b>30.82</b>	24.27	30.92	27.31	28.52
1948 ..	30.30	23.93	<b>27.96</b>	29.74 <sup>r</sup>	25.60	27.65	27.77 <sup>r</sup>
1949 ..	27.29	21.89	<b>24.72</b>	27.68	25.98	23.91	25.26

*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. Comparative expectations of life for Australia according to the experience of five 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.	1946-1948.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.	1946-1948.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48	66.07	54.76	58.84	63.31	67.14	70.63
1	56.88	59.96	62.67	65.49	67.25	59.89	62.89	66.03	68.67	71.45
2	57.41	60.04	62.60	65.00	66.47	60.40	62.95	65.86	68.12	70.66
3	56.98	59.45	61.99	64.25	65.60	59.98	62.34	65.21	67.34	69.77
4	56.33	58.71	61.25	63.43	64.70	59.35	61.60	64.44	66.50	68.84
5	55.61	57.91	60.43	62.57	63.77	58.64	60.80	63.64	65.64	67.91
10	51.43	53.53	56.01	58.02	59.04	54.46	56.39	59.20	61.02	63.11
15	46.98	49.03	51.44	53.36	54.28	49.97	51.86	54.55	56.29	58.27
20	42.81	44.74	46.99	48.81	49.64	45.72	47.52	50.03	51.67	53.47
25	38.90	40.60	42.70	44.37	45.04	41.69	43.36	45.71	47.19	48.74
30	35.11	36.52	38.44	39.90	40.40	37.86	39.33	41.48	42.77	44.08
35	31.34	32.49	34.20	35.46	35.79	34.14	35.37	37.28	38.37	39.46
40	27.65	28.56	30.05	31.11	31.23	30.49	31.47	33.14	34.04	34.91
45	23.99	24.78	26.03	26.87	26.83	26.69	27.59	28.99	29.74	30.45
50	20.45	21.16	22.20	22.83	22.67	22.93	23.69	24.90	25.58	26.14
55	17.08	17.67	18.51	19.03	18.84	19.29	19.85	20.95	21.58	22.04
60	13.99	14.35	15.08	15.57	15.36	15.86	16.20	17.17	17.74	18.11
65	11.25	11.31	12.01	12.40	12.25	12.75	12.88	13.60	14.15	14.44
70	8.90	8.67	9.26	9.60	9.55	9.89	9.96	10.41	10.98	11.14
75	6.70	6.58	6.87	7.19	7.23	7.37	7.59	7.73	8.23	8.32
80	5.00	4.96	5.00	5.22	5.36	5.49	5.73	5.61	6.01	6.02
85	3.79	3.65	3.62	3.90	3.84	4.12	4.19	4.06	4.30	4.32
90	2.91	2.64	2.60	2.99	2.74	3.07	2.99	2.91	3.05	3.08
95	2.16	1.88	1.86	2.11	1.93	2.18	2.10	2.07	2.00	2.14
100	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.10	1.32	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.02	1.46

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 ..	1946-48	68.4	69.4	61.1	51.6	42.2	33.1	24.4	16.7	
Canada ..	1940-42	64.6	67.4	59.9	50.7	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 ..	1933-38	58.8	62.0	55.0	46.1	38.0	29.9	22.2	15.2	
Germany ..	1932-34	61.3	65.4	58.2	49.0	40.3	31.6	23.2	15.6	
India ..	1921-31	26.7	34.1	35.0	28.3	23.0	18.4	14.5	10.5	
Ireland ..	1940-42	60.0	63.7	56.6	47.6	39.4	31.1	23.0	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	
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1946-43</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	
Russia ..	1926-27	44.4	53.4	53.7	45.3	37.7	30.1	22.7	16.0	
U.S.A. <sup>a</sup> ..	1945	67.0	68.4	60.2	50.7	41.5	32.5	24.1	16.6	

<sup>a</sup> 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 70 are based on the average of five years' figures in order to provide more accurate comparisons less subject to random fluctuations.

*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 eight years 1942 to 1949, 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, less certainly, Rockhampton, although in 1948 and 1949 the two last-mentioned cities showed lower rates for females than usual. 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 Rockhampton district, and for both sexes in Roma, South Western, and Cairns districts.

## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1945 TO 1949.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.									
	1945.		1946.		1947.		1948.		1949.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	124	86	117	85	128	84	131	88	121	83
Ipswich ..	137	94	136	86	120	74	124	77	121	81
Bundaberg ..	115	70	124	90	118	97	129	97	145	85
Gympie ..	112	82	154	91	119	99	186	81	163	74
Maryborough..	125	80	98	98	127	103	148	99	103	103
Toowoomba ..	118	82	128	84	135	76	115	85	117	84
Warwick ..	126	64	138	102	120	80	123	81	120	74
Rockhampton	130	106	146	90	122	102	121	82	134	84
Mackay ..	133	110	143	114	120	119	128	80	119	64
Charters Towers	268	128	230	92	172	107	249	99	187	83
Townsville ..	122	68	126	93	117	89	104	77	123	83
Cairns ..	137	137	183	102	124	83	144	90	157	86
All Urban <sup>a</sup>	127	87	125	87	127	86	131	87	124	83
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	81	77	90	72	95	74	96	72	97	77
Maryborough..	87	77	95	86	93	75	94	72	97	74
Downs ..	94	82	90	83	98	68	92	69	95	83
Roma ..	124	85	102	92	115	120	117	56	109	83
South Western	116	65	112	109	88	108	123	81	154	77
Rockhampton	146	82	142	75	99	82	91	67	102	92
Central Western	77	76	86	78	114	78	110	83	118	81
Far Western ..	90	86	95	101	101	60	109	46	100	97
Mackay ..	90	90	83	68	88	50	91	64	105	70
Townsville ..	93	71	101	101	120	80	104	69	112	68
Cairns ..	108	92	117	78	107	87	105	84	127	83
Peninsula, N.W.	161	189	164	191	167	158	158	159	200	174
All Rural <sup>a</sup>	97	83	101	82	102	79	101	74	109	85
Whole State	114	86	114	85	116	83	118	83	118	84

<sup>a</sup> 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 71, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. The average rate for the tropical cities used to be higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but since 1945 it has been as low as, or lower than, the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities. The average rural rate is usually lower than the average urban rate, while rural rates themselves are lowest in the closely settled districts.

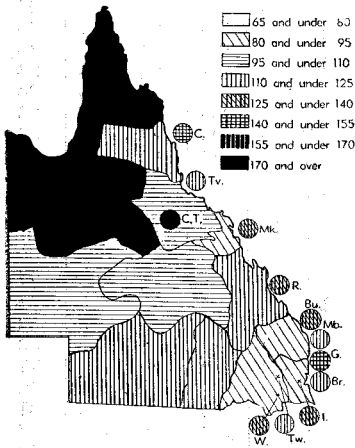
*Comparative Fertility.*—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. A rate of, say, 1.30 means that the current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 30 per cent. larger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

The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although the cities of Warwick, Cairns, Bundaberg, and Gympie often show rates near the rural average. The districts 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

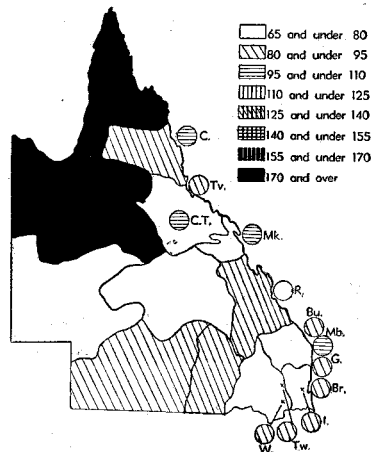
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1945-1949



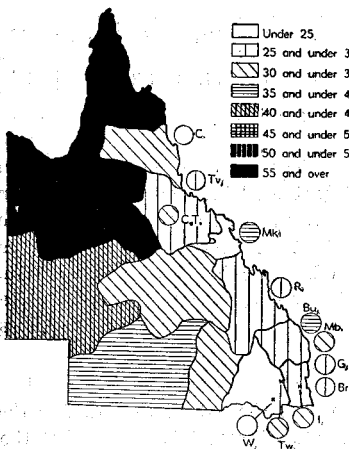
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1945-1949



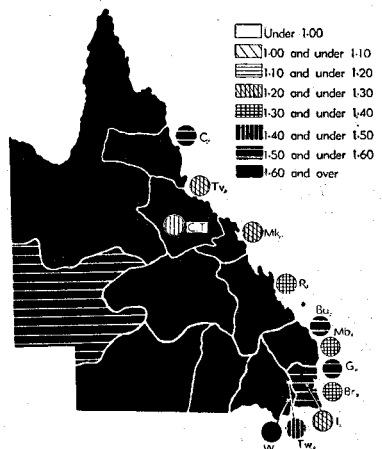
INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1945-1949



NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1945-1949



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, 1945 TO 1949.

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>					Net Reproduction Rate.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	28	26	35	30	21	1.24	1.27	1.40	1.33	1.31
Ipswich ..	35	34	27	40	35	1.27	1.22	1.32	1.25	1.12
Bundaberg ..	30	35	48	43	23	1.64	1.51	1.58	1.42	1.42
Gympie ..	15	54	20	41	17	1.32	1.57	1.71	1.67	1.69
Maryborough..	16	32	25	46	32	1.17	1.28	1.43	1.43	1.38
Toowoomba ..	30	43	31	39	21	1.42	1.46	1.52	1.55	1.41
Warwick ..	13	25	11	14	16	1.81	1.61	1.61	1.76	1.61
Rockhampton	36	35	29	17	22	1.17	1.27	1.41	1.36	1.36
Mackay ..	24	43	40	42	30	1.04	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.18
Charters Towers	52	22	35	37	15	1.37	1.12	1.26	1.20	1.22
Townsville ..	38	28	28	19	29	1.13	1.05	1.22	1.27	1.36
Cairns ..	23	42	15	16	21	1.70	1.50	1.70	1.55	1.49
All Urban <i>a</i>	29	29	33	30	23	1.26	1.28	1.41	1.36	1.32
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	24	29	29	23	20	1.54	1.51	1.60	1.62	1.57
Maryborough..	25	26	28	23	26	1.58	1.76	1.77	1.72	1.73
Downs ..	28	26	21	22	22	1.68	1.71	1.87	1.82	1.91
Roma ..	63	33	30	19	24	1.84	1.94	1.98	1.77	1.97
South Western	31	48	34	27	42	1.64	1.65	1.68	1.74	2.14
Rockhampton	31	28	25	24	25	1.64	1.62	1.76	1.79	1.62
Central Western	21	44	29	28	33	1.64	1.57	1.68	1.69	1.74
Far Western ..	37	24	40	45	76	1.77	1.34	1.56	1.76	1.27
Mackay ..	38	13	14	16	22	1.65	1.67	1.75	1.60	1.73
Townsville ..	41	39	20	23	18	1.48	1.49	1.88	1.77	1.62
Cairns ..	33	28	37	27	31	1.54	1.48	1.60	1.68	1.74
Peninsula, N.W.	53	45	61	65	68	2.53 <sup>c</sup>	2.51 <sup>c</sup>	2.09 <sup>c</sup>	2.01 <sup>c</sup>	2.21 <sup>c</sup>
All Rural <i>a</i>	31	29	29	25	27	1.63	1.64	1.74	1.72	1.74
Whole State	30	29	31	28	25	1.39	1.42	1.54	1.51	1.49

*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 1949 are shown below for all deaths and for chief causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1949.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total. a
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Diphtheria .. .. .	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	3	7	16	16	44	63	52	36	238
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	3	1	3	4	2	4	..	2	19
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	2	..	1	2	7	17	19	11	60
Influenza .. .. .	5	..	..	..	4	4	1	7	21
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other Infective and Parasitic	21	9	2	4	8	12	17	11	84
Cancer .. .. .	7	8	11	26	89	221	366	509	1,239
Tumours, Non-malignant ..	3	1	5	6	15	20	15	5	70
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	17	25
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	..	2	3	2	8	21	60	92	188
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	10	5	..	23
Vitamin-deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings ..	23	13	8	18	13	19	16	40	150
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	13	..	1	..	1	3	..	2	20
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin .. .. .	5	2	8	21	73	185	279	565	1,138
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	18	3	7	12	14	15	34	32	135
Diseases of the Heart .. .. .	6	3	16	33	143	398	734	1,520	2,855
Other Circulatory System ..	1	4	3	12	9	18	42	125	214
Nasal Passages and Annexa ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Bronchitis .. .. .	12	1	2	2	5	17	18	46	103
Pneumonias .. .. .	103	3	5	14	20	33	68	211	457
Other Respiratory System ..	4	..	5	6	13	18	48	88	182
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils .. .. .	7	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	53	..	3	..	3	2	3	6	70
Appendicitis .. .. .	2	3	3	4	8	3	5	5	33
Liver and Biliary Passages ..	2	1	5	5	8	21	36	39	117
Other Digestive System .. ..	12	3	6	9	38	37	67	74	246
Nephritis .. .. .	8	6	36	70	69	80	97	149	516
Other Genito-urinary System ..	1	2	3	6	9	13	26	113	173
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	6
Other Diseases of Pregnancy ..	..	3	8	20	3	..	..	..	34
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	12	18

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1949—*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	520	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	529
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	316	332
Suicide .. .. .	..	..	16	23	32	18	19	19	127
Homicide .. .. .	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	8
Automobile Accidents ..	21	30	44	26	16	13	20	11	181
Other Violent or Accidental	68	39	68	39	41	41	40	135	472
Unspecified or Ill-defined ..	6	..	..	1	3	6	7	5	28
All Causes .. .. .	956	159	300	386	712	1,318	2,118	4,204	10,161

*a* Including 8 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<sup>a</sup> FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Influenza .. .. .	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.02
Tuberculosis .. .. .	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.31	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.22
Cancer .. .. .	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.08
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.16
Cerebral Hæmorrhage <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	0.45	0.34	0.40	0.27	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.52	0.59	0.66
Arteriosclerosis <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	<i>n</i>	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.09
Heart Disease .. .. .	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.45	2.92	2.66	2.64	2.49
Bronchitis .. .. .	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.09
Broncho-pneumonia .. .. .	<i>n</i>	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.21	0.28	0.24	0.30	0.26
Pneumonia, Other .. .. .	0.68	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.13
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	1.14	0.65	0.95	0.17	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.06
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic .. .. .	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.44	0.45
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.11
Diseases of Early Infancy .. .. .	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.48	0.47	0.43	0.42	0.35
Senility .. .. .	0.25	0.48	0.65	0.50	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.32	0.29
Suicides .. .. .	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11
Accidents .. .. .	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.48	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.57
All Other Causes	4.52	2.79	2.61	1.87	1.91	1.74	1.81	1.74	1.72	1.71
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.79	9.77	9.15	9.31	8.85

*a* Deaths per 1,000 mean population.*b* In accordance with an amended classification of diseases, certain cerebral hæmorrhage deaths previously classified to arteriosclerosis were from 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 rat-control operations and insistence on better sanitation methods. 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 105.)

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 at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible.

*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 126,639 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1949. The table on page 75 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 76 and 77 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 78 gives the results of the principal diseases treated. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

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 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 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 78, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 72 and 73). 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, 1949.

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	15	3	1	1	2	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	232	39	33	4	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	229	30	44	4	2	..	1	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	101	7	89	7	6	2	6	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	472	59	213	10	63	9	39	1
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	108	20	26	10	5	5	5	2
Malaria .. .. .	43	25	57	14	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .. .. .	93	16	54	..	9	3	4	..
Influenza .. .. .	493	315	400	72	4	5	..	..
Measles .. .. .	156	49	274	4	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. .. .	17	2	60	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic	2,210	721	1,358	281	33	6	22	..
Cancer .. .. .	1,848	147	508	26	389	65	109	10
Tumours, Non-malignant..	1,418	202	302	51	22	1	5	1
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout	764	164	311	37	11	4	2	..
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	765	146	236	22	23	7	9	3
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	922	250	363	45	4	3	3	1
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings ..	1,227	267	393	71	71	15	19	2
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	120	16	30	2	28	3	8	1
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin .. .. .	673	153	218	24	385	78	98	15
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	6,013	1,222	1,916	322	61	16	13	1
Diseases of the Heart .. .. .	2,291	484	941	142	552	119	196	27
Other Circulatory System..	2,327	587	803	144	135	15	39	4
Nasal Passages and Annexa	807	148	166	40	1	..	1	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	1,387	638	798	136	38	16	4	3
Pneumonias .. .. .	2,132	818	977	138	188	41	61	8
Other Respiratory System	2,182	672	1,038	197	111	21	34	4
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils .. .. .	8,428	2,855	2,643	652	8	..	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	1,340	490	761	212	32	5	3	3
Appendicitis .. .. .	1,931	1,030	992	153	9	5	4	1
Liver and Biliary Passages	1,187	322	419	69	42	8	13	1
Other Digestive System ..	3,636	974	1,460	268	131	16	26	4
Nephritis .. .. .	463	117	153	23	154	25	48	2
Other Genito-urinary System	4,936	1,404	1,901	339	79	11	21	6
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	102	2	14	4	1	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	3,283	669	913	162	6	1	3	1
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement .. .. .	4,223	1,069	2,324	371	17	1	4	..
Pre-natal and Early Infancy	651	73	89	8	37	10	6	1
Senility .. .. .	562	123	229	25	160	36	53	4
Attempted Suicide .. .. .	47	4	11	4	5	1	2	2
Attempted Homicide .. .. .	62	24	18	3	3	..	..	..
Automobile Accidents .. .. .	763	284	226	22	30	10	8	..
Other Violent & Accidental	7,489	2,650	4,109	828	124	33	68	10
Cause Not Determined ..	3,233	1,496	1,394	260	24	26	10	3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>71,381</b>	<b>20,786</b>	<b>29,265</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>123</b>

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1949—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	1	5	2	1	..	2
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	107	10	7	2	2	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	149	8	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	86	8	5	2	3	3
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	4	15	44	67	113	95
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	6	13	14	16	21	21
Malaria .. .. .	2	2	43	42	22	11
Syphilis .. .. .	5	4	17	13	10	26
Influenza .. .. .	104	105	134	78	96	79
Measles .. .. .	164	30	38	11	7	3
Typhus Fever .. .. .	3	7	13	11	13	12
Other Infective and Parasitic .. .. .	610	552	700	404	300	235
Cancer .. .. .	9	23	43	87	136	288
Tumours, Non-malignant .. .. .	66	87	112	93	88	108
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout .. .. .	8	30	65	85	118	126
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	11	15	41	34	43	78
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. .. .	..	14	153	219	305	363
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings ..	197	128	114	84	89	81
Meningitis (Simple), Spinal Cord .. .. .	49	16	10	5	12	7
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin ..	12	8	12	20	47	94
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	1,119	487	755	580	564	546
Diseases of the Heart .. .. .	9	22	41	63	175	467
Other Circulatory System .. .. .	245	153	188	207	258	254
Nasal Passages and Annexa .. .. .	142	125	160	104	72	35
Bronchitis .. .. .	631	142	96	84	114	171
Pneumonias .. .. .	898	258	202	178	204	219
Other Respiratory System .. .. .	747	238	223	172	212	240
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils .. ..	4,113	1,349	837	375	239	123
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	818	137	166	106	99	77
Appendicitis .. .. .	272	647	611	304	143	88
Liver and Biliary Passages .. .. .	18	21	46	76	112	155
Other Digestive System .. .. .	548	301	526	529	694	736
Nephritis .. .. .	68	42	47	61	45	43
Other Genito-urinary System .. .. .	295	192	356	343	403	466
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement .. .. .	892	851	916	675	683	504
Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes .. ..	420	15	3	2	1	1
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempted Suicide .. .. .	..	3	8	3	3	2
Attempted Homicide .. .. .	..	8	25	18	15	13
Automobile Accidents .. .. .	90	201	368	121	97	73
Other Violent and Accidental Causes .. ..	2,085	2,209	2,631	1,469	1,172	874
Cause Not Determined .. .. .	667	453	509	375	398	356
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>8,934</b>	<b>10,281</b>	<b>7,120</b>	<b>7,128</b>	<b>7,076</b>

a Including 1,274 whose

## AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.									Total.		
		0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
..	1	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	12	8	20	
..	..	131	33	7	2	3	..	1	..	129	179	308	
1	..	139	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	160	147	307	
..	..	57	16	9	7	4	1	1	..	108	96	204	
90	42	3	16	68	63	61	23	22	12	472	282	754	
13	7	8	5	13	5	4	6	6	4	111	53	164	
4	..	1	..	6	3	..	2	..	..	127	12	139	
21	11	5	6	22	5	10	4	2	1	108	55	163	
45	39	121	91	114	80	48	47	29	15	688	592	1,280	
..	..	138	40	29	13	5	..	..	..	254	229	483	
2	..	2	1	2	6	2	2	2	..	62	17	79	
157	86	433	320	217	143	137	113	73	40	3,069	1,501	4,570	
434	491	10	10	23	74	151	240	251	247	1,519	1,010	2,529	
133	83	71	96	234	261	264	153	82	32	774	1,199	1,973	
135	106	13	30	48	63	87	134	134	85	677	599	1,276	
92	78	18	72	47	42	61	152	220	159	396	773	1,169	
243	89	..	..	20	31	49	22	20	10	1,425	155	1,580	
98	97	114	137	167	204	146	123	90	72	897	1,061	1,958	
8	3	32	10	3	3	1	3	2	3	111	57	168	
160	201	5	6	11	19	47	104	133	180	560	508	1,068	
484	366	911	446	641	704	616	506	392	275	4,933	4,540	9,473	
728	875	17	20	39	51	152	263	407	496	2,398	1,460	3,858	
365	246	149	63	118	257	277	389	360	306	1,925	1,936	3,861	
15	7	121	101	99	83	41	26	13	7	663	498	1,161	
233	246	458	135	91	99	75	115	108	131	1,731	1,228	2,959	
209	213	698	158	137	147	120	112	125	155	2,394	1,671	4,065	
288	207	488	175	214	212	208	167	152	101	2,339	1,750	4,089	
51	22	3,826	1,674	979	495	206	124	53	20	7,140	7,438	14,578	
81	48	668	118	141	78	58	65	62	48	1,539	1,264	2,803	
41	24	226	837	529	177	93	51	27	18	2,139	1,967	4,106	
105	95	11	38	149	265	267	260	239	128	633	1,364	1,997	
594	349	413	196	244	262	264	253	212	166	4,293	2,045	6,338	
43	41	69	42	66	66	42	39	21	15	393	363	756	
567	584	224	449	1,357	1,236	1,012	568	327	135	3,233	5,347	8,580	
..	..	..	13	62	39	7	..	..	..	..	122	122	
..	..	..	325	2,538	1,803	318	7	..	..	..	5,027	5,027	
417	257	590	459	344	314	296	309	249	162	5,229	2,758	7,987	
1	..	340	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	447	374	821	
56	468	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	361	531	408	939	
3	3	..	9	8	8	10	4	2	..	25	41	66	
9	3	1	..	3	4	3	2	1	1	92	15	107	
43	26	49	45	71	34	25	19	16	11	1,024	271	1,295	
567	324	1,076	637	332	302	281	325	278	372	11,421	3,655	15,076	
298	259	505	491	503	408	329	245	212	154	3,425	2,958	6,383	
6,834	5,997	12,142	7,348	9,714	8,069	5,782	4,978	4,369	3,923	69,606	57,033	126,639	

ages were not specified.

## DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1949.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. a	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	8	4	1	1	3	3
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	123	165	..	..	6	14
Whooping Cough .. .. .	107	99	1	2	52	46
Diphtheria .. .. .	80	72	10	5	18	19
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	14	14	86	26	372	242
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	12	11	13	4	86	38
Malaria .. .. .	47	2	..	..	80	10
Syphilis .. .. .	3	17	14	2	91	36
Influenza .. .. .	588	500	5	4	95	88
Measles .. .. .	213	190	..	..	41	39
Typhus Fever .. .. .	53	17	..	..	9	..
Other Infective and Parasitic .. .. .	2,154	1,009	36	25	879	467
Cancer .. .. .	177	101	358	215	984	694
Tumours, Non-malignant .. .. .	431	728	9	20	334	451
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout .. .. .	150	74	12	5	515	520
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	23	61	19	23	354	689
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. .. .	251	16	10	1	1,164	138
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poison- ings .. .. .	273	427	64	43	560	591
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	43	24	27	13	41	20
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin .. .. .	30	19	268	308	262	181
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	1,857	1,378	53	38	3,023	3,124
Diseases of the Heart .. .. .	128	112	590	304	1,680	1,044
Other Circulatory System .. .. .	853	631	103	90	969	1,215
Nasal Passages and Annexa .. .. .	373	295	2	..	288	203
Bronchitis .. .. .	936	706	42	19	753	503
Pneumonias .. .. .	1,832	1,306	181	117	381	248
Other Respiratory System .. .. .	1,079	776	101	69	1,159	905
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils .. .. .	6,214	6,485	6	4	920	949
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. .. .	1,172	972	22	21	345	271
Appendicitis .. .. .	1,709	1,539	17	2	413	426
Liver and Biliary Passages .. .. .	198	548	29	35	406	781
Other Digestive System .. .. .	2,282	1,080	117	60	1,894	905
Nephritis .. .. .	67	66	139	90	187	207
Other Genito-urinary System .. .. .	1,250	2,762	84	33	1,899	2,552
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	106	..	1	..	15
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. .. .	..	3,844	..	11	..	1,172
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement .. .. .	2,997	1,616	13	9	2,219	1,133
Pre-natal and Early Infancy .. .. .	190	153	29	25	228	196
Senility .. .. .	11	11	158	95	362	302
Attempted Suicide .. .. .	4	9	5	5	16	27
Attempted Homicide .. .. .	39	5	2	1	51	9
Automobile Accidents .. .. .	431	122	39	9	554	140
Other Violent and Accidental .. .. .	6,249	1,933	152	83	5,020	1,639
Cause Not Determined .. .. .	1,359	1,152	41	22	2,025	1,784
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>36,010</b>	<b>31,157</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>30,738</b>	<b>24,036</b>

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.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Diphtheria .. ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	462	456	151	169
Hookworm .. ..	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	21	12	23	22
Leptospirosis <sup>a</sup> ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	..	8	19	11
Leprosy .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	12	8	9	4
Malaria .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	1,994	789	74	33
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	36	36	21	20
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	149	19	37	20
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	9	5	1	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	136	124	51	24
Scarlet Fever ..	115	33	340	617	248	491	473	370	367
Tuberculosis ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	400	558	452	434
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	11	14	15	22
Typhus Fever ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	75	63	64	69
Veneral Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 <sup>c</sup>	1,258	1,102	1,189	934	790
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,029	4,898	3,754	2,221	1,990

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

<sup>b</sup> Not notifiable.

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

<sup>n</sup> Not available.

The numbers treated in public hospitals for some of these diseases are somewhat higher than the figures shown in the above table, especially in the case of malaria and typhus fever, which is 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. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1949, a total of 371 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was opened in Toowoomba in 1946. 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 by the Commonwealth under the Mental Institutions Benefit Scheme 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, 1949, there were 3,956 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 3.44 at 30th June, 1949.

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 1948 rates were:—New South Wales, 3.80; Queensland, 3.56; Victoria, 3.38; South Australia, 3.29; Western Australia, 2.94; Tasmania, 2.46.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. The years 1947-48 and 1948-49 have, however, shown higher rates of 56 and 57 per cent. respectively.

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, 1949, being 2,060 males and 1,896 females. Of the three hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,226 being on its books at 30th June, 1949, when Toowoomba had 1,195 and Ipswich 535.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1949, contained 112 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, 1949, being 51 males and 61 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

## 9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. 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, 1949, there were 4,035 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £316,697, 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, 1949, the credit balance of 2,101 accounts of Islanders was £80,969.

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, 1949, there were three aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed either by religious bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 16 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. 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 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.
	<b>FULL-BLOODS.<sup>b</sup></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
<b>Total Full-bloods ..</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>3,870</b>
<b>HALF-BLOODS.<sup>c</sup></b>						
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
<b>Total Half-bloods ..</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>3,158</b>
<b>TOTAL.</b>						
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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,909</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>7,028</b>

<sup>a</sup> Persons 12 years of age or over.

<sup>b</sup> More than 50 per cent. aboriginal blood.

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

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

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

## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

*Civil Jurisdiction.*—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme 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. Seven 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, 1949, there were 335 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

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

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 16 to 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Dépôt to receive the usual training before being appointed constables. At 30th June, 1949, 76 cadets were enrolled.

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

In 1938-39, a law and procedure branch was set up to provide practical instruction and advice to all members of the Force. A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1949 including 119 detectives, 7 women police, 49 probationaries, 76 cadets, and 33 native trackers.

## QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<i>Police Officers</i> <sup>a</sup> —					
Metropolitan No.	789	814	790	846	938
Country .. No.	976	962	979	984	1,077
Total .. No.	1,765	1,776	1,769	1,830	2,015
<i>Expenditure</i> —					
Maintenance <sup>b</sup> £	865,943	911,735	937,951	1,065,037	1,276,464
Buildings .. £	18,906	18,744	30,198	36,409	56,181
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	68,800	67,100	68,100	69,600	64,100
Total .. £	953,649	997,579	1,036,249	1,171,046	1,396,745

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

<sup>b</sup> Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1948-49, the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £113,164, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1949, was 1,850.

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

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, 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 1948-49, 13,214 local and 3,682 interstate messages were handled.

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

### 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 30th June, 1949, there were seven prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-term prisoners. There are also three prison farms, conducted on the honour system.

Service personnel confined in civil prisons are included in the following table, and their numbers contributed to the high figures during the war.

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.	
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 <sup>a</sup> ..	4	4	731 <sup>b</sup>	57 <sup>b</sup>	407	15	38
1948-49	4	3 <sup>c</sup>	1,748 <sup>b</sup>	127 <sup>b</sup>	367	13	33

<sup>a</sup> Six months ended 30th June.

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

<sup>c</sup> One farm (Whitinbah) was closed on 27th April, 1949.

The numbers of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1948, were:—New South Wales, 55; Victoria, 43; Queensland, 33 (at 30th June, 1949); South Australia, 35; Western Australia, 59; Tasmania, 35.

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

In the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners to improve their mental and moral outlook

and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and given every encouragement to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical correspondence courses. Recreational facilities are provided for the week-end period. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

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

The number of prisoners at the three State Farms at 30th June, 1949, was 64. Each farm is controlled by an Officer-in-Charge, assisted by Warden-Overseers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Security measures on the State Farms are practically non-existent, as prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape. Chaplains of the various denominations visit each Prison and State Farm.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1949, the Board made five such recommendations.

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

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

*Supreme Courts.*—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1948-49 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

#### SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Sen- tenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac- quitted.	Other. a
Murder .. .. .	3	1	4	..	..	..
Attempted Murder .. .. .	4	1	3	1	1	..
Manslaughter .. .. .	14	1	1	..	11	3
Offences against Females .. .. .	33	..	25	..	7	1
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	88	4	59	1	25	7
Offences against Property .. .. .	180	..	150	..	22	8
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	6	..	6	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>19</b>

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

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the last ten years are given in the next table. There was an increase in crime during the last war and the years following it.

## 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>
1939 ..	982	690	<b>214</b>	179	71	39	2,200
1940 ..	861	651	<b>145</b>	163	84	59	2,003
1941 ..	886	705	<b>151</b>	177	65	28	2,041
1942 ..	941	721	<b>155</b>	211	64	39	2,169
1943 ..	1,130	826	<b>200</b>	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	<b>218</b>	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	<b>229</b>	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	<b>261</b>	231	94	73	2,824
1947 ..	1,297	785	<b>270</b>	246	102	64	2,827
1948 ..	1,369	806	<b>250</b>	185	107	58	2,868
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1948 ..	45	39	<b>22</b>	28	21	22	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 last ten years. It will be seen that the major factor contributing to the increase in the numbers charged during recent years has been an increase in "Other Offences against the Person", i.e., assaults of various kinds, but these showed a substantial decrease in 1948-49. The numbers of murders and attempted murders have not changed much, but the high numbers of manslaughter charges of the mid-1940's have not been maintained. "Offences against Property"—robbery, stealing, &c.—fell to a low level during the war, but subsequently rose to slightly above 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.
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
1948-49 ..	4	5	15	33	92	180	2	6	337

*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 percentages convicted are also shown.

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Transport.		Total, All Offences.
			Drunkenness.	Other.	Motor.	Railway.	
1944-45							
No. of Cases ..	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	208	24,040
% Convicted <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	66.4	91.8	99.1	97.3	91.0	87.9	91.6
1948-49							
No. of Cases ..	470	1,934	21,242	1,926	4,190	101	36,149
% Convicted <sup>a</sup>	72.8	93.1	99.4	97.8	93.2	87.1	93.5

<sup>a</sup> 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 1948-49, 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, stealing, and other offences against property. Offences against good order were also offences of young men. Offences against females were most common in the 10 to 19 years group (but the two previous years showed greater numbers in the 20 to 29 years group), while the 30 to 39 years group provided most other offences against the person. For drunkenness, older men were chiefly 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 15 males and 13 females under 10 years shown for "Other" offences were charged as neglected children.

## INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkennes.	Other against Good Order.	Traffic Laws.	Railway Laws.	Other.	Total. <i>a</i>
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER.											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	17
10 to 19 ..	14	19	9	412	42	241	77	40	12	42	908
20 to 29 ..	77	15	16	651	146	3,584	717	110	22	153	5,491
30 to 39 ..	47	14	18	322	75	4,139	373	65	9	188	5,250
40 to 49 ..	19	4	4	178	54	4,608	261	44	11	137	5,320
50 to 59 ..	14	4	6	77	49	4,460	189	22	6	83	4,910
60 to 69 ..	7	3	3	32	7	2,323	73	5	..	26	2,479
70 and Over	3	..	1	1	..	633	13	2	..	6	659
Not Stated	249	9	59	92	171	102	107	3,879	40	4,468	9,176
Total ..	430	68	116	1,767	544	20,090	1,810	4,167	100	5,118	34,210

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

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 to 19 ..	8	32	16	24	11	1	5	14	20	6	4
20 to 29 ..	42	25	28	39	39	18	42	38	37	24	22
30 to 39 ..	26	24	32	19	20	21	22	22	15	29	21
40 to 49 ..	10	7	7	11	15	23	15	15	18	21	21
50 to 59 ..	8	7	10	5	13	22	11	8	10	13	20
60 to 69 ..	4	5	5	2	2	12	4	2	..	4	10
70 and Over	2	..	2	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	2

## FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
10 to 19 ..	1	..	1	60	2	5	5	1	..	23	98
20 to 29 ..	1	..	1	47	6	128	42	..	..	5	230
30 to 39 ..	..	..	2	31	5	290	28	..	..	7	363
40 to 49 ..	1	..	..	12	2	372	11	..	1	5	404
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	5	1	170	9	..	..	3	188
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	7	..	156	1	..	..	1	165
70 and Over	..	..	..	1	..	28	1	..	..	..	30
Not Stated	37	..	7	4	8	3	19	22	..	298	398
Total ..	40	..	11	167	24	1,152	116	23	1	355	1,889

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

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1
10 to 19 ..	33	..	25	37	13	1	5	100	..	40	7
20 to 29 ..	34	..	25	29	37	11	43	..	..	9	15
30 to 39 ..	..	..	50	19	31	25	29	..	..	12	24
40 to 49 ..	33	..	..	7	13	32	12	..	100	9	27
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	3	6	15	9	..	..	5	13
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	4	..	14	1	..	..	2	11
70 and Over	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	2

<sup>a</sup> Excluding 50 companies which are included in other tables.

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



Drunkenness and breaches of traffic and transport laws made up 71 per cent. of all cases in 1948-49. 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, Charleville, Metropolitan, and Townsville districts. Cloncurry showed the highest convictions for drunkenness, followed by Charleville and Townsville; while traffic and transport breaches were most frequent in the Metropolitan, Townsville, Ipswich, and Toowoomba districts.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

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 ..	10,725	21.6	2,494	5.0	6,333	12.7	19,552	39.3
Cairns ..	1,850	25.5	164	2.3	636	8.8	2,650	36.5
Charleville ..	419	36.6	5	0.4	148	12.9	572	49.9
Cloncurry ..	685	74.8	4	0.4	158	17.2	847	92.5
Ipswich ..	497	7.2	249	3.6	239	3.5	985	14.2
Longreach ..	398	22.6	13	0.7	155	8.8	566	32.2
Mackay ..	799	20.1	111	2.8	163	4.1	1,073	27.0
Maryborough ..	850	6.9	214	1.7	572	4.6	1,636	13.2
Rockhampton ..	713	8.9	191	2.4	440	5.5	1,344	16.8
Roma ..	265	12.9	30	1.5	142	6.9	437	21.3
Toowoomba ..	1,499	13.0	413	3.6	723	6.3	2,635	22.9
Townsville ..	2,542	30.6	403	4.9	907	10.9	3,852	46.4
Total ..	21,242	18.6	4,291	3.8	10,616	9.3	36,149	31.7

*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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Writs of Summons Issued <sup>a</sup> No.	1,572	1,983	1,644	1,508	1,635
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	65	50	60	37	44
Without Jury .. No.	1,028	1,202	1,197	955	706
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII <sup>b</sup> No.	16	25	39	42	94
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	1,066	1,242	1,255	960	687
For Defendant .. No.	43	35	41	32	62
Total Amount Awarded £	48,477	41,639	115,679	48,057	74,731

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

<sup>b</sup> Judgments by default of appearance, and judgments signed by Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the 1939-1945 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 three years shown in the table below.

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Cases Heard .. ..	No.	3,429	2,211	3,454	3,637	3,878
Amount Claimed ..	£	66,410	61,006	95,789	105,274	114,167
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	2,305	1,839	2,717	2,943	3,451
Amount Awarded ..	£	41,537	39,963	66,939	78,834	96,316

*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 1949, 732 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 727; nullity of marriage, 4; and judicial separation, 1. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 356 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 376.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 97; desertion, 249; insanity, 6; other grounds, 4. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 84; desertion, 285; insanity, 0; other grounds, 7.

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 1949 and for the last pre-war year.

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

State.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
New South Wales	1,553	3,139	2,798	3,826	3,308	2,660
Victoria .. ..	805	1,759	1,651	2,294	1,681	1,780
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>201<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>732</b>
South Australia ..	243	606	657	693	632	588
Western Australia	244	619	731	814	702	569
Tasmania .. ..	80	172	219	210	185	266
Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	3,135	7,215	7,235	8,804	7,253	6,621

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

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

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the recent war, but, 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 divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE *a*, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1949.
New South Wales .. ..	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	120.2
Victoria .. ..	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	107.6
Queensland .. ..	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>88.3</b>
South Australia .. ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	113.6
Western Australia .. ..	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	155.4
Tasmania .. ..	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	85.5
Australia <i>b</i> .. ..	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	112.9

*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 1949 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 1948 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces <i>a</i> , 1949.		Total.	Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—			1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.
	Husband.	Wife.		%	%	%	%
Under 5 Years .. ..	27	34	61	} 46.0	} 43.4	} 44	} 43
5 Years and under 10 Years	134	141	275				
10 " " " 15 "	72	82	154	} 33.8	} 37.8	} 47	} 50
15 " " " 20 "	49	44	93				
20 " " " 30 "	61	56	117	16.0	13.9	52	52
30 " " " 40 "	11	17	28	3.8	4.6	39	55
Over 40 Years .. ..	1	2	3	0.4	0.3	33	100
Total .. ..	356 <i>b</i>	376	732 <i>b</i>	100.0	100.0	49	54

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

*b* Including 1 for which duration was not stated.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17.5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943. This proportion had fallen to 8.4 per cent. by 1949, but the proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration rose from about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944 to 37.6 per cent. in 1949. In 1949, wives were the petitioners in a little more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

*Land Titles.*—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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
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#### UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.

Transfers .. .. .	19,837	29,031	37,873	34,825	36,435
Mortgages .. .. .	7,136	11,610	18,878	23,795	20,999
Releases from Mortgage ..	11,968	12,829	14,150	13,386	16,265
Other Dealings .. .. .	8,545	9,826	13,755	13,227	12,144

#### UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).

Conveyances .. .. .	11	13	22	14	9
Mortgages .. .. .	5	8	18	7	7
Releases from Mortgage ..	8	2	3	1	6
Other Dealings .. .. .	10	1	7	38	48

*Liquor Licenses.*—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1948*. Powers under the Acts 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 Licensed Victuallers', Winesellers', Packet, Billiard and Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, Certificates of Registration as 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. Such poll can only be held after a petition praying for such a poll has been duly signed by at least 10 per cent. of the electors of Queensland.

The Commission is empowered to become possessed of licenses by accepting voluntary surrenders, or by cancelling or forfeiting licenses. It may remove any of such surrendered or cancelled 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 license fees which under the 1935 amendment were assessed at 2½ 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 ½ per cent. increase being payable by the owner of the premises, not the licensee. The ½ per cent. increase is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund from which compensation to licensees and owners 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 additional 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.

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

During 1948-49, the Commission lifted the suspension previously imposed on three Licensed Victuallers' Licenses on account of war causes, after the premises had been re-instated to the satisfaction of the Commission. The cancellations of six Licensed Victuallers' Licenses became operative during the year, and three licenses were surrendered. In the same period the Commission granted 443 transfers of hotel licenses, 6 applications were refused, and 17 withdrawn.

During 1948-49, fees amounted to £162,046 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £19,430 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 £7,321. The total revenue from all sources was £195,359.

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 30th June, 1949, 44 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine-sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1949 ..	1,254	30	123	35	225	9

## 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 1949, there were 426 State schools, including 20 secondary, and 96 private schools, including 84 with secondary departments, equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 466 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 70 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 231 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 1,944 motion picture films available; whilst 48 private schools had projectors, with 80 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—  | (b) Secondary schools—                          |
| (i) State,            | (i) State High Schools,                         |
| (ii) Provisional,     | (ii) High "Tops" to Primary Schools,            |
| (iii) Correspondence, | (iii) State Commercial High School and College, |
| (iv) Special,         | (iv) Industrial High School,                    |
| (v) Rural,            | (v) Domestic Science High School.               |
| (vi) Intermediate.    |   |
- (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 which are tenable at secondary schools (State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

*Grammar Schools.*—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1949 was 966 boys and 645 girls.

*Other Private Schools.*—These schools, of which there were 242 in 1949, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 205 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 16, while 5 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1949 were:—Roman Catholic, 16,223 boys and 16,865 girls; Church of England, 1,902 boys and 1,814 girls; other denominations, 916 boys and 1,591 girls; and undenominational schools, 92 boys and 92 girls.

*Business Colleges.*—There are 10 of these colleges, and in 1949 the aggregate enrolments were 187 males and 1,605 females.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—At 30th June, 1949, there were 35 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,163 boys and 1,156 girls. Average attendance during 1948-49 was 1,050 boys and 1,044 girls.

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £3,205,609 on State schools during 1948-49. This amounted to £2 16s. 6d. 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 £4,194,279 in 1948-49, or £3 13s. 11d. per head. In 1860, there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1949, 171. 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, but the proportion rose again in 1949 as the high war-time births commenced to supplement the children of school age.

*State and Private Schools.*—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1949 are given in the following table.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1949.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Primary—</b>						
State—						
State ..	1,450	4,519	66,526	61,280	56,677	52,363
Provisional ..	47	58	674	660	568	504
Correspondence	1	93	4,034	4,099	1,784	1,927
Special ..	9	41	459	424	283	246
Rural ..	28	281	4,103	3,928	3,599	3,393
Intermediate	15 <sup>a</sup>	96	1,741	1,540	1,479	1,337
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>5,088</i>	<i>77,537</i>	<i>71,931</i>	<i>64,390</i>	<i>59,770</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	b	b	99	35	98	31
Other ..	242	1,689	16,135	17,027	14,657	15,269
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>1,689</i>	<i>16,234</i>	<i>17,062</i>	<i>14,755</i>	<i>15,300</i>
<b>Total Primary ..</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>6,777</b>	<b>93,771</b>	<b>88,993</b>	<b>79,145</b>	<b>75,070</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>						
State—						
High ..	19	330	2,361	2,242	1,992	1,839
High "Top"	19 <sup>c</sup>	115	412	436	337	389
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>445</i>	<i>2,773</i>	<i>2,678</i>	<i>2,329</i>	<i>2,228</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	94	867	610	855	553
Other ..	d	d	2,998	3,335	2,723	2,991
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>3,865</i>	<i>3,945</i>	<i>3,578</i>	<i>3,544</i>
<b>Total Secondary</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>6,623</b>	<b>5,907</b>	<b>5,772</b>
<b>Total All Schools..</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>100,409</b>	<b>95,616</b>	<b>85,052</b>	<b>80,842</b>

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, 44 vocational centres, and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1949 was 5,448, and in domestic science, 6,596.

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.
1945	1,524	222	4,997 <sup>a</sup>	1,565	137,146	35,949	173,095	2,170
1946	1,541	235	5,275 <sup>a</sup>	1,685	138,825	37,679	176,504	2,416
1947	1,545	252	5,531 <sup>a</sup>	1,815	143,634	39,623	183,257	2,740
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	3,206
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828

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

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

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools at the end of 1949 are given in the next table.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	5,394	5,446	10,840	..	..	..
6 .. ..	10,665	10,414	21,079	..	..	..
7 .. ..	10,610	10,043	20,653	..	..	..
8 .. ..	10,464	9,963	20,427	..	..	..
9 .. ..	9,871	9,348	19,219	..	..	..
10 .. ..	9,947	9,556	19,503	..	..	..
11 .. ..	9,355	8,655	18,010	..	..	..
12 .. ..	9,194	8,704	17,898	11	23	34
13 .. ..	8,087	7,801	15,888	205	202	407
14 .. ..	4,000	3,545	7,545	1,525	1,570	3,095
15 .. ..	628	581	1,209	2,343	2,518	4,861
16 .. ..	55	47	102	1,440	1,367	2,807
17 .. ..	11	12	23	706	457	1,163
18 and Over	88	48	136	341	154	495
Total ..	88,369	84,163	172,532	6,571	6,291	12,862

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, 93 per cent.; 14 years, 63 per cent.; 15 years, 38 per cent.; 16 years, 18 per cent.; and 17 years, 7 per cent.

*Queensland Agricultural High School and College.*—Of 519 students enrolled at this institution during 1949, 143, including 18 ex-servicemen, were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 61 other ex-servicemen were taking refresher courses under the Rural Training Scheme.

*Technical Colleges.*—There were 12 of these colleges in 1949, with 391 teachers. Sixteen of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 111 full-time and 264 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 81, and part-time, 14,576. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 772, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 6,543. 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 1949 there were 2,509, including 2,106 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 1949, 871 students were being trained in these colleges. Correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1949 there were 380 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 1949 included 818 ordinary students and 120 part-time Commonwealth Post-War Reconstruction Training Scheme students. Full-time day courses were followed by 26 ex-servicemen under the same scheme.

*School Examinations.*—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at any State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes the Junior University Examination in required subjects may be granted an extension for a further two years. Alternatively, a Scholarship entitles the holder to an allowance of from £13 to £17 per year towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. The Junior University Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior University Examination after a further two years. The Junior University Examination is the usual qualification for apprenticeship and clerical work, while the Senior University Examination precedes University studies. The next table gives the results of these 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.
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
1949 ..	6,417	73	3,268	76	719	59

## 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, will 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 early in 1950. The Geology Building is also nearing completion.

## UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Government Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Private Foundations <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
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	940	1,002	144,579	102,982	23,977	279,150
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966

*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 1949 these amounted to £25,850. In addition, an amount of £50,033 was provided by the Commonwealth Government for capital purposes.

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 25 (21 full-time, 4 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 96,000 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 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.  
AGES OF STUDENTS AND DEGREES, &C., CONFERRED, 1949.

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 .. ..	137	113	82	72	162	465	1,031	42	28	70
Law .. ..	2	3	4	6	27	48	90	28	..	28
Commerce ..	84	66	63	32	163	322	730	56	5	61
Education ..	1	3	11	16	62	337	430	26	5	31
Science ..	159	91	69	49	129	102	599	67	9	76
Medicine ..	103	72	74	75	166	91	581	50	3	53
Engineering ..	77	51	48	33	106	59	374	62	..	62
Agriculture ..	14	5	5	2	12	9	47	3	1	4
Vet. Science ..	22	9	6	7	13	5	62	5	..	5
Dentistry ..	51	34	35	21	72	32	245	20	4	24
Music .. ..	5	4	1	..	3	3	16	..	2	2
Architecture ..	4	2	..	5	22	19	52	6	..	6
Physical										
Education ..	18	14	17	6	1	..	56	10	9	19
Physiotherapy	29	20	17	1	10	5	82	1	19	20
Total .. ..	706	487	432	325	948	1,497	4,395	376	85	461

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act, 1943*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board comprises seven members, with the State Librarian as secretary and executive officer.

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

The holdings of the Public Library and its extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 82,119 volumes and 17,000 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 14,768 volumes and 5,312 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; and Country Extension Service, 12,262 volumes.

Since 1948, courses 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.

Throughout Queensland there are numerous libraries controlled by local bodies, including Local Authorities and Schools of Arts. The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services as a function of local government. As a result, there are now 23 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (seven), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, and the libraries conducted by the Johnstone and Hinchinbrook Shire Councils at Innisfail and Ingham respectively. The libraries at Innisfail and Townsville are free to all residents of the area. Several Local Authorities, 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 State Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, buildings, and equipment, with a maximum of £1,000 building subsidy to any library.

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

*The Libraries Act Amendment Act, 1949*, provided for the deposit in the Public Library and the Parliamentary Library of one copy each of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

*Museums and Art Galleries.*—The Queensland Museum, Brisbane, was founded in 1855 and moved to its present building in 1901. 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 National Art Gallery, Brisbane, also maintained by the State Government, was opened on 29th March, 1895. It was moved to the present temporary site on Gregory Terrace in 1929, and has recently been re-modelled. The collection of 877 works contains some outstanding pictures by contemporary Australian artists.

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

#### 4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

*The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, 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, and 27 food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. There is also 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, has a staff of 5 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 at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island, which, in conjunction with the Brisbane staff, are responsible for enforcing 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.

*Industrial Hygiene.*—The Medical Officer in Industrial Hygiene supervises health in industry. In this he is helped by a departmental medical officer of health, and staff from the Government Chemical Laboratory and the Laboratory of Bacteriology and Microbiology on a part-time basis.

This section is mainly interested in specific diseases caused by occupation, such as silicoses, lead poisoning, &c., but also deals in a more general way with problems of industrial physiology, such as lighting, ventilation, and fatigue. In an even more general way, prevention of industrial accidents comes in this officer's sphere. In all these matters the Medical Officer in Industrial Hygiene acts as a professional adviser to other government departments, such as Labour and Industry, and Mines, which are entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing safe and healthy conditions in industry.

*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 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. Highly purified diphtheria prophylactic, requiring only two injections, is coming into general use throughout the State.

*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. Combined immunisation against whooping cough and diphtheria is not recommended.

## 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. There were, at 30th June, 1949, 67 private hospitals registered in the State, 27 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 1948-49 there were 115 public hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, and 10 ambulance brigades, which were administered by 57 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, 19 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane Dental Hospital) and 16 branch clinics are in operation.

There are 67 private hospitals in Queensland which are registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as insane pursuant to the *Insanity Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) 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 (see table on page 115).

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



The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all 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 and private hospital patients.

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

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
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
1948-49	121	489	7,117	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424 <sup>b</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> Excluding £485,697 expenditure from loans.

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States are shown below.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

State.	Hospitals.	In-Patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Popn.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. <sup>a</sup>	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	254	338,234	110	10,431	12,226	6,700	8,424
Victoria <sup>b</sup> ..	87	82,366	52	4,026	5,298	2,360	3,503
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>157,584</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>5,764</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3,611</b>
S. Australia	60	53,558	81	2,368	2,333	1,130	1,532
W. Australia	88	63,299	121	1,940	2,381	1,424	1,579
Tasmania ..	24	30,642	114	902	1,188	633	736
A.C.T. ..	1	4,326	235	85	135	73	80
Total ..	635	730,009	101	24,699	29,325	15,607	19,465

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

<sup>b</sup> Nine months ended 31st March, 1949.

The table on pages 108-111 gives particulars, for the year 1948-49, 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.	
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	13	192	1,686	1,183	46,972	10,875	151,146	2,352
Brisbane and S.C.	8	170	1,537	1,081	41,272	9,852	129,882	2,130
Ipswich .. ..	4	21	138	94	5,192	874	20,574	209
Laidley .. ..	1	1	11	8	508	149	690	13
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	16	30	486	361	15,434	3,018	50,578	552
Bundaberg .. ..	3	6	138	94	3,107	788	12,391	140
Central Burnett ..	3	4	33	29	1,731	214	2,142	43
Gympie .. ..	1	3	77	57	2,074	519	9,826	81
Isis .. ..	1	1	14	10	543	102	638	16
Maryborough ..	1	4	119	90	3,107	520	16,447	123
North Burnett ..	3	5	19	16	919	212	2,927	26
South Burnett ..	4	7	86	65	3,953	663	6,207	123
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	12	35	359	232	12,450	3,308	26,879	475
Chinchilla .. ..	1	2	18	15	542	161	1,120	22
Dalby .. ..	3	6	51	38	1,880	430	4,656	80
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	18	17	1,417	235	4,471	39
Inglewood .. ..	2	4	16	9	398	148	229	12
Miles .. ..	1	2	10	12	562	79	313	12
Stanthorpe .. ..	1	2	35	24	1,156	246	3,438	36
Tara .. ..	1	3	9	6	330	42	842	12
Toowoomba .. ..	1	5	156	79	4,087	1,485	8,974	197
Warwick .. ..	1	9	46	32	2,078	482	2,836	65
<i>Roma</i> .. ..	7	9	63	56	2,321	474	4,694	67
Balonne .. ..	3	3	22	25	599	162	2,518	17
Roma .. ..	4	6	41	31	1,722	312	2,176	50
<i>South Western</i> ..	6	12	63	51	2,784	393	5,071	92
Charleville .. ..	2	7	39	28	1,693	275	2,082	53
Cunnamulla .. ..	2	3	11	14	726	91	1,672	27
Quilpie .. ..	2	2	13	9	365	27	1,317	12
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	9	20	236	246	7,099	1,232	30,743	285
Banana .. ..	2	2	25	27	904	154	3,210	27
Gladstone .. ..	2	2	34	29	1,206	242	5,626	37
Mount Morgan ..	1	2	27	27	925	191	6,278	40
Rockhampton ..	3	12	145	157	3,849	627	14,499	174
Taroom .. ..	1	2	5	6	215	18	1,130	7
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	14	100	100	3,802	563	13,761	108
Alpha .. ..	1	1	6	7	225	9	699	4
Barcaldine .. ..	2	2	15	18	581	56	2,211	18
Blackall .. ..	2	2	15	17	692	110	1,106	24
Clermont .. ..	2	2	12	10	390	62	1,786	10
Emerald .. ..	1	1	13	8	592	60	2,415	14
Longreach .. ..	3	4	26	25	967	220	3,165	28
Springure .. ..	1	1	7	9	301	41	1,330	9
Tambo .. ..	1	1	6	6	54	5	1,049	1
<i>Mackay</i> .. ..	1	7	82	55	2,902	198	7,277	132
Mackay .. ..	1	7	82	55	2,902	198	7,277	132

## QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- Patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Private Contributions.	Patients' Pay- ments.	Other.	Total.	On In- Patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
1,322,814	267	87,209	19,694	1,429,984	1,227,455	199,831	1,427,286	28 7
1,216,815	260	82,073	18,839	1,317,987	1,127,792	187,924	1,315,716	29 0
97,189	6	4,469	830	102,494	90,708	11,394	102,102	23 10
8,810	1	667	25	9,503	8,955	513	9,468	37 10
355,446	38	37,433	2,539	395,456	357,148	34,073	391,221	35 5
84,905	..	10,699	336	95,940	85,496	10,034	95,530	33 6
31,058	12	1,600	166	32,836	31,681	1,247	32,928	40 0
55,044	7	4,275	233	59,559	53,992	4,419	58,411	36 3
10,923	..	914	13	11,850	11,361	301	11,662	39 3
83,620	19	13,421	1,588	98,648	82,433	14,187	96,620	36 8
19,936	..	1,301	93	21,330	20,144	1,285	21,429	42 11
69,960	..	5,223	110	75,293	72,041	2,600	74,641	32 2
261,860	80	26,566	2,993	291,499	269,692	20,333	290,025	31 1
18,350	2	1,106	55	19,513	19,457	428	19,885	48 5
38,488	6	4,834	1,584	44,912	42,243	2,258	44,501	28 10
20,432	..	2,201	296	22,929	19,890	3,044	22,934	28 2
10,741	..	497	41	11,279	10,987	166	11,153	48 8
10,779	4	1,331	24	12,138	11,410	868	12,278	51 11
26,765	5	2,377	14	29,161	25,857	2,303	28,160	39 4
7,094	3	215	340	7,652	7,028	556	7,584	33 0
95,585	49	7,747	273	103,654	94,922	8,399	103,321	26 4
33,626	11	6,258	366	40,261	37,898	2,311	40,209	31 11
55,607	2	6,758	2,125	64,492	60,876	4,245	65,121	49 8
20,121	..	1,718	1,579	23,418	21,276	2,648	23,924	66 11
35,486	2	5,040	546	41,074	39,600	1,597	41,197	43 7
54,192	16	5,029	813	60,050	54,122	6,071	60,193	32 3
27,956	..	3,709	388	32,053	29,739	2,181	31,920	30 11
14,356	12	986	320	15,674	13,392	2,821	16,213	27 0
11,880	4	334	105	12,323	10,991	1,069	12,060	50 2
217,253	38	17,644	1,362	236,297	206,488	32,746	239,234	39 10
24,138	..	2,976	265	27,379	22,043	4,971	27,014	45 0
28,572	..	3,063	106	31,741	26,793	5,264	32,057	39 3
23,561	20	1,804	86	25,471	22,392	2,960	25,352	31 0
133,651	18	9,504	809	143,982	128,234	18,696	146,930	40 6
7,331	..	297	96	7,724	7,026	855	7,881	55 1
110,742	98	5,646	905	117,391	100,673	15,647	116,320	50 11
8,034	..	126	139	8,299	7,093	1,220	8,313	112 8
18,906	20	240	59	19,225	16,623	2,823	19,446	49 2
18,723	2	1,001	15	19,741	19,218	622	19,840	42 10
9,001	39	501	31	9,572	7,311	2,157	9,468	40 7
9,556	28	607	227	10,418	9,409	1,067	10,476	36 8
33,243	4	2,542	338	36,127	29,127	6,290	35,417	57 10
7,952	5	623	14	8,594	7,447	967	8,414	43 9
5,327	..	6	82	5,415	4,445	501	4,946	269 5
60,044	41	2,964	89	63,138	54,128	8,900	63,028	22 6
60,044	41	2,964	89	63,138	54,128	8,900	63,028	22 6

## 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.	
Townsville .. ..	8	24	247	209	10,706	1,770	41,365	393
Ayr .. ..	2	3	23	39	1,710	244	7,129	55
Bowen .. ..	3	6	58	44	2,376	312	12,993	70
Charters Towers ..	1	1	36	27	1,546	194	2,823	41
Townsville .. ..	2	14	130	99	5,074	1,020	18,420	227
Cairns .. ..	13	26	348	239	13,576	2,028	55,230	436
Atherton .. ..	3	3	65	44	2,370	390	11,749	80
Cairns .. ..	3	9	143	93	4,504	874	19,396	165
Innisfail .. ..	1	5	59	43	3,107	358	8,533	80
Mareeba .. ..	4	7	41	32	1,471	207	8,590	57
Mossman .. ..	1	1	21	12	566	78	3,541	22
Tully .. ..	1	1	19	15	1,558	121	3,421	32
Far Western .. ..	1	1	11	10	641	93	1,903	20
Winton .. ..	1	1	11	10	641	93	1,903	20
Peninsula .. ..	2	3	23	22	712	125	2,666	64
Cook .. ..	1	1	4	5	149	6	492	4
Thursday Island ..	1	2	19	17	563	119	2,174	60
North Western .. ..	12	9	78	88	3,808	407	18,459	113
Cloncurry .. ..	2	2	10	22	607	72	3,605	19
Etheridge .. ..	2	..	3	5	108	4	994	2
Hughenden .. ..	1	1	10	11	545	86	1,357	13
McKinlay .. ..	1	1	8	5	306	28	638	11
Mount Isa .. ..	2	3	32	27	1,664	167	9,622	47
Normanton .. ..	3	1	9	9	243	9	1,109	9
Richmond .. ..	1	1	6	9	335	41	1,134	12
Total Boards .. ..	113	382	3,782	2,852	123,207	24,484	409,772	5,089
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
Moreton .. ..	4	91	263	144	7,414	105	7,703	332
Mater Misericordiae	1	61	199	87	4,468	..	5,411	194
Mater Children's ..	1	28	55	21	2,881	..	2,292	78
Peel Is. Lazaret ..	1	1	4	34	65	..	..	56
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	5	2	..	105	..	4
Downs .. ..	1	15	42	20	2,122	..	1,095	61
St. Vincent's .. ..	1	15	42	20	2,122	..	1,095	61
Rockhampton .. ..	1	1	3	3	..	154	..	4
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	3	3	..	154	..	4
Townsville .. ..	1	..	4	1	83	..	..	73
Fantome Is. Lazaret	1	..	4	1	83	..	..	73
Far Western .. ..	1	..	1	2	13	2	104	1
Birdsville .. ..	1	..	1	2	13	2	104	1
Total Other .. ..	8	107	313	170	9,632	261	8,902	471
Total All Hospitals ..	121	489	4,095	3,022	132,839	24,745	418,674	5,560

*a* Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

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

## QUEENSLAND, 1948-49—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- Patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Private Contributions.	Patients' Pay- ments.	Other.	Total.	On In- Patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
263,171	43	17,020	1,188	281,422	227,360	48,840	276,200	31 8
40,595	1	1,607	89	42,292	36,726	5,487	42,213	36 10
57,353	..	3,828	295	61,476	44,185	14,487	58,672	34 7
28,022	..	3,712	98	31,832	27,718	4,594	32,312	36 8
137,201	42	7,873	706	145,822	118,731	24,272	143,003	28 7
308,581	37	19,146	1,866	329,630	293,155	33,447	326,602	36 10
50,057	10	3,219	421	53,707	49,057	5,157	54,214	33 10
129,819	..	8,998	747	139,564	123,408	16,142	139,550	40 11
56,429	6	3,935	449	60,819	55,088	2,739	57,827	37 7
37,055	11	1,549	145	38,760	33,016	5,475	38,491	31 10
16,485	6	269	55	16,815	14,369	2,431	16,800	35 1
18,736	4	1,176	49	19,965	18,217	1,503	19,720	31 4
16,593	..	941	182	17,716	16,024	1,467	17,491	43 11
16,593	..	941	182	17,716	16,024	1,467	17,491	43 11
31,053	8	385	204	31,650	28,478	2,150	30,628	24 7
4,324	8	72	20	4,424	4,064	435	4,499	58 6
26,729	..	313	184	27,226	24,414	1,715	26,129	22 5
101,478	13	5,288	2,259	109,038	90,901	18,177	109,078	44 1
19,604	4	1,278	159	21,045	16,255	5,168	21,423	47 1
4,363	1	10	8	4,382	2,942	994	3,936	110 10
16,389	..	1,503	44	17,936	14,945	3,102	18,047	63 2
6,936	..	510	66	7,512	7,295	298	7,593	36 3
34,878	..	1,324	1,780	37,982	32,389	5,763	38,152	37 9
9,027	3	130	61	9,221	7,600	1,205	8,805	43 8
10,281	5	533	141	10,960	9,475	1,647	11,122	43 2
3,158,834	681	232,029	36,219	3,427,763	2,986,500	425,927	3,412,427	32 2
109,014	3,481	32,289	1,168	145,952	45,359 <sup>c</sup>	<i>n</i>	183,587	<i>n</i>
47,312	1,831	27,441	993	77,577	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	104,849	<i>n</i>
18,666	1,400	2,982	51	23,099	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	33,379	<i>n</i>
42,226	..	..	..	42,226	42,226	..	42,226	41 1
810	250	1,866	124	3,050	3,133	..	3,133	45 0
8,969	521	13,859	1,771	25,120	27,992	..	27,992	25 2
8,969	521	13,859	1,771	25,120	27,992	..	27,992	25 2
755	63	1,409	113	2,340	2,485	..	2,485	33 6
755	63	1,409	113	2,340	2,485	..	2,485	33 6
9,506	..	..	..	9,506	9,506	..	9,506	7 2
9,506	..	..	..	9,506	9,506	..	9,506	7 2
22	409	..	4	435	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	427	<i>n</i>
22	409	..	4	435	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	427	<i>n</i>
128,266	4,474	47,557	3,056	183,353	85,342 <sup>c</sup>	<i>n</i>	223,997	23 7
3,287,100	5,155	279,586	39,275	3,611,116	3,071,842 <sup>c</sup>	425,927 <sup>c</sup>	3,636,424	31 10

<sup>c</sup> 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, 1949, 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 has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

Particulars of mental diseases hospitals in Queensland for the last ten years are shown in the following table. A feature of the figures is the growing proportion of female patients, which have increased each year while the number of male patients has remained steady. In the last twenty years, the proportion of female to total patients has risen from 38 to 48 per cent.

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expenditure.
		Medi-cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1939-40 <sup>a</sup>	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 <sup>b</sup>	5	10	682	4,855	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581
1948-49	4	11	731	4,881	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921

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

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

## 6. AMBULANCES.

Centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade are established in 80 districts of the State. With the exception of brigades controlled by local hospital boards, which numbered 10 at 1st July, 1949, the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

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

## 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.	£
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
1948-49	91	859	50,188	168,078	62	184,456	311,478

## 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30th June, 1949, there were 193 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 37 resident centres and 156 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 4 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 4 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Maternal and Child Welfare, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloneerrey area.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one 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 23 Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<b>Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	34	34	35	35	37
Sub-Centres .. No.	136	138	146	152	156
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor .. No.	3,208	2,666	2,724	3,046	2,781
New Cases Seen—					
Infants <sup>a</sup> .. No.	15,615	15,389	17,906	17,091	18,083
Expectant Mothers .. No.	1,259	1,036	1,120	1,122	997
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	342,985	352,726	370,946	396,380	392,010
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,266	1,145	1,254	1,190	1,018
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,680	1,441	1,723	1,928	1,461
New Born Babies Visited .. No.	20,827	20,246	23,611	22,875	22,912
Subsequent Visits .. No.	2,692	2,373	3,032	2,916	2,394
<b>Ante-Natal Clinics—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-Centres .. No.	8	7	5	6	4
New Cases Seen .. No.	409	422	309	286	214
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	1,944	1,459	1,569	1,552	1,188
Total Expenditure .. £	55,036	59,065	71,529	85,462	96,425

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

There are in Brisbane 2 creches and 6 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 1948-49, total receipts were £10,744, including £3,000 government aid.

During the last 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 53 institutions were available at 30th June, 1949, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 18 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 3 were State institutions, and 15 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Seven of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £470 from the Government.

The 28 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 1948-49. The number of State children in the 28 institutions at 30th June, 1949, was 641 boys and 361 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, 1948-49.

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	879	270	973	298	124,354	175,794
Other Benevolent Asylums	15	352	55	267	353	3,446	75,086
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	207 <sup>a</sup>	..	5 <sup>a</sup>	8 <sup>a</sup>	794	9,179
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	6	619	1	145	37	40,658	40,658
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	..	846	5	740	722	46,079	107,677
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	54	..	165	110	36,657	74,248
Total .. .. .	53	2,957	331	2,295	1,528	251,988	482,642

<sup>a</sup> Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1948-49, they supplied 43,179 beds for men and 10,605 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 5,050 children in the care of the Department at 30th June, 1949, and the following table shows where they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1943.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Inmates of Institutions ..	No. 1,019	No. 1,086	No. 1,046	No. 1,015	No. 1,020	No. 1,010
In Hospitals .. .. .	18	53	34	37	28	41
Boarded Out with Foster Mothers .. .. .	426	372	348	325	335	355
Boarded Out with Female Relatives .. .. .	3,353	3,166	3,234	3,350	3,340	3,255
Sent to Employers .. ..	315	327	323	324	310	262
Released on Probation ..	173	148	126	92	95	107
Miscellaneous .. .. .	18	19	22	..	18	20
Total .. .. .	5,322	5,171	5,133	5,143	5,146	5,050

*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. 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.

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

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 397,383 in 1949. 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 £41,694,000 in 1948-49.

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.
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
1948-49	6,792	5,677	16,086	27,598	56,153	5,941,139	10.8	38.0

*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, 1949:—Western Australia, 421 and 477; New South Wales, 432 and 425; Tasmania, 394 and 452; Queensland, 398 and 441; South Australia, 351 and 409; and Victoria, 316 and 361.

## INVALID AND AGE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

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 <sup>c</sup>	19,426	16,095	48,194	83,747	167,462	17,489,106	11.3	42.1
Victoria	7,779	7,796	26,178	55,575	97,328	10,244,132	7.3	38.2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>6,792</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>16,086</b>	<b>27,598</b>	<b>56,153</b>	<b>5,941,139</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>
S. Aust. <sup>d</sup>	2,404	2,583	9,377	19,881	34,245	3,584,978	7.3	42.6
W. Aust.	2,337	2,003	9,019	14,720	28,079	2,921,040	8.1	44.6
Tasmania	1,575	1,589	3,949	7,003	14,116	1,513,285	11.7	44.6
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>40,313</b>	<b>35,743</b>	<b>112,803</b>	<b>208,524</b>	<b>397,383</b>	<b>41,693,680</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>

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

*c* Including Australian Capital Territory.

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

*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 eight 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.
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
1948-49	28,083	27,570	444,387	16 2 4	982

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1948-49 are shown below.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup>	67,534	1,070,126	6 11
Victoria	46,309	732,621	6 11
Queensland	27,570	444,387	7 10
South Australia <sup>b</sup>	16,381	230,410	7 8
Western Australia	13,107	209,017	8 0
Tasmania	6,984	111,529	8 4
Total	177,955 <sup>c</sup>	2,828,849 <sup>c</sup>	7 3

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

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

<sup>c</sup> Including 70 claims, amounting to £759, 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, 1948-49.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>c</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	24,994	32,190	10,350	67,534	68,307
Victoria .. .. .	17,309	22,665	6,335	46,309	46,883
<b>Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>9,303</b>	<b>12,823</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>27,570</b>	<b>27,882</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	6,015	8,050	2,316	16,381	16,572
Western Australia .. .. .	4,503	6,541	2,063	13,107	13,265
Tasmania .. .. .	2,333	3,212	1,439	6,984	7,071
Abroad .. .. .	42	24	4	70	72
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>64,499</b>	<b>85,505</b>	<b>27,951</b>	<b>177,955</b>	<b>180,052</b>

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

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

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Tasmania (33·4 per cent.). In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions were 33·7 and 34·4 per cent. respectively, and in the other States about 37 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with three or more children (20·6 per cent.), followed by Queensland (19·7 per cent.).

## 12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

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

## CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1949.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>c</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>c</i>	Amount Paid, 1948-49. <i>d</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	247,027	426,991	139	1·73	37 14 1	9,313,460
Victoria ..	157,625	265,672	126	1·69	39 0 10	6,153,650
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>94,206</b>	<b>177,126</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>1·88</b>	<b>42 14 5</b>	<b>4,024,422</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup>	53,827	90,239	133	1·68	37 7 6	2,011,816
W. Australia	45,194	79,693	153	1·76	40 1 0	1,809,928
Tasmania ..	22,872	44,170	165	1·93	44 1 11	1,008,526
Abroad ..	68	103	..	1·51	23 13 10	1,611
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>620,819</b>	<b>1,083,994</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1·75</b>	<b>39 3 7</b>	<b>24,323,413</b>

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

<sup>c</sup> Excluding 21,305 endowed children in approved institutions.

<sup>d</sup> 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 1948-49 are shown below.

## WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1949.

State.	Pensions Current, <sup>e</sup>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1948-49.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup>	17,402	56	7,751	1 19 11	1,761,978	11 5
Victoria ..	11,164	52	3,916	1 19 4	1,120,589	10 7
Queensland	<b>6,879</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>2 0 10</b>	<b>719,521</b>	<b>12 8</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup>	3,514	51	1,328	1 10 5	364,211	10 9
W. Australia	2,883	54	1,213	2 0 2	280,360	10 9
Tasmania ..	1,409	52	658	1 19 2	141,809	10 7
Total ..	43,251	55	17,891	1 19 10	4,388,468	11 3

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

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

<sup>c</sup> Excluding 11 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.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.				
								No.	No.	£	s.
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
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2	5	9	1	2	9	45.4	1,829

*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, 1948-49.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.					
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.				
						No.	No.	£	s.
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	62,552	101,689	6,713,900	2	6	7	1	3	11
Victoria ..	44,025	69,223	5,249,295	2	8	7	1	7	9
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>19,395</b>	<b>32,162</b>	<b>2,074,951</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
S. Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	14,959	26,325	1,717,225	2	11	2	1	3	0
W. Australia ..	16,935	29,850	1,758,028	2	3	11	1	0	10
Tasmania ..	6,372	11,221	908,734	3	5	11	1	5	10
United Kingdom	1,486	3,062	301,420	2	19	2	2	12	2
Elsewhere ..	392	467	30,939	2	5	9	1	19	5
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>166,116</b>	<b>273,999</b>	<b>18,754,492<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>

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

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

<sup>c</sup> £9,761,608 for 1914-1918 War, and £8,992,884 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, 1949.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

Social Service.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total. <i>c</i>
Invalid and Age Pensions ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Widows' Pensions ..	17,489	10,244	5,941	3,585	2,921	1,514	41,694
Funeral Benefits ..	1,762	1,121	720	364	280	142	4,389
Maternity Allowances ..	110	66	31	21	16	9	253
Child Endowment ..	1,070	733	444	260	209	112	2,829
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	9,313	6,154	4,024	2,012	1,810	1,008	24,323
Hospital Benefits ..	379	250	229	84	82	46	1,070
Tuberculosis Benefits ..	2,202	1,463	993	507	490	230	5,885
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	68	36	7	15	11	14	151
Community Rehabilitation ..	98	22	4	5	12	8	149
War Pensions ..	6	10	5	8	3	2	34
Service Pensions ..	6,714	5,249	2,075	1,717	1,758	909	18,754
	442	323	226	142	150	46	1,329
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>39,653</b>	<b>25,671</b>	<b>14,699</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>7,742</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>100,860</b>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Total per Head of Population ..</b>	<b>12 17 3</b>	<b>12 2 11</b>	<b>12 19 1</b>	<b>12 17 3</b>	<b>14 16 6</b>	<b>15 1 2</b>	<b>12 18 8</b>

*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.

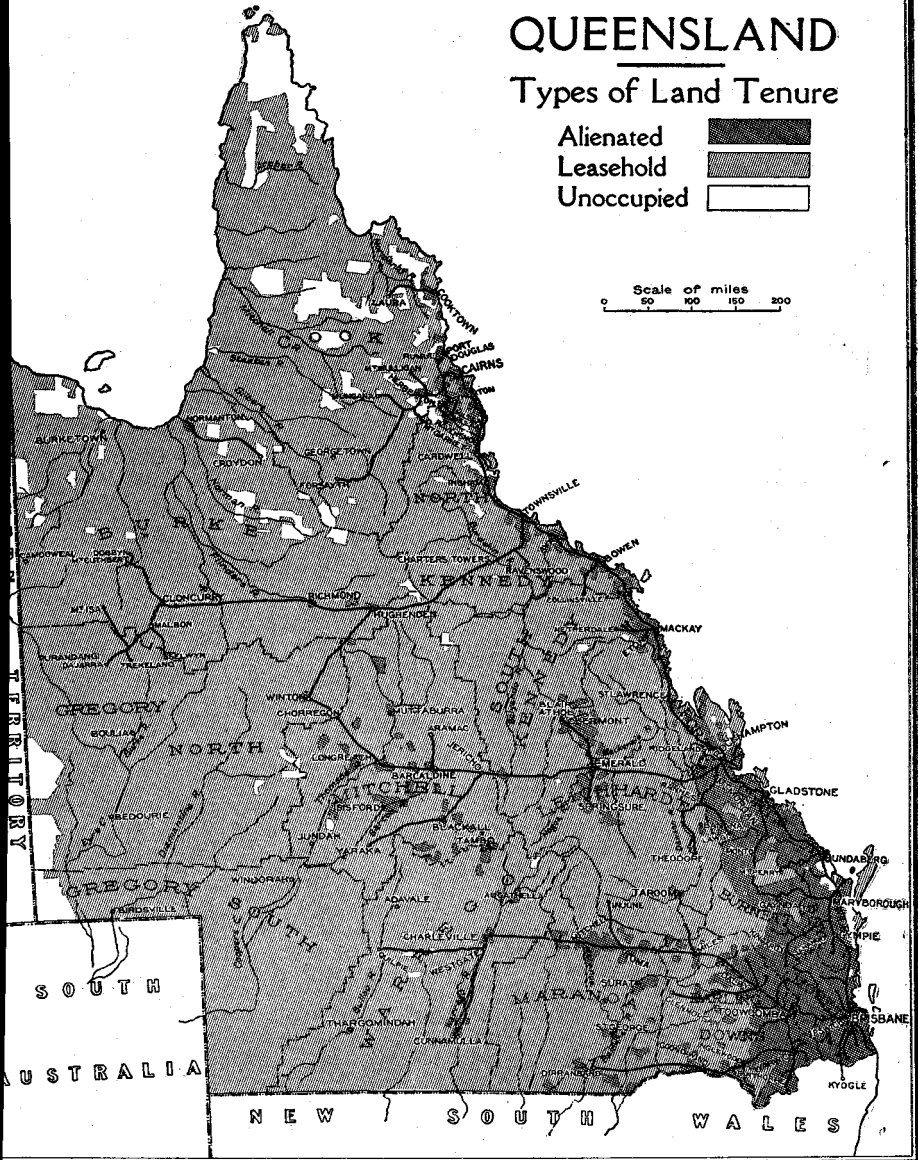
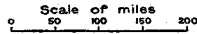
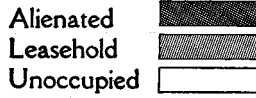
The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
<b>Alienated—</b>					
By Purchase .. ..	22,106	22,326	22,563	22,757	23,031
Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation..	5,605	5,366	5,118	4,921	4,639
<b>Total Alienated ..</b>	<b>27,803</b>	<b>27,784</b>	<b>27,773</b>	<b>27,770</b>	<b>27,762</b>
Pastoral Leases .. ..	248,626	243,802	243,174	243,522	243,244
Occupation Licenses ..	13,914	17,986	17,499	17,001	18,531
Grazing Farms and Home- steads .. ..	82,895	83,249	83,614	84,256	84,705
Perpetual Leases .. ..	6,391	6,406	6,423	6,465	6,507
Prickly Pear Leases ..	24	11	11	..	..
Forest Grazing Leases ..	1,974	1,973	2,104	1,919	1,792
Under Mining Acts ..	460	452	464	471	466
Leases for Special Purposes	865	898	1,144	1,355	1,490
<b>Total Occupied ..</b>	<b>382,952</b>	<b>382,561</b>	<b>382,206</b>	<b>382,759</b>	<b>384,497</b>
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,425	3,436	3,454	3,480	3,498
Reserved for Public Purposes	16,355	16,619	16,807	17,264	17,335
Unoccupied and Unreserved	26,388	26,504	26,653	25,617	23,790
<b>Total Area ..</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>

# QUEENSLAND

## Types of Land Tenure



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 126.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1948.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. <sup>a</sup>	50,880,794	14,885,612	116,405,060	15,865,654	198,037,120	33.21
Vic. . .	29,767,882	2,921,903	8,997,091	14,558,884	56,245,760	58.12
Q'land	<b>22,849,227</b>	<b>4,921,093</b>	<b>354,988,740</b>	<b>46,360,940</b>	<b>429,120,000</b>	<b>6.47</b>
S.A. . .	12,733,476	1,221,666	136,996,389	92,293,269	243,244,800	5.74
W.A. <sup>a</sup>	20,694,582	11,585,374	223,691,026	368,617,818	624,588,800	5.17
Tas. . .	6,110,902	376,949	2,685,521	7,604,628	16,778,000	38.67
N.T. <sup>a</sup> . .	455,322	..	158,437,388	176,224,090	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. <sup>b</sup>	63,635	41,056	305,094	191,015	600,800	17.43
Total	143,555,820	35,953,653	1,002,506,309	721,716,298	1,903,732,080	9.43

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1949.

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

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

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	389,128	395,875	389,958	400,595	396,311
Grazing ..	492,590	502,656	532,468	555,850	586,084
Perpetual Leases	73,752	72,850	77,537	79,709	81,672
Special ..	27,739	29,103	28,529	31,902	34,543
Total ..	983,209	1,000,484	1,028,492	1,068,056	1,098,610
Sales ..	85,129	79,229	78,022	80,579	69,504
Other—					
Surveys ..	6,191	4,899	7,165	8,619	10,313
Other ..	24,519	28,124	30,062	33,691	40,517
Total ..	30,710	33,023	37,227	42,310	50,830
Total Revenue	1,099,048	1,112,736	1,143,741	1,190,945	1,218,944

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

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

*Development of Water Resources.*—The *Land and Water Resources Development Act, 1943*, set up a State instrumentality to function continuously as an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to further the objects of the Act which are to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources in a manner calculated best to increase the population, settlement, and development of the State.

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

*Major Projects.*—Investigations are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation. The biggest of these is the Burdekin project, under the general control of the Burdekin River Authority, and involving the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth, and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream, from which water will be delivered through main and subsidiary supply channels to the irrigable land. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam. An Irrigation Area has been established at Clare, about 27 miles from the river mouth, where returned servicemen are being settled on irrigated tobacco farms. Water is pumped from the river at central pumping stations, and delivered to the farms through a channel system which will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin scheme.

Investigations are proceeding for an irrigation scheme in the Mareeba-Dimbulah area, where a regulated flow of water is to be supplied from a dam on the Walsh River, and possibly later from a dam on the Barron River also.

The possibility of major schemes in the Dawson Valley and on the Nogoia River near Emerald has also been investigated. In the Dawson Valley, an Irrigation Area was established at Theodore some 25 years ago, and an area of about 2,000 acres is irrigated from a central pumping station with a channel distribution system. Water is stored by two weirs on the Dawson River, and a third is under construction.

These and other major projects will be undertaken in accordance with the overall programme of development of the State's water resources.

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

*Area Under Irrigation.*—The following table gives estimates of the area irrigated in each statistical division, dissected according to the principal crops using irrigation. The figures have been supplied by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply, and are based on its records of

waterworks licenses. They differ from those shown in the table on page 133 because they are for a different season, and, being based on areas licensed for irrigation, they do not necessarily represent areas actually irrigated.

AREAS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	To-bacco.	Cot-ton.	Other.	Total. <i>a</i>
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton .. ..	..	15,000	800	..	20	18,000	33,820
Maryborough ..	9,000	1,650	1,250	10	130	3,050	15,090
Downs .. ..	..	650	100	2,000	10	1,800	4,560
Roma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Western ..	..	..	10	..	..	10	20
Rockhampton ..	10	800	150	..	200	2,200	3,360
Central Western ..	..	40	20	..	..	100	160
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mackay .. ..	2,400	200	30	..	..	40	2,670
Townsville .. ..	30,500	3,150	520	100	40	270	34,580
Cairns .. ..	790	560	100	1,460	..	140	3,050
Peninsula .. ..	..	20	10	20	..	..	50
North Western ..	..	10	10	..	..	..	20
<b>Total Queensland</b>	<b>42,700</b>	<b>22,080</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>25,610</b>	<b>97,380</b>

*a* In addition, the Department's records showed 1,100 acres of pasture land under irrigation, 500 acres of which were in Moreton Statistical Division.

The total area under agriculture in Queensland is approximately 2,000,000 acres, of which less than 100,000 acres are irrigated, that is, about 5 per cent. of the total. However, the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply estimates that the production from irrigated areas is over 30 per cent. of the value of all agricultural production.

*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 current figures are now revised every five years.

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
1943 .. ..	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
1948 .. ..	1,439	685	2,124	227,780 <sup>a</sup>	3,190	700
1949 <i>a</i> .. ..	1,463	712	2,176	221,484	3,234	825

*a* Estimated.

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

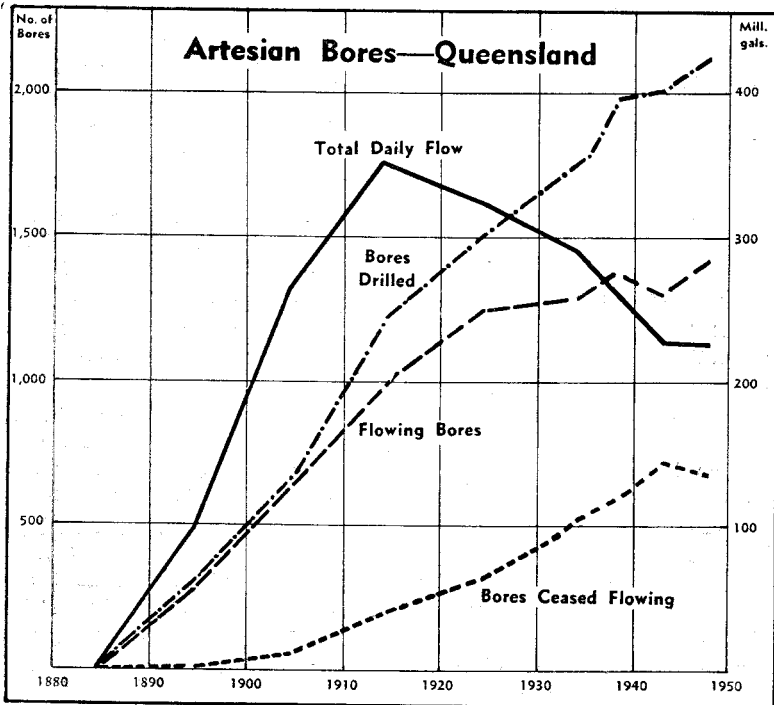


The diagram below shows the history of artesian bores since 1884. It will be seen that, although the number of new bores put down each year has remained fairly steady, the number of bores ceasing to flow has increased sufficiently to prevent any substantial increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle 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 in 1949 was only 825 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. 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 inland from 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 obtained by pumping. Artesian bores are drilled to a lower level where pressure forces the water to the surface.

At 31st December, 1949, there were 2,310 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,051,783 feet, while at the same date there were 6,656 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,283,491 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 372 feet, compared with 1,486 feet for artesian bores.

*Irrigation on Rural Holdings.*—As part of the annual collection of statistics of rural production in 1949-50, particulars of crops irrigated were obtained. According to the returns, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 4,064 holdings, or 9·8 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 87,298 acres, or 4·2 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 3,245 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 22·3 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1948-49.

## CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1948-49.			1949-50.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	369,362	49,153	13·3	383,705	48,974	12·8
Vegetables ..	64,863	17,570	27·1	64,790	17,852	27·6
Fruit ..	41,000	2,852	7·0	39,121	2,562	6·5
Tobacco ..	1,678	1,453	86·6	2,677	1,940	72·5
Cotton ..	6,222	177	2·8	2,688	212	7·9
Other ..	1,469,370	19,708	1·3	1,563,937	15,758	1·0
All Crops ..	1,952,495	90,913	4·7	2,056,918	87,298	4·2

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1949-50, on 2,045 holdings, 57,315 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 1,778 holdings, 28,493 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 51 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 205 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 156 irrigators on 4,136 acres, while the remaining 34 irrigators did not specify the source of water used on their 394 acres.

Only 2,760 acres were irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Amongst power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 51,770 acres and electric motors for 33,150 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and in the Ayr sugar district.

Spray lines were used to distribute water over 33,011 acres, chiefly vegetable crops in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions. Channels or furrows were used over 45,188 acres, and water was applied to 6,182 acres by flooding.

## 6. FORESTRY.

The Sub-Department of Forestry 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	3,316	3,403	3,457	3,778	4,022
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,068	3,041	3,092	3,140	3,118
National Parks .. .. .	706	706	708	729	731
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries .. .. .	23	23	23	26	26
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	33	33	35	38	41
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration .. .. .	431	436	455	485	502
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs .. .. . S. Ft.	192,743	189,550	220,257	204,086	207,603
Sleepers .. .. . Pieces	438	550	398	442	439
R'way Timbers { S. Ft.	714	639	825	515	361
{ Lin. Ft.	552	103	120	149	125
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	104	23	205	45	104
{ Lin. Ft.	3	3	3	4	1
House Blocks and Poles .. .. . Lin. Ft.	677	602	864	761	748
Fencing Timber { Pieces	65	260	370	282	322
{ Lin. Ft.	39	107	141	121	203
Mining Timber { Pieces	105	137	153	151	102
{ Lin. Ft.	531	376	523	573	522
Fuel .. .. . Tons	124	110	126	100	41
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys .. .. .	23	33	226	154	237
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. .. .	6,017	6,050	6,276	6,430	6,667
Finance—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Receipts, Sales of Timber	1,145	872	981	998	1,021
Receipts, Other .. .. .	11	10	9	9	10
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber ..	640	592	586	589	626
Reforestation <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	113	195	403	510	692
National Parks .. .. .	3	7	23	24	35
Administration, &c. ..	53	70	89	107	131
Access Roads <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	33	21	42	52	69
Resumption of Timberlands	16	19	18	22	16

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

<sup>b</sup> 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, Kileoy, 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. Research work is being carried out in North Queensland to determine the best silvicultural technique for forest regeneration or re-establishment in this region.

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, 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 timber 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 on fires are developed where possible. Firelines and breaks are also constructed to serve as a basis for fire fighting—in jungle country green breaks and ploughed lines are used—in coastal hardwood forest, green breaks only—and in the western forests, where visibility is essential, cleared breaks replace the green breaks.

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.

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1949, was 2,182.

#### 7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

Queensland's general local administration is in the hands of Local Authorities (134 at the end of 1950—see page 33), 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.

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. 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.

The table below gives particulars of the 18 regions adopted for regional planning. For a fuller account of the work of the committee which recommended them, see pages 131 and 132 of the 1949 *Year Book*.

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS.<sup>a</sup>

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE; Towns—REDCLIFFE;  
Shires—Albert.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1949.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1949.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
<i>Region: East Moreton. Area: 4,462 sq. miles.</i>					
BRISBANE ..	424,000	1,101.3	Kilcoy .. ..	2,670	4.8
REDCLIFFE ..	9,900	825.0	Landsborough ..	6,770	15.7
SOUTH COAST ..	15,250	265.2	Maroochy .. ..	15,800	35.2
Albert .. ..	7,490	14.7	Pine .. ..	4,950	17.1
Beaudesert ..	9,250	8.0	Redland .. ..	5,590	41.4
Caboottle ..	5,860	12.1			
			Total .. ..	507,530	113.7
<i>Region: West Moreton. Area: 3,709 sq. miles.</i>					
IPSWICH .. ..	33,400	730.1	Laidley .. ..	4,870	18.0
Boonah .. ..	6,380	11.0	Moreton .. ..	8,810	12.7
Esk <sup>b</sup> .. ..	7,340	4.9			
Gatton .. ..	6,700	10.9	Total .. ..	67,500	18.2
<i>Region: Wide Bay. Area: 17,443 sq. miles.</i>					
BUNDBERG ..	16,400	1,214.8	Mundubbera ..	2,100	1.3
GYMPIE .. ..	8,560	1,222.9	Murgon .. ..	3,910	14.5
MARYBOROUGH	15,500	2,066.7	Nanango .. ..	4,350	6.4
Biggenden ..	2,230	4.3	Noosa .. ..	6,200	18.7
Burrum .. ..	8,100	5.3	Perry .. ..	610	0.7
Eidsvold .. ..	1,340	0.7	Tiaro .. ..	2,750	3.2
Gayndah .. ..	3,550	3.3	Widgee .. ..	8,100	7.2
Gooburrum ..	4,100	8.5	Wondai .. ..	4,820	3.5
Isis .. ..	3,750	5.5	Woocoo .. ..	790	1.3
Kilkivan .. ..	4,260	3.4	Woongarra ..	3,390	13.5
Kingaroy .. ..	8,430	9.0			
Kolan .. ..	2,580	2.5	Total .. ..	115,820	6.6
<i>Region: Southern Downs. Area: 5,117 sq. miles.</i>					
WARWICK .. ..	7,350	1,050.0	Rosenthal .. ..	2,020	2.6
Allora .. ..	2,250	8.3	Stanthorpe ..	7,550	7.3
Glengallan ..	5,350	7.9			
Inglewood ..	4,080	1.7	Total .. ..	28,600	5.6
<i>Region: Central Downs. Area: 5,044 sq. miles.</i>					
TOOWOOMBA ..	36,500	829.5	Millmerran ..	3,150	1.8
Cambooya ..	2,020	8.3	Pittsworth ..	3,660	8.7
Clifton .. ..	2,870	8.4	Rosalie .. ..	6,950	8.2
Crow's Nest ..	4,070	6.3			
Jondaryan ..	5,360	7.2	Total .. ..	64,580	12.8

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

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1949.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1949.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region : <i>Western Downs.</i> Area : 19,286 sq. miles.					
DALBY .. .. .	4,550	827.3	Taroom .. .. .	1,980	0.3
Chinchilla .. .. .	5,380	1.6	Wambo .. .. .	5,800	2.6
Murilla .. .. .	2,600	1.1			
Tara .. .. .	2,370	0.5	Total .. .. .	22,680	1.2
Region : <i>Border Plains.</i> Area : 17,516 sq. miles.					
GOONDIWINDI .. .. .	2,600	472.7	Waggamba .. .. .	2,680	0.5
Balonne .. .. .	4,160	0.3	Total .. .. .	9,440	0.5
Region : <i>Maranoa.</i> Area : 22,765 sq. miles.					
ROMA .. .. .	3,930	131.0	Bungil .. .. .	2,130	0.4
Bendemere .. .. .	1,530	1.0	Warroo .. .. .	1,440	0.3
Booringa .. .. .	2,620	0.2	Total .. .. .	11,650	0.5
Region : <i>Warrego.</i> Area : 90,169 sq. miles.					
CHARLEVILLE .. .. .	3,530	121.7	Paroo .. .. .	3,170	0.2
Bulloo .. .. .	400	0.01	Quilpie .. .. .	1,970	0.1
Murweh .. .. .	2,550	0.2	Total .. .. .	11,620	0.1
Region : <i>Capricornia.</i> Area : 32,512 sq. miles.					
ROCKHAMPTON	36,000	610.2	Livingstone .. .. .	6,650	1.3
GLADSTONE .. .. .	5,730	424.4	Miriam Vale .. .. .	1,820	1.3
Banana .. .. .	8,050	1.3	Monto .. .. .	4,500	2.7
Broadsound .. .. .	1,420	0.2	Mount Morgan .. .. .	5,080	26.1
Calliope .. .. .	3,940	1.6	Theodore <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	590	9.8
Duarina .. .. .	1,900	0.3	Total .. .. .	79,580	2.4
Fitzroy .. .. .	3,900	2.0			
Region : <i>Central Highlands.</i> Area : 37,280 sq. miles.					
Bauhinia .. .. .	1,430	0.1	Jericho .. .. .	1,480	0.2
Belyando .. .. .	3,140	0.3	Peak Downs .. .. .	1,040	0.3
Emerald .. .. .	2,320	0.5	Total .. .. .	9,410	0.3
Region : <i>Western Plains.</i> Area : 119,720 sq. miles.					
Aramac .. .. .	1,610	0.2	Isisford .. .. .	680	0.2
Barcaldine .. .. .	2,120	0.7	Longreach .. .. .	4,150	0.5
Barcoo .. .. .	840	0.04	Tambo .. .. .	900	0.2
Blackall .. .. .	2,510	0.4	Winton .. .. .	2,520	0.1
Diamantina .. .. .	210	0.01	Total .. .. .	16,020	0.1
Iffracombe .. .. .	480	0.2			



REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS<sup>a</sup>—continued.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1949.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1949.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region : <i>Pioneer</i> . Area : 6,382 sq. miles.					
MACKAY .. .. .	13,900	1,985·7	Pioneer .. .. .	12,000	10·2
Mirani .. .. .	4,680	5·7	Sarina .. .. .	3,420	6·3
Nebo .. .. .	550	0·1			
			Total .. .. .	34,550	5·4
Region : <i>Port Denison</i> . Area : 9,750 sq. miles.					
BOWEN .. .. .	3,350	705·3	Wangaratta .. .. .	4,700	0·5
Proserpine .. .. .	3,850	4·6			
			Total .. .. .	11,900	1·2
Region : <i>Burdekin</i> . Area : 32,462 sq. miles.					
CHARTERS TRS.	7,610	330·9	Hinchinbrook .. .. .	9,300	7·7
TOWNSVILLE	35,200	510·1	Thuringowa .. .. .	2,450	1·6
Ayr .. .. .	12,700	6·4			
Dalrymple .. .. .	2,310	0·1	Total .. .. .	69,570	2·1
Region : <i>Northern</i> . Area : 91,159 sq. miles.					
CAIRNS .. .. .	17,300	1,214·0	Etheridge .. .. .	850	0·1
Atherton .. .. .	4,470	19·0	Herberton .. .. .	3,300	1·3
Cardwell .. .. .	4,720	3·9	Johnstone .. .. .	12,600	21·5
Cook .. .. .	1,190	0·02	Mareeba .. .. .	6,400	0·3
Douglas .. .. .	2,500	3·3	Mulgrave .. .. .	10,750	15·6
Eacham .. .. .	3,800	8·5			
			Total .. .. .	67,880	0·7
Region : <i>North-Western</i> . Area : 100,556 sq. miles.					
HUGHENDEN .. .. .	1,820	70·0	Flinders .. .. .	1,570	0·1
Barkly Tableland	380	0·03	McKinlay .. .. .	1,630	0·1
Boulia .. .. .	680	0·03	Wyangarie .. .. .	1,480	0·2
Cloncurry .. .. .	6,350	0·3			
			Total .. .. .	13,910	0·1
Region : <i>The Gulf</i> . Area : 54,080 sq. miles.					
Burke .. .. .	250	0·01	Croydon .. .. .	160	0·01
Carpentaria .. .. .	610	0·02			
			Total .. .. .	1,020	0·02

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Including Somerset Dam township, which is excluded from Esk Shire for administrative purposes.

<sup>c</sup> Irrigation Area, not incorporated in any Local Authority Area.

## 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 wheat, green fodder, maize, hay, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas are usually the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands is seen from the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and offer little or no scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with 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. <i>a</i>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.				
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
1950 .. ..	43,160	5,147	20,171	68,478
FEMALES.				
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
1950 .. ..	10,851	5,096	3,467	19,414
TOTAL.				
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
1950 .. ..	54,011	10,243	23,638	87,892

*a* Including share-farmers.

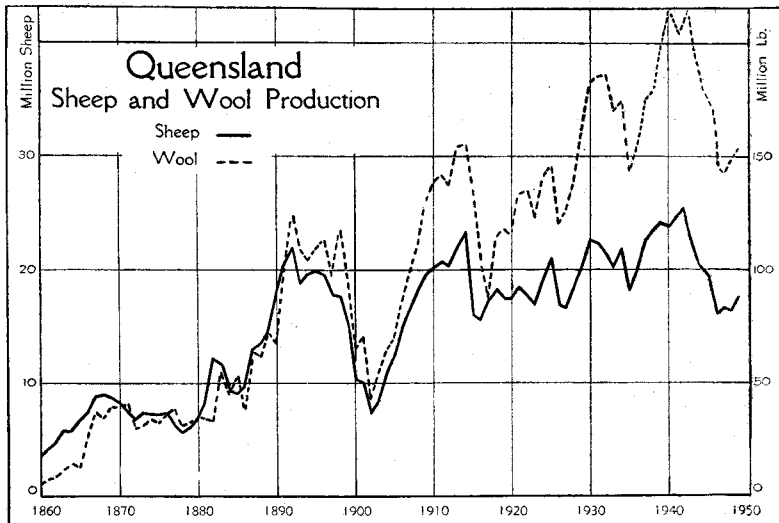
The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £6,898,754 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1950. In addition, £7,733,662 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1950, 20,811 males and 1,155 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

## 2. LIVE STOCK.

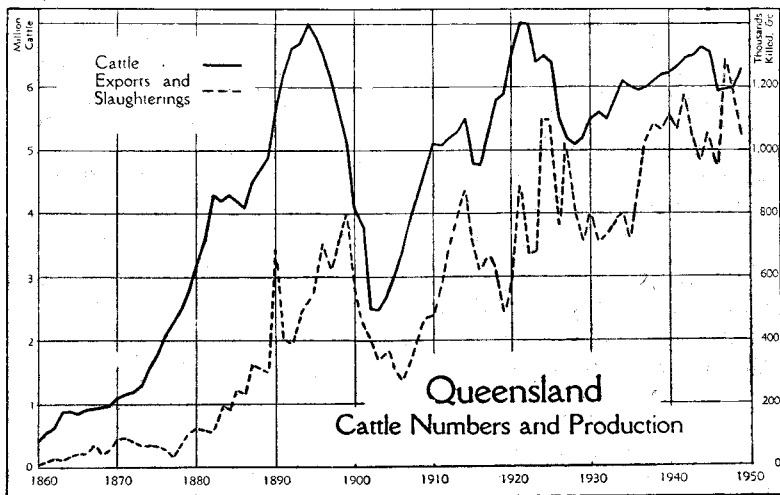
More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west 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, 1950, 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 143 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.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Horses.</i>					
Draught over 1 Year .. ..	139,209	125,983	122,091	113,031	107,768
Other over 1 Yr.	210,038	202,268	198,980	197,127	194,743
Foals under 1 Yr.	18,110	14,921	14,510	14,549	14,750
Total Horses ..	367,357	343,172	335,581	324,707	317,261
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Cows and Heifers	2,210,965	1,997,573	2,017,523	2,081,487	2,251,542
Calves under 1 Yr.	779,805	591,661	702,199	766,345	844,263
Bulls .. ..	69,243	62,589	64,714	65,629	69,683
Other .. ..	2,039,496	1,961,340	1,808,460	1,655,505	1,706,530
Total Beef Cattle	5,099,509	4,613,163	4,592,896	4,568,966	4,872,018
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Cows Milking ..	714,800	653,940	694,244	700,908	693,413
Cows Dry .. ..	273,035	237,247	228,778	229,558	233,883
Heifers .. ..	254,236	232,086	213,451	225,756	234,317
Calves under 1 Yr.	171,318	135,733	171,934	172,327	172,269
Bulls .. ..	29,312	28,177	27,853	28,269	27,965
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	..	44,939	46,304	66,013	70,913
Total Dairy Cattle	1,442,701	1,332,122	1,382,564	1,422,831	1,432,760
Total All Cattle	6,542,210	5,945,285	5,975,460	5,991,797	6,304,778
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Lambs & Hoggets	2,685,390	1,705,923	3,264,821	2,745,489	3,372,276
Rams .. ..	234,682	210,382	205,964	217,459	217,546
Breeding Ewes	8,221,509	7,565,416	7,604,566	7,324,116	7,501,191
Other Ewes ..	1,480,913	1,112,079	766,405	1,053,321	952,778
Wethers .. ..	6,321,268	5,490,540	4,900,873	5,158,572	5,538,361
Total Sheep ..	18,943,762	16,084,340	16,742,629	16,498,957	17,582,152
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars .. ..	11,220	10,265	10,923	11,419	11,484
Breeding Sows ..	45,909	40,096	48,411	49,281	46,964
Baconers and Porkers ..	136,029	106,226	107,717	120,892	120,574
Backfatters ..	5,586	4,287	3,931	4,523	4,573
Stores .. ..	103,890	87,191	86,358	99,896	87,763
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	112,777	92,085	120,762	121,311	120,478
Total Pigs ..	415,411	340,150	378,102	407,322	391,836

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

Cattle numbers reached a peak of 6,623,112 in 1945. This figure had been exceeded only in 1921 and 1922, and in 1893 to 1895. Bad seasonal conditions caused a decrease of 678,000 in the two years to March, 1947, and the next two years saw a recovery of only 47,000. In the twelve months to 31st March, 1950, however, the increase was 313,000.

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 658,000, and, following a decrease of 244,000 in the next twelve months, there was an increase of 1,083,000 in the year ended 31st March, 1950.

*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, 1949.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	357,764	3,252,752	50,404,000	375,312
Victoria .. ..	213,090	2,224,543	19,170,312	223,823
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>324,707</b>	<b>5,991,797</b>	<b>16,498,957</b>	<b>407,322</b>
South Australia ..	94,071	461,086	9,365,713	71,427
Western Australia	68,521	864,131	10,872,540	80,689
Tasmania .. ..	22,207	266,419	2,160,009	36,996
N. Territory <sup>a</sup> ..	33,197	1,052,811	25,791	384
A. C. Territory ..	943	10,071	238,110	468
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>1,114,500</b>	<b>14,123,610</b>	<b>108,735,432</b>	<b>1,196,321</b>
<b>% Q'land of Total</b>	<b>29·1</b>	<b>42·4</b>	<b>15·2</b>	<b>34·1</b>

<sup>a</sup> At 31st December, 1948.

*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 146 and 147.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1949.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. ..	44,826	565,795	5,116	122,021
Maryborough ..	41,039	740,145	1,513	112,815
Downs .. ..	45,143	736,329	2,575,501	103,819
Roma .. ..	15,620	290,026	3,021,210	2,910
South Western ..	13,012	212,024	3,282,787	287
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>159,640</i>	<i>2,544,319</i>	<i>8,886,127</i>	<i>341,852</i>
Rockhampton ..	34,716	1,051,228	58,640	43,460
Central Western ..	22,927	398,288	3,377,573	1,269
Far Western ..	11,582	210,473	1,574,394	115
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>69,225</i>	<i>1,659,989</i>	<i>5,010,607</i>	<i>44,844</i>
Mackay .. ..	17,125	118,791	1,070	1,754
Townsville .. ..	18,657	411,760	1,956	4,876
Cairns .. ..	19,019	180,115	396	13,599
Peninsula .. ..	4,166	75,794	..	20
North Western ..	36,875	1,001,029	2,598,801	377
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>95,842</i>	<i>1,787,489</i>	<i>2,602,223</i>	<i>20,626</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b> ..	<b>324,707</b>	<b>5,991,797</b>	<b>16,498,957</b>	<b>407,322</b>

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

## LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

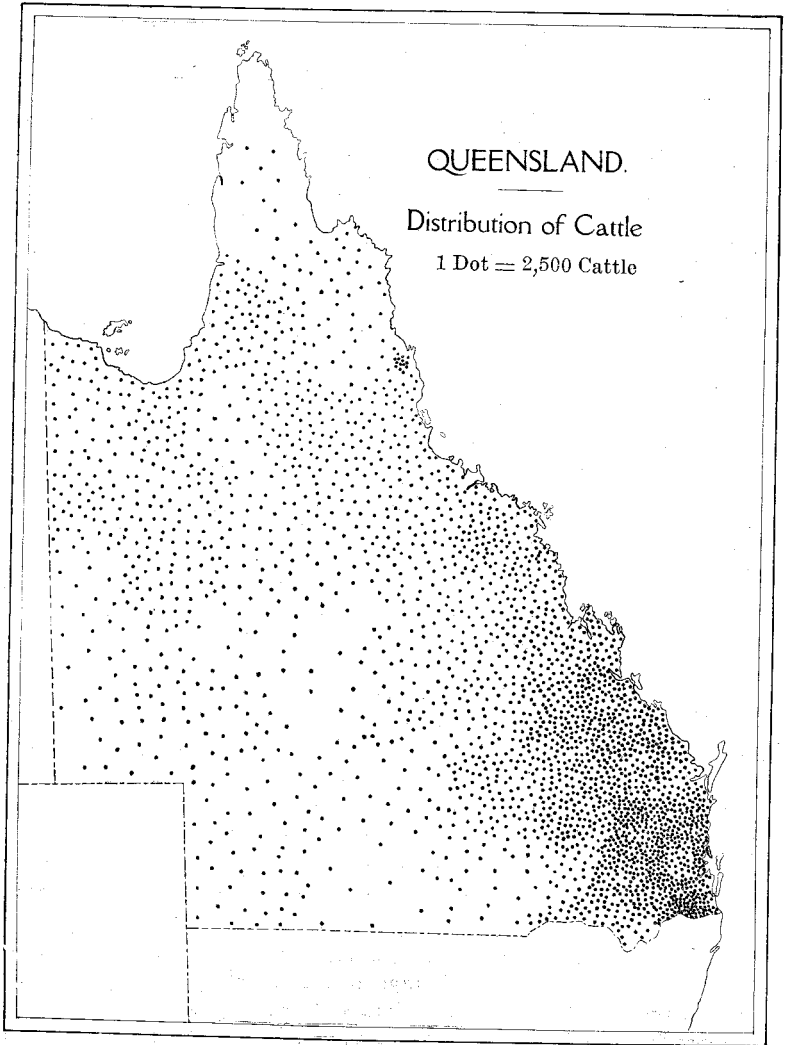
Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.				Pigs.
	Slaughtering (incl. Calves).	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Slaughtering.	Slaughtering.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1940 ..	1,263,059	9,337,131	4,508,724	48·3	1,305,953	711,557
1941 ..	1,074,137	8,863,084	4,699,384	53·0	1,357,726	722,903
1942 ..	1,079,822	8,389,036	4,442,189	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
1949 ..	1,100,775	6,847,643	3,869,703	56·5	1,011,985	516,637

Deaths of stock from drought and other causes were recorded in 1949-50, compared with 1948-49 in brackets, as:—cattle, 229,165 (327,967); sheep, 1,506,922 (1,594,441).

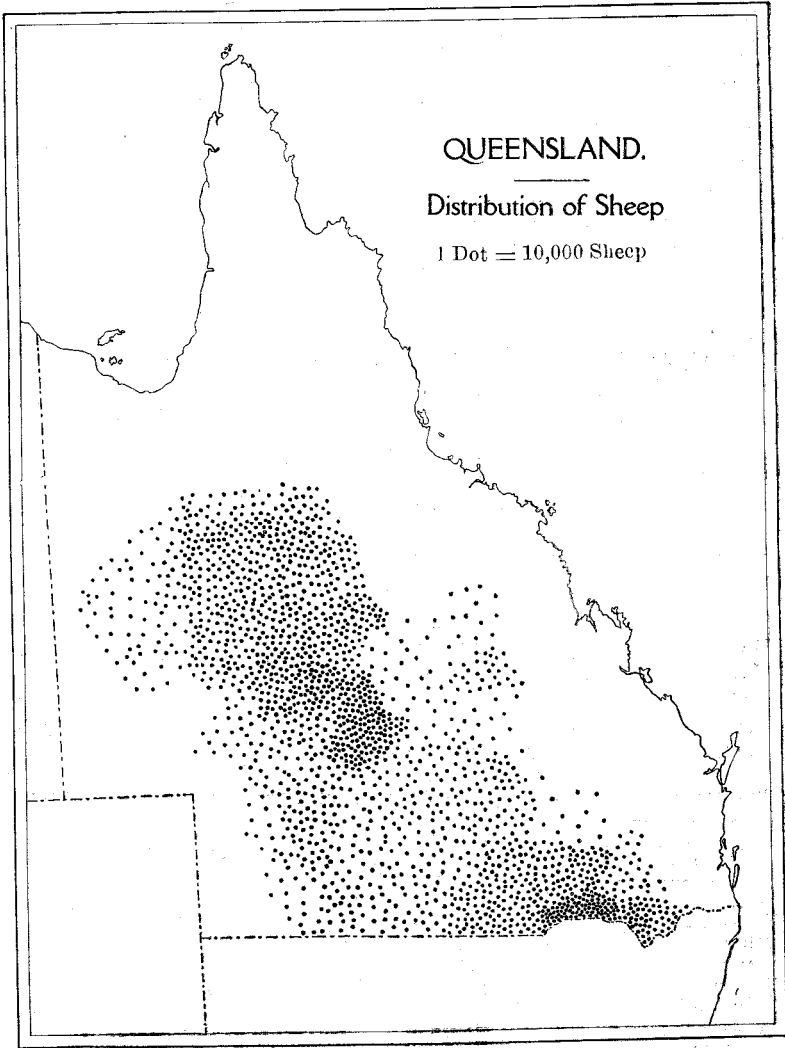
*Meatworks.*—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880's and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 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 1939-1945 War the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1948-49, 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 148 shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1949. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.







## MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Establishments No.	20	21	25	28	28
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	6,557	5,629	5,816	5,918	5,773
Salaries and Wages					
Paid.. .. £1,000	2,367	1,764	2,177	2,535	2,521
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	730,443	582,273	869,262	923,086	833,098
Sheep .. No.	1,106,055	686,921	492,330	450,920	401,382
Lambs .. No.	108,519	95,281	74,197	71,095	86,379
Pigs .. .. No.	491,529	439,302	399,674	360,253	452,159
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 lb.	237,933	178,683	278,814	322,494	276,194
Mutton 1,000 lb.	35,115	26,148	17,035	19,365	17,191
Lamb 1,000 lb.	3,298	3,126	2,465	2,353	2,925
Bacon, Ham 1,000 lb.	29,703	23,879	20,124	21,603	20,192
Pork .. 1,000 lb.	9,171	15,748	9,221	7,528	16,774
Canned					
Products 1,000 lb. <sup>b</sup>	69,673	48,356	51,627	52,900	48,779
Value of All					
Products .. £1,000	15,941	12,445	15,975	18,867	20,318

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

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

*Meat Exports.*—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1948-49, 106 horses were exported, of which 50 went to India, 54 to Singapore, and 2 to New Guinea.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, sheep worth £1,008,140, cattle worth £3,623,331, and pigs worth £163,870 left border-wise for other States in 1948-49. In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1948-49 for interstate destination consisted of 10,557 cattle, 1,000 sheep, and 70 calves.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. <sup>a</sup>	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	6,945,343	159,059	24,734	173,152
Other British ..	3,240,827	468	34,496	..
Egypt .. ..	384,611	..	..	..
France .. ..	..	183,491	..	..
Italy .. ..	104,429	91,651	..	..
Japan .. ..	1,502	48,861	..	..
Palestine .. ..	52,196	..	..	..
Philippines.. ..	32,787	..	13,446	..
Poland .. ..	36,127	35,017	..	..
Other Countries ..	209,933	147,962	..	..
Total .. ..	11,007,755	666,509	72,676	173,152

<sup>a</sup> 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.	£
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
1948-49 <i>c</i>	17,156,033	141,378,514	8.24	147,766,519	30,772,214

*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 1948-49, 2,499,396 (14.6 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 produces nearly one-half the Australian wool, although poor seasons have reduced its share somewhat since 1945-46, while Queensland and Victoria together supply about one-third. The actual production in 1948-49 is shown in the table on the next page.

## WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

State or Territory.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced.			Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn (including Crutchings).	Dead, Felmongered, and Exported on Skins.	Total Production.	
	No.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.
N. S. Wales ..	48,107,100	422,591	40,617	463,208	8.78
Victoria ..	22,245,322	165,192	30,213	195,405	7.43
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>17,156,033</b>	<b>141,379</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>147,767</b>	<b>8.24</b>
S. Australia ..	10,273,620	92,550	12,910	105,460	9.01
W. Australia ..	11,424,315	92,909	6,520	99,429	8.13
Tasmania ..	2,197,305	14,989	1,857	16,846	6.82
N. Territory ..	<i>n</i>	300 <sup>a</sup>	5 <sup>a</sup>	305 <sup>a</sup>	<i>n</i>
A. C. Territory	239,398	1,951	26	1,977	8.15
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>111,643,093</b>	<b>931,861</b>	<b>98,536</b>	<b>1,030,397</b>	<b>8.35</b>

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.<sup>n</sup> Not available.

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

## WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

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 .. ..	2,713	16,955	6.25	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	1,340	8,416	6.28	0.0	0.0
Downs .. ..	2,536,241	21,368,698	8.43	15.1	15.6
Roma .. ..	2,933,526	25,586,828	8.72	18.1	18.3
South Western ..	3,373,030	29,093,979	8.63	20.6	19.9
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>8,846,850</i>	<i>76,074,876</i>	<i>8.60</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>53.8</i>
Rockhampton ..	41,324	293,110	7.09	0.2	0.4
Central Western ..	3,650,449	29,880,257	8.19	21.2	20.5
Far Western ..	1,699,499	14,153,798	8.33	10.0	9.5
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>5,391,272</i>	<i>44,327,165</i>	<i>8.22</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>30.4</i>
Mackay .. ..	560	2,493	4.45	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	13	65	5.00	0.0	0.0
Cairns .. ..	43	332	7.72	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	2,917,295	20,973,583	7.19	14.8	15.8
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>2,917,911</i>	<i>20,976,473</i>	<i>7.19</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>15.8</i>
<b>Total Queensland</b>	<b>17,156,033</b>	<b>141,378,514</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Wool Exports.*—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1949, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

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

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium .. ..	28,384	..	23,843	41,897	23,110	24,306
France .. ..	32,671	..	7,784	41,531	30,897	46,859
Germany .. ..	13,485	..	..	223	3,306	3,317
Holland .. ..	5,581	..	..	2,554	3,548	3,553
Italy .. ..	4,906	..	463	27,437	9,028	18,261
Japan .. ..	11,092	..	..	..	291	7,353
Sweden .. ..	2,098	..	252	6,688	928	1,506
Switzerland ..	731	..	17	3,447	562	1,401
Turkey .. ..	111	95	..	8,137	2,646	2,309
United Kingdom..	77,091	53,802	54,731	62,382	52,894	85,651
U.S.A. .. ..	4,974	76,336	73,429	81,704	21,062	21,564
Other Countries ..	5,989	2,389	2,360	15,883	8,068	19,576
Total .. ..	187,113	132,622	162,879	291,883	156,340	235,656
VALUE (£1,000).						
Belgium .. ..	1,161	..	1,645	3,180	2,760	4,038
France .. ..	1,388	..	610	3,073	3,841	8,551
Germany .. ..	700	..	..	26	692	791
Holland .. ..	280	..	..	229	612	891
Italy .. ..	254	..	37	2,564	1,325	4,226
Japan .. ..	604	..	..	..	80	1,756
Sweden .. ..	105	..	15	561	150	361
Switzerland ..	46	..	1	410	58	296
Turkey .. ..	6	6	..	845	468	661
United Kingdom..	3,381	3,717	4,154	4,602	5,523	15,632
U.S.A. .. ..	290	5,746	5,519	7,473	3,672	5,107
Other Countries ..	307	143	150	1,480	1,179	4,843
Total .. ..	8,522	9,612	12,131	24,443	20,360	47,153

<sup>a</sup> Excluding noils and wool waste.

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1948-49, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 19,108,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (9,509,000 lb.), France (3,468,000 lb.), and Belgium (1,290,000 lb.).

*Wool Sales.*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1949, 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.	Lb.		Lb.	£
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
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51.29	82.66

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

*Wool Processing.*—In 1948-49, there were 12 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 1,893,219 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

## WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Establishments .. No.	17	17	17	15	16
Workers <i>a</i> .. No.	1,098	1,036	1,072	1,079	1,221
Salaries and Wages £	233,664	244,039	277,922	292,885	391,951
Materials Used—					
Sheepskins .. 1,000	1,040	768	622	563	620
Greasy Wool 1,000 Lb.	28,469	31,139	33,364	25,979	22,726
Production—					
Scoured Wool <sup>b</sup> 1,000Lb.	17,404	17,750	18,289	15,321	13,467
Tweed & Cloth Sq. Yds.	837,473	992,347	1,215,672	1,202,043	1,344,384
Flannel .. Sq. Yds.	702,048	574,127	539,698	577,654	503,478
Blankets .. Pairs	76,781	27,982	11,162	<i>n</i>	6,958

*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 1948-49 were worth £17,258,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £4,197,000. 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.
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 <sup>c</sup>	653,940	259,716 <sup>c</sup>	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625 <sup>c</sup>	694,244	251,930 <sup>c</sup>	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229 <sup>c</sup>	700,908	262,565 <sup>c</sup>	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069 <sup>c</sup>	693,413	269,339 <sup>c</sup>	109,278	20,276	67,457	6,109

*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 143.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

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.	1,000Lb	1,000 Lb.	1,000Lb	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	297,245	74,399	250	353	30,488	..	19
Maryborough..	255,901	62,146	243	349	32,575	..	1,900
Downs ..	205,163	71,828	350	297	24,266	..	18,379
Roma ..	12,612	2,295	182	28	1,098	..	..
South Western	1,789	149	84	4	..	..	..
<i>Total South..</i>	<i>772,710</i>	<i>210,817</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>1,031</i>	<i>88,427</i>	..	<i>20,298</i>
Rockhampton	129,384	28,062	217	160	13,088	..	735
Cent. Western	4,424	196	44	8	..	..	..
Far Western ..	705	27	39	1	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>134,513</i>	<i>28,285</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>13,088</i>	..	<i>735</i>
Mackay ..	16,302	2,114	130	69	640	..	..
Townsville ..	4,246	552	130	6	..	..	..
Cairns ..	33,761	8,755	259	33	3,565	8	..
Peninsula ..	55	7	133	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,886	62	33	1	..	..	..
<i>Total North..</i>	<i>56,250</i>	<i>11,490</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>4,205</i>	8	..
<b>Total Q'land ..</b>	<b>963,473</b>	<b>250,592</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>105,720</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21,033</b>

*a* Milking and dry cows at 31st March, 1949.

*b* Year ended 31st March, 1949, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.

*c* Year ended 30th June, 1949.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1948-49, Maryborough Statistical Division produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Moreton and Downs Divisions together produced a little more than 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, 1948-49.

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 ..	872,431	291,915	335	78,792	5,581	29,797
Victoria..	930,252	462,446	497	136,947	41,163	22,857
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>963,473</b>	<b>277,152</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>107,029</b>	<b>21,041</b>	<b>21,083</b>
S. Australia ..	172,865	91,319	528	20,809	26,106	8,485
W. Australia ..	133,219	50,612	380	16,200	1,961	8,413
Tasmania ..	84,433	38,541	456	11,669	918	2,513
A. C. Territory..	1,937	659	340	12	..	..
<b>Total<sup>d</sup> ..</b>	<b>3,158,610</b>	<b>1,212,644</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>371,458</b>	<b>96,770</b>	<b>93,148</b>

*a* Milking and dry, at 31st March, 1949.

*b* Year ended 30th June, 1949.

*c* Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1949, latter for year ended 31st March, 1949.

*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.		1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Dairy Farmers <sup>a</sup> No.		31,108	30,740	30,384	30,152	30,089
Butter Made {	1,000 Lb.	1,325	1,325	1,263	1,325	1,309
	£	92,795	99,177	105,542	121,682	138,010
Dairy Factories No.		101	99	98	101	97
Value of—						
Land and Buildings £		746,924	739,970	758,000	777,483	804,670
Plant .. £		857,598	849,635	838,704	884,594	915,999
Workers <sup>b</sup> .. No.		1,673	1,653	1,503	1,575	1,648
Salaries and Wages £		485,170	486,993	447,220	531,895	644,631
Butter Made {	1,000 Lb.	95,009	101,242	74,096	104,057	105,720
	£	6,654,130	7,578,510	6,191,163	9,558,109	11,149,586
Cheese Made {	1,000 Lb.	22,627	26,932	17,291	21,596	21,033
	£	960,650	1,195,970	836,213	1,149,844	1,234,895

*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 153.

*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, 1949, 1,668 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,082,000 fowls, of which 1,001,000 were hens and pullets, while, on other rural holdings, there were 698,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1948-49 amounted to 9,020,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 3,178,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 12,198,000 dozen amounted to about 129 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, 1949, were 69,000 ducks, 17,000 turkeys, and 4,600 geese.

*Bee Keeping.*—In 1948-49, returns were received from 899 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 3,044,700 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 97 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,894,900 lb. and an average of 71 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 47,200 lb. was produced in 1948-49. The value of the products of the industry in 1948-49 was estimated at £102,000. 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 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.		1900-01.	1939-40.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<i>Area.</i>						
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup>	.. Ac.	72,651	262,181	219,394	215,378	257,944
Maize	.. .. Ac.	127,974	176,844	141,487	127,703	97,598
Wheat	.. .. Ac.	79,304	362,044	247,996	462,239	607,750
Green Forage	.. Ac.	41,445	550,716	543,030	511,115	544,669
Hay	.. .. Ac.	42,497	59,970	67,757	71,834	59,642
Cotton	.. .. Ac.	..	41,212	7,902	8,460	6,222
Peanuts	.. .. Ac.	<sup>c</sup>	12,337	38,800	34,645	24,290
Potatoes, English	.. Ac.	11,060	12,446	10,536	10,664	11,184
Pumpkins	.. .. Ac.	14,232	28,097	34,106	29,970	28,236
Tobacco	.. .. Ac.	665	3,653	2,255	1,912	1,678
Bananas <sup>b</sup>	.. .. Ac.	6,215	6,345	6,145	6,616	6,325
Pineapples <sup>b</sup>	.. Ac.	939	5,451	4,907	6,175	6,469
<i>Production.</i>						
Sugar Cane	.. 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	3,717	4,151	6,434
Maize	.. 1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	2,943	3,487	2,451
Wheat	.. 1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	705	10,885	14,317
Hay	.. .. Tons	78,758	102,750	106,103 <sup>d</sup>	132,694 <sup>d</sup>	117,339 <sup>d</sup>
Cotton	.. 1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	3,022	2,064	1,821
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Lb.	<sup>c</sup>	13,020	50,960	35,403	22,238
Potatoes, English	.. Tons	20,014	28,306	22,599	29,299	27,511
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons	43,740	75,164	70,734	75,038	68,801
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	1,969	1,581	1,626
Bananas	.. 100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	6,170	5,859	6,116
Pineapples	.. 100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	15,351	20,735	21,190
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>						
Sugar Cane	.. .. Tons	11.68	23.03	16.94	19.27	24.94
Maize	.. .. Bush.	19.20	18.91	20.80	27.30	25.12
Wheat	.. .. Bush.	15.06	18.77	2.84	23.11	23.56
Hay	.. .. Tons	1.85	1.71	1.57	1.85	1.97
Cotton	.. .. Lb.	..	425	382	244	293
Peanuts	.. .. Lb.	<sup>c</sup>	1,055	1,313	1,022	916
Potatoes, English	.. Tons	1.81	2.27	2.14	2.75	2.46
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons	3.07	2.68	2.07	2.54	2.44
Tobacco	.. .. Lb.	679	573	873	827	969
Bananas	.. .. Bush.	140	100	100	89	97
Pineapples	.. .. Doz.	452	437	313	336	328

<sup>a</sup> Area cut for crushing each year.

<sup>b</sup> Area bearing only.

<sup>c</sup> Not collected separately.

<sup>d</sup> 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, 1948-49.

Crop.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup>	Ac.	8,386	..	<b>257,944</b>	..	..	..	266,330
Maize	.. Ac.	77,820	6,460	<b>97,598</b>	3	72	5	181,958
Wheat	1,000 Ac.	4,038	2,996	<b>608</b>	2,063	2,868	7	12,580
Green Forage	1,000 Ac.	548	51	<b>545</b>	292	399	49	1,884
Hay	1,000 Ac.	374	591	<b>60</b>	234	187	49	1,495
Cotton	.. Ac.	..	..	<b>6,222</b>	..	..	..	6,222
Peanuts	.. Ac.	129	..	<b>24,290</b>	..	32	..	24,451
Potatoes <sup>b</sup>	.. Ac.	18,101	45,785	<b>11,184</b>	5,860	6,344	32,319	119,593
Pumpkins <sup>c</sup>	Ac.	6,071	2,268	<b>28,236</b>	684	1,602	69	38,930
Tobacco	.. Ac.	428	994	<b>1,678</b>	..	620	..	3,720
<i>Production.</i>								
Sugar Cane	1,000 Tons	274	..	<b>6,434</b>	..	..	..	6,708
Maize	1,000 Bush.	2,476	260	<b>2,451</b>	<sup>d</sup>	<sup>e</sup>	<sup>f</sup>	5,188
Wheat	1,000 Bush.	64,704	49,064	<b>14,317</b>	26,136	36,250	156	190,627
Hay	1,000 Tons	497	934	<b>117</b>	312	215	81	2,156
Cotton	1,000 Lb.	..	..	<b>1,821</b>	..	..	..	1,821
Peanuts	1,000 Lb.	149	..	<b>22,238</b>	..	33	..	22,420
Potatoes <sup>b</sup>	.. Tons	61,265	166,105	<b>27,511</b>	33,054	39,516	131,800	459,251
Pumpkins <sup>c</sup>	.. Tons	17,850	10,411	<b>68,801</b>	4,081	4,608	198	105,949
Tobacco	1,000 Lb.	402	793	<b>1,626</b>	..	595	..	3,416
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>								
Sugar Cane	Tons	32.67	..	<b>24.94</b>	..	..	..	25.19
Maize	.. Bush.	31.82	40.23	<b>25.12</b>	6.67	6.25	19.20	28.51
Wheat	.. Bush.	16.02	16.38	<b>23.56</b>	12.67	12.64	22.69	15.15
Hay	.. Tons	1.33	1.58	<b>1.97</b>	1.33	1.15	1.66	1.44
Cotton	.. Lb.	..	..	<b>293</b>	..	..	..	293
Peanuts	.. Lb.	1,157	..	<b>916</b>	..	1,036	..	917
Potatoes <sup>b</sup>	.. Tons	3.38	3.63	<b>2.46</b>	5.64	6.23	4.08	3.84
Pumpkins <sup>c</sup>	.. Tons	2.94	4.59	<b>2.44</b>	5.97	2.88	2.87	2.72
Tobacco	.. Lb.	939	799	<b>969</b>	..	960	..	918

<sup>a</sup> Area cut for crushing.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding sweet potatoes.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder in N.S.W. and S.A.

<sup>d</sup> 20 bushels.

<sup>e</sup> 450 bushels.

<sup>f</sup> 96 bushels.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1948-49 has been estimated at £36,695,329. 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 1948-49 has been estimated at £32,875,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>			
Cut for Crushing .. ..	257,944	6,433,556 tons	16,942,615
Cut for Plants .. ..	10,664	215,267 tons	560,828
Standover, &c. .. ..	97,434	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat .. ..	607,750	14,317,422 bush.	7,172,220
Maize .. ..	97,598	2,451,207 bush.	1,197,011
Barley (2 row) .. ..	17,990	401,910 bush.	} 302,496
Barley (6 row) .. ..	9,684	220,413 bush.	
Oats .. ..	21,278	418,725 bush.	94,213
Rye .. ..	100	1,473 bush.	479
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed .. ..	13,847	132,303 bush.	157,158
Panicum, Millet, &c. .. ..	14,103	250,614 bush.	134,258
Sorghum .. ..	48,011	899,136 bush.	314,698
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne .. ..	521	53,481 lb.	8,022
Cultivated Grasses .. ..	1,251	529,424 lb.	9,454
Permanent Pasture .. ..	a	59,227 lb.	1,058
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Oats .. ..	277,162	..	762,196
Sorghum .. ..	38,576	..	231,456
Sugar and Cow Cane .. ..	5,805	..	32,452
Other Green Forage .. ..	223,126	..	536,596
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne .. ..	40,331	92,818 tons	735,583
Oaten .. ..	5,720	7,696 tons	49,447
Wheaten .. ..	8,261	9,669 tons	67,683
Other .. ..	5,330 <sup>b</sup>	7,834 tons	47,811
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot .. ..	578	7,068 tons	25,556
Broom Millet (Brush) .. ..	99	463 cwt.	2,058
Coffee .. ..	2	1,628 lb.	204
Cotton .. ..	6,222	1,820,776 lb.	47,918
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	1,681	12,881 bush.	16,101
Ginger .. ..	116	1,612,969 lb.	29,925
Linseed .. ..	4,193	35,019 bush.	53,550
Peanuts .. ..	24,290	22,238,369 lb.	364,145
Potatoes (English) .. ..	11,184	27,511 tons	502,076
Potatoes (Sweet) .. ..	2,229	7,595 tons	59,273
Pumpkins .. ..	28,236	68,801 tons	645,567

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49—*continued.*

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sunflowers (Seed) .. .. .	4,982	98,208 bush.	35,075
Tobacco .. .. .	1,678	1,625,792 lb.	390,529
Other (incl. Nurseries, &c.) .. .. .	320	..	28,624
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons .. .. .	324	60,674 bush.	47,294
Mandarins .. .. .	1,319	169,804 bush.	137,258
Oranges .. .. .	2,493	331,372 bush.	212,041
Other .. .. .	104	22,451 bush.	11,034
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples .. .. .	4,823	361,830 bush.	359,381
Apricots .. .. .	248	13,207 bush.	21,349
Custard Apples .. .. .	290	32,166 bush.	28,878
Figs .. .. .	26	5,313 bush.	4,408
Mangoes .. .. .	417	35,088 bush.	37,919
Nuts .. .. .	206	106,138 lb.	5,675
Peaches .. .. .	1,149	64,740 bush.	64,744
Pears .. .. .	352	23,457 bush.	14,804
Plums .. .. .	913	68,701 bush.	84,712
Other .. .. .	45	3,828 bush.	4,378
<i>Grapes</i> .. .. .	2,761	4,217,448 lb.	150,067
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas .. .. .	6,325	611,605 bush.	640,048
Papaws .. .. .	934	279,831 bush.	114,842
Passion Fruit .. .. .	161	11,521 bush.	16,152
Pineapples .. .. .	6,469	2,119,011 doz.	940,812
Strawberries .. .. .	155	691,593 lb.	53,192
Other .. .. .	48	..	2,363
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> .. .. .	11,438	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans (French) .. .. .	4,529	449,132 bush.	642,870
Beans (Navy) .. .. .	1,808	12,562 bush.	16,121
Cabbages and Cauliflowers .. .. .	2,049	467,421 doz.	264,721
Carrots .. .. .	478	1,328 tons	74,430
Cucumbers .. .. .	1,001	108,364 bush.	66,122
Lettuces .. .. .	261	154,538 bush.	41,210
Onions .. .. .	2,828	12,535 tons	145,965
Peas (Green) .. .. .	985	47,367 bush.	81,231
Tomatoes .. .. .	5,632	635,734 bush.	710,776
Turnips .. .. .	499	1,444 tons	19,126
Watermelons and Rock Melons .. .. .	958	3,122 tons	45,069
Other .. .. .	2,171	..	78,002
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,952,495</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>36,695,329</b>

<sup>a</sup> Harvested from 868 acres of permanent pasture.

<sup>b</sup> Not including 487 acres of permanent pasture, from which 678 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

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

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	9,558	9,693	8,067	10,316	16,943
Maize .. ..	607	1,248	1,000	1,044	1,303	1,197
Wheat .. ..	1,314 <sup>a</sup>	1,495 <sup>a</sup>	2,255 <sup>a</sup>	179 <sup>a</sup>	6,269 <sup>a</sup>	7,172
Other Cereals ..	89	142	295	39	287	397
Green Forage ..	1,220	2,125	1,964	2,152	2,076	1,563
Hay .. ..	568	1,240	1,384	1,292	1,410	900
Cotton .. ..	301 <sup>a</sup>	186	42 <sup>a</sup>	66 <sup>a</sup>	46 <sup>a</sup>	48
Peanuts .. ..	115	371	494	849	621	364
Potatoes (English)	311	533 <sup>a</sup>	532 <sup>a</sup>	358 <sup>a</sup>	469	502
Pumpkins .. ..	316	656	590	499	438	646
Tobacco .. ..	193	164	190	271	273	391
Tomatoes .. ..	276	861	683	618	622	711
Apples .. ..	108	186	422	352	372	359
Bananas .. ..	374	810	716	616	591	640
Citrus Fruits ..	161	485	403	359	326	408
Grapes .. ..	87	208	218	181	189	150
Pineapples .. ..	467	846	792	715	958	941
Other Fruits ..	208	482	499	389	428	453
Other Agriculture	942	2,632	2,659	2,327	3,286	2,910
Total .. ..	18,086	24,228	24,831	20,373	30,280	36,695

<sup>a</sup> 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 162).

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton .. ..	76	715	457	1,343	41	..	203
Maryborough ..	171	519	79	644	159	4	9
Downs .. ..	13,593	442	..	..	4	628	194
Roma .. ..	304	..	..	..	1	..	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>14,144</i>	<i>1,676</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>1,987</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>632</i>	<i>407</i>
Rockhampton ..	172	40	32	65	1,583	19	36
Central Western	1	..	..	..	6	..	1
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>1,589</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>37</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	3	6	2	1	..	4
Townsville .. ..	..	3	11	48	17	32	178
Cairns .. ..	..	728	26	13	9	943	10
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>735</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>192</i>
Total Queensland	14,317	2,451	612	2,119	1,821	1,626	636

*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 1948 season. Sixteen 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 small-farm production.

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

The 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 1949 was 896,000 tons, produced from 6,518,000 tons of cane cut from 273,000 acres.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 .. ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 .. ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1.27	<i>n</i>
1890 .. ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1.69	<i>n</i>
1900 .. ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910 .. ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920 .. ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930 .. ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940 .. ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
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
1948 .. ..	366,042	257,944	6,433,556	910,049	24.94	3.53	7.07
<i>Divisions, 1948.</i>							
Cairns .. ..	128,598	103,216	2,559,884 <sup>c</sup>	356,969	24.80	} 3.88	{ 6.94
Townsville ..	42,311	23,825	823,109 <sup>c</sup>	136,512	34.55		
Mackay .. ..	120,466	78,309	1,667,179	236,489	21.29	3.02	7.05
Maryborough	67,481	47,539	1,265,650	165,109	26.62	3.47	7.67
Moreton .. ..	7,186	5,055	117,734	14,970	23.29	2.96	7.86

*a* Excluding fodder crops.*b* 94 per cent. net titre.*c* Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 2,478,083 tons; and Townsville, 904,910 tons.*n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 943,052 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1948-49, 96.5 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 3.5 per cent. in New South Wales. There was no production from Victoria's small beet sugar industry during 1948-49, and, in June, 1949, the mill was sold for other purposes.

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 peak of 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 366,000 acres in 1948-49. 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 1948-49 was 17,459 acres.

Cane fields in Queensland in 1948-49 yielded, per acre harvested, 24.94 tons of cane or 3.53 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return



was 32.67 tons of cane or 3.93 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, poor yields and an unusually high proportion of newly-planted cane caused the yield of sugar per acre *cultivated* to be lower in Queensland than in New South Wales, but the normal relationship was restored in 1948-49 with yields of 2.49 tons in Queensland and 1.89 tons in New South Wales.

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 1948-49 was £2,951,351. 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, 1948-49.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total. a
<b>Bearing Area—</b>							
Apples .. Ac.	12,011	19,016	<b>4,823</b>	7,250	12,042	19,338	74,535
Bananas .. Ac.	19,684	..	<b>6,325</b>	..	374	..	26,383
Citrus Fruits Ac.	25,099	4,972	<b>4,240</b>	4,471	3,966	..	42,748
Grapes .. Ac.	14,910	42,064	<b>2,761</b>	55,399	8,587	..	123,730
Pineapples .. Ac.	230	..	<b>6,469</b>	..	1	..	6,700
<b>Production—</b>							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,055	1,848	<b>362</b>	814	1,667	2,563	8,313
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,404	..	<b>612</b>	..	77	..	3,093
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,723	926	<b>584</b>	1,265	557	..	7,056
Grapes .. Tons	43,680	194,278	<b>1,882</b>	178,185	5,224	..	423,251
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	31	..	<b>2,119</b>	..	b	..	2,150
<b>Total Area under Fruit</b>							
Bearing .. Ac.	92,821	99,932	<b>29,562</b>	79,500	28,742	27,595	358,239
Non-Bearing Ac.	19,168	17,423	<b>11,438</b>	10,038	3,857	1,853	63,784
<b>Gross Value of Fruit</b>							
Production £1,000	8,246	7,065	<b>2,951</b>	5,044	2,521	1,824	27,655

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b 35 dozen.

Pineapples and bananas are the most important fruit crops, and were worth £941,000 and £640,000 respectively in 1948-49. 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 (279,831 bushels in 1948-49) and custard apples (32,166 bushels in 1948-49) 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 £349,000 in 1948-49, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Gayndah, Cardwell, and Rockhampton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £150,000. 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 1948-49, 35,950 gallons of wine were made from 542,907 lb. of grapes, while 3,674,541 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 1948-49, the State produced 361,830 bushels of apples, 64,740 bushels of peaches, 68,701 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The production of these five fruits was 32 per cent. lower than in the record 1943-44 season, but their value was only 1 per cent. lower at £545,000.

*Cotton.*—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level. 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. In 1948 the area fell further to 6,222 acres, which produced 1.8m. lb. of seed cotton.

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

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 is mostly in the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. Banana Shire grew 75 per cent. of the 1948 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. Unfavourable seasonal conditions reduced the area for 1948-49 to 48,011 acres, from which 899,136 bushels, valued at £315,000, were 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, and 1,250,000 bushels of grain were harvested.

*Forage or Saccharine Sorghums*, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 38,576 acres were planted in 1948-49, from which fodder valued at £231,000 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 1948-49, Queensland produced nearly half of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1948-49 was 1,678 acres, producing 1,625,792 lb. of dried leaf. Over half 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 coastal districts north and south of Townsville and near Bundaberg.

*Peanuts.*—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased acreages, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1948-49, 24,290 acres yielded 22,238,369 lb., valued at £364,000. 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 1948-49, 13,847 acres produced 132,303 bushels, worth £157,000. 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 1948-49, the area was 578 acres and the production 7,068 tons, worth £26,000. 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 £7½m. in 1948-49. Maize was worth £1,197,000 in 1948-49 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).						
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
1948-49 .. ..	230,373	14,284	17,461	31,457	1,543	295,118
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).						
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
1948-49 .. ..	99,347	14,343	11,530	30,124	1,605	156,949
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).						
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
1948-49 .. ..	857,380	91,821	115,902	18,382	1,244	1,084,729
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).						
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
1948-49 .. ..	4.2	7.4	7.3	1.5	1.8	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 area fertilised approached the 1939-40 level in 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48, and exceeded it by 27,000 acres in 1948-49, when the fertiliser used was also slightly greater than the 1939-40 amount.

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 1948-49. The increase during the past few years in the numbers of milking machines and tractors is very striking. See page 133 for irrigation on rural holdings.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	66,352	63,691	63,956	62,928	62,870
Disc Cultivators .. ..	n	19,787	20,671	21,400	22,138
Rotary Hoes .. ..	2,090	2,194	2,298	2,623	2,916
Harrows (Leaves) .. ..	93,692	98,366	102,627	105,381	108,291
Scarifiers .. ..	n	31,447	32,232	32,130	30,800
Other Cultivators .. ..	n	20,837	20,970	21,145	20,816
Fertiliser Distributors ..	4,744	5,181	5,355	5,618	6,120
Grain Drills .. ..	6,696	7,061	7,306	7,395	7,631
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,348	8,425	8,594	8,439	8,370
Sugar Cane Planters .. ..	n	4,319	4,442	4,620	4,653
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	3,177	3,408	3,452	3,581	3,812
Reapers and Binders .. ..	1,555	1,600	1,642	1,572	1,559
Other Harvesting Implements	22,766	24,152	24,355	24,588	24,838
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	697	785	819	900	1,001
Fruit Graders .. ..	665	774	785	819	827
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	33,152	35,009	36,866	39,183	41,112
Shearing Machines (Stands)	n	n	13,166	13,293	13,535
Tractors—Wheeled .. ..	12,696	14,127	15,326	16,312	17,980
Tractors—Crawler or Track	1,957	2,228	2,466	2,637	2,781
Stationary Engines .. ..	35,571	35,115	36,326	38,668	40,355
Electric Motors .. ..	n	n	n	4,110	4,841

n Not available.

Assistance to Settlers—See Agricultural Bank, chapter 13.

## 6. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £914,000 in 1948-49, compared with approximately £350,000 before the 1939-1945 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 1948-49. Oysters obtained in 1948-49, 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 1948-49 only about five-sixths of their pre-war output, although the value was nearly four times as high. Trochus shell production, after reviving to a very high level in 1946-47, was a little greater than before the war. The following table gives details of production for five years.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
QUANTITY.					
Fish .. .. . Tons	3,213	4,040	4,812	4,547	4,522
Crabs .. .. . 1,000	196	205	218	198	432
Prawns .. .. 1,000 Lb.	163	176	215	253	262
Turtles .. .. . No.	..	..	74	60	5
Oysters .. .. . Sacks	3,773	3,721	3,968	3,587	3,702
Pearl Shell .. .. Tons	15	53	204	403	961
Bêche-de-mer .. Tons	..	..	21	5	..
Trochus Shell .. Tons	122	371	641	262	401
VALUE.					
Fish .. .. . £	291,741	428,949	454,637	434,800	429,650
Crabs .. .. . £	16,560	18,865	17,268	13,426	25,500
Prawns .. .. . £	12,641	14,068	17,049	19,020	24,000
Turtles .. .. . £	..	..	151	200	25
Oysters .. .. . £	12,917	14,131	17,149	15,916	17,253
Pearls .. .. . £	..	..	..	..	..
Pearl Shell .. .. £	2,738	31,800	127,437	218,900	390,594
Bêche-de-mer .. £	..	..	2,610	500	..
Trochus Shell .. £	15,278	48,795	56,640	18,120	27,370
Total .. .. . £	351,875	556,608	692,941	720,882	914,392

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, and other sources amounted in 1949 to £10,531.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1948-49 are shown in the next table. In 1948-49, 101 boats, employing 1,066 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, 1948-49.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Pearl Shell and Beche-de-Mer.	Total.
Boats Engaged .. .. No.	3,197	61	101	3,359
Value of Boats and Equipment £	620,636	5,136	277,250	903,022
Men Employed .. .. No.	5,827	128	1,066	7,021

7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873, its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918, the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 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 £11.9m. was reached in 1949.

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.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	63,223	62,733	72,281	69,646	76,282
Silver ..	3,885,963	112,710	980,538	2,100,966	2,306,869	2,872,577
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	15,007	6,481	2,778	3,149	4,925
Tin ..	867 <sup>r</sup>	651 <sup>r</sup>	684 <sup>r</sup>	977 <sup>r</sup>	478 <sup>r</sup>	736
Lead ..	45,292	..	12,754	29,590	30,779	37,697
Zinc ..	29,092	..	11,361	25,216	21,593	21,241
Rutile, &c. <sup>a</sup> ..	..	13,414	9,500	10,254	13,420	11,061
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,634,746	1,567,520	1,883,414	1,742,396	1,970,388
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ..	1,428,598	676,739	675,164	777,924	749,565	930,445
Silver ..	325,000	17,788	209,094	380,038	422,015	584,075
Copper ..	289,927	1,500,662	648,122	338,508	475,548	758 374
Tin ..	200,652	207,948	220,901	390,833	224,579	396,412
Lead ..	685,856	..	627,775	2,486,942	3,002,381	4,136,607
Zinc ..	415,571	..	519,124	1,738,600	1,687,325	1,954,199
Rutile, &c. <sup>a</sup> ..	..	126,020	127,476	152,889	226,678	177,110
Coal ..	1,167,844	1,759,311	1,692,272	2,237,738	2,347,065	2,874,062
Other ..	43,514	66,686	41,475	45,637	68,577	46,805
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,556,962</b>	<b>4,355,154</b>	<b>4,761,403</b>	<b>8,549,109</b>	<b>9,203,733</b>	<b>11,858,089</b>

<sup>a</sup> Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 171).

<sup>r</sup> Revised to show approximate metal content: figures shown previously were for concentrates.

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 1949 were Mount Morgan; Craew, 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, and in 1949 it was about three-quarters of that level.

*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 during the years 1947 to 1949 the production decreased to below 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 around 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 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946, production was resumed, and by 1949 the combined value of these metals was over five times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

*Coal* production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1949 it was nearly 2,000,000 tons. Ipswich is the



main coal field, followed by Clermont, Bowen, Maryborough, and Callide, and small amounts are mined in the Toowoomba, Rockhampton, 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 used to be made by the State battery at Bamford, which was sold during 1949. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the 1939-1945 War, but the Oaks battery (which did not operate during 1949) and the Venus mill (which operated under a lease from the Department) 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 some silver and lead, but they closed down in 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 9 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1949.

*Persons Engaged.*—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1949 was 6,833, or 6.0 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 7,840. 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.
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
1949 ..	1,833	1,597	1,005	2,398	704	303	7,840

*Mineral Production in Various States.*—In 1948, Queensland displaced Western Australia from second position among the States as a mineral producer. New South Wales owes its leading position to coal and silver-lead.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1948.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold Oz.	57,462	68,580	<b>69,646</b>	2,036	664,986	12,905
Silver Oz.	105,314 <sup>a</sup>	9,964	<b>2,306,869</b>	1,618	193,819	907,216
Copper Tons	2,515	..	<b>3,149</b>	4	259	6,574
Tin Tons	532	54	<b>478</b>	..	37	777
Lead Tons	<sup>a</sup>	..	<b>30,779</b>	106	1,045	7,328
Coal <sup>b</sup> Tons	11,721,446	6,857,197	<b>1,742,396</b>	239,464	732,938	179,393
VALUE.						
Gold .. £	618,444	738,100	<b>749,565</b>	21,912	7,156,912	138,889
Silver .. £	24,573 <sup>a</sup>	2,091	<b>422,015</b>	344	44,198	168,726
Copper .. £	377,250	..	<b>475,548</b>	502	2,204	881,363
Tin .. £	302,045	20,695	<b>224,579</b>	..	12,985	427,372
Lead .. £	<sup>a</sup>	..	<b>3,002,381</b>	9,518	92,492	697,194
Coal <sup>b</sup> .. £	14,938,182	1,530,281	<b>2,347,065</b>	119,732	880,236	177,652
Other .. £	20,120,902	55,688	<b>1,982,580</b>	3,108,301 <sup>c</sup>	372,242	1,875,534
Total £	36,381,396	2,346,855	<b>9,203,733</b>	3,260,309	8,561,269	4,366,730

<sup>a</sup> 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".

<sup>b</sup> Including brown coal in Victoria.

<sup>c</sup> 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.		
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
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	..	..	..
1949 ..	280	5	275	61	1	60	..	..	..

*Quarries.*—The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during the year ended 30th June, 1949.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Class of Stone.	Stone Produced.			
	Building Stone. <i>a</i>	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.	Cub. Yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	..	118,296	118,296	45,791
Blue Metal .. ..	999	63,247	64,246	38,790
Limestone .. ..	..	42,631	42,631	41,020
Granite .. ..	12,638	44,457	57,095	35,126
Freestone, Sandstone ..	434	10,454	10,888	9,668
Other .. ..	265	283,659	283,924	58,183
Total .. ..	14,336	562,744	577,080	228,578

*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. 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. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 526 sawmills, 17 plywood mills, and 76 case mills from which returns were received for 1948-49. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced

do not include the sawn output of plywood mills (753,000 super. feet in 1948-49) and case mills (1,391,000 super. feet), nor the sawn equivalent of timber used by case mills (8,381,000 super. feet) and plywood mills.

## SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Mills .. .. No.	318	303	360	393	526
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	4,847	4,884	5,626	5,909	6,537
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	1,218,860	1,236,786	1,427,926	1,681,109	2,072,749
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. £	869,363	907,501	1,058,530	1,162,710	1,505,521
Sawn Timber Produced <sup>c</sup>					
Pine .. 1,000 S. Ft.	78,567	72,383	71,628	67,976	62,203
Hardw'd 1,000 S. Ft.	75,383	72,584	94,652	101,558	124,490
Other 1,000 S. Ft.	17,815	17,498	27,670	32,250	35,449
Total 1,000 S. Ft.	171,765	162,465	193,950	201,784	222,142
Value of Sawn Timber <sup>d</sup>					
Pine .. £	1,351,803	1,373,511	1,266,230	1,399,120	1,360,949
Hardwood .. £	1,324,124	1,336,545	1,856,411	2,259,598	3,150,469
Other .. £	404,663	396,988	633,047	865,372	1,030,640
Total .. £	3,080,590	3,107,044	3,755,688	4,524,090	5,542,058

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

<sup>c</sup> Only locally-grown timber included.

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

The sawmills were distributed in 1948-49 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 397; Central, 49; Northern, 80. The Southern division accounted for 160,487,801 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 13,661,895 super. feet, and the Northern for 47,991,802 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table, and reference to the marketing of plywood is made in Chapter 10.

## PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Mills .. .. No.	12	13	15	15	17
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	761	839	1,096	1,175	1,294
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	193,078	217,916	317,700	384,366	509,150
Land, Buildings, Plant <sup>£</sup>	164,355	197,648	221,843	224,108	265,928
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	25,016	30,429	28,491	32,429	34,335
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	70,527	73,581	87,180	99,823	104,262
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	5,487	19,612	27,276	16,788	18,463
Value of Plywood £	712,041	795,387	1,000,358	1,500,570	1,726,180
Value of Veneers £	18,363	67,367	109,337	116,834	90,253

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during the period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> 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, 1948-49.

State.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc-tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		Mach-inery and Plant.	Land and B'ldings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. . .	15,957	277,136	96,024	143,753	83,661	95,158	591,206	242,817
Vic. . .	12,597	204,781	83,799	110,535	58,473	70,206	437,576	179,013
Q'land . .	<b>4,020</b>	<b>67,099</b>	<b>14,552</b>	<b>28,832</b>	<b>21,401</b>	<b>17,278</b>	<b>150,904</b>	<b>52,272</b>
S.A. . .	2,886	59,500	14,931	28,733	17,273	20,393	120,814	42,537
W.A. . .	2,805	30,585	6,663	12,415	7,859	9,667	50,846	20,723
Tas. . .	1,341	18,331	4,086	8,363	7,837	6,585	35,984	15,521
Total	39,606	657,432	220,055	332,631	196,504	219,287	1,387,330	552,883

*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 1948-49 for £421,830,000 out of a total value of production of £552,883,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and, in spite of much post-war development, manufacturing production per head was, in 1948-49, lower in Queensland than in South Australia or Tasmania, although substantially higher than in Western Australia. For 1948-49, production per head was:—Victoria, £84·7; New South Wales, £79·2; South Australia, £64·0; Tasmania, £57·9; Queensland, £46·1; Western Australia, £39·7.

*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 375). 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. a	Salaries and Wages Paid. b	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. c
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
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
1948-49	4,020	82,339	28,831,949	21,400,749	17,278,024	150,903,549	52,271,698

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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

In the above table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one

becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1948-49, production of factories (£52,272,000) was worth a little more than half the value of the net production of primary industries (£99,855,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 145; butter and cheese factories, pages 153 and 154; sugar mills, page 162; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 174.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

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 ..	1,442	42,491	14,712,863	66,883,179	25,365,472	15,848,608
Moreton <sup>c</sup> ..	470	8,154	2,719,846	10,862,352	3,805,878	2,531,754
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	85	4,599	1,704,948	4,016,852	2,026,569	1,050,169
Maryborough	424	6,434	2,160,264	14,350,576	3,901,500	3,080,939
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	52	1,164	413,988	3,129,444	785,184	577,284
<i>Gympie</i> ..	61	420	109,852	1,104,137	188,671	178,423
<i>Maryborough</i>	64	2,139	764,850	2,210,931	1,075,535	545,775
Downs ..	522	5,690	1,788,137	10,366,976	2,839,817	2,173,227
<i>Toowoomba</i>	155	3,238	1,056,945	4,471,953	1,577,841	1,056,085
<i>Warwick</i> ..	35	397	133,657	850,334	217,948	178,660
Roma ..	65	282	67,957	403,678	133,659	140,100
South Western	38	184	43,261	190,010	72,335	59,142
<b>Total South</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>63,235</b>	<b>21,492,328</b>	<b>103,056,771</b>	<b>36,118,661</b>	<b>23,833,770</b>
Rockhampton	298	5,808	2,111,885	10,690,539	3,013,317	2,470,249
<i>Rockhampton</i>	164	3,857	1,417,032	6,057,448	1,842,179	1,119,996
Cent. Western	79	400	106,609	958,365	177,129	125,313
Far Western ..	10	27	6,378	168,149	11,773	14,671
<b>Total Central</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>2,224,872</b>	<b>11,817,053</b>	<b>3,202,219</b>	<b>2,610,233</b>
Mackay ..	142	2,463	926,670	7,316,377	1,785,978	2,001,917
<i>Mackay</i> ..	79	800	239,013	799,389	365,147	254,579
Townsville ..	214	4,348	1,712,054	8,413,900	2,783,407	3,667,035
<i>Ch. Towers</i>	25	170	43,223	169,835	83,927	39,840
<i>Townsville</i> ..	129	2,692	1,003,110	3,263,174	1,456,860	1,033,195
Cairns ..	282	5,714	2,224,680	13,082,449	3,765,368	5,984,033
<i>Cairns</i> ..	71	1,675	629,898	1,928,179	967,944	781,238
Peninsula ..	7	60	21,223	34,941	25,750	11,099
North Western	27	284	230,122	7,182,058	4,590,315	570,686
<b>Total North</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>12,869</b>	<b>5,114,749</b>	<b>36,029,725</b>	<b>12,950,818</b>	<b>12,234,770</b>
<b>Total Q'land ..</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>82,339</b>	<b>28,831,949</b>	<b>150,903,549</b>	<b>52,271,698</b>	<b>38,678,773</b>

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories, in 1948-49, accounted for 69 per cent. of the State's total factory production, of which Brisbane's share was 49 per cent. Further details for Brisbane are given on page 186. 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 25 per cent. of the State's factory production was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, and sawmills were most important.

The remaining 6 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnery at Rockhampton.

*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, 1948-49.

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 ..	7,527	5,358,193	11,981	6,957,370	22,983	13,049,909
Moreton <sup>b</sup> ..	2,350	1,143,575	3,942	1,880,993	1,862	781,310
Maryborough ..	3,132	2,308,030	1,648	768,456	1,654	825,014
Downs ..	1,912	1,062,451	1,896	910,546	1,882	866,820
Roma ..	100	55,415	173	75,044	9	3,200
South Western ..	15	2,945	146	58,926	23	10,464
<b>Total South</b>	<b>15,036</b>	<b>9,930,609</b>	<b>19,786</b>	<b>10,651,335</b>	<b>28,413</b>	<b>15,536,717</b>
Rockhampton ..	3,208	1,808,368	1,884	865,202	716	339,747
Central Western ..	86	45,710	239	109,002	75	22,417
Far Western ..	8	4,451	19	7,322	..	..
<b>Total Central</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>1,858,529</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>981,526</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>362,164</b>
Mackay ..	1,588	1,379,413	446	223,638	429	182,927
Townsville ..	1,902	1,541,701	1,874	938,769	572	302,937
Cairns ..	4,024	2,778,901	1,096	575,194	594	411,273
Peninsula ..	..	..	60	25,750	..	..
North Western ..	190	4,536,429	94	53,886	..	..
<b>Total North</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>10,236,444</b>	<b>3,570</b>	<b>1,817,237</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>897,137</b>
<b>Total Q'land ..</b>	<b>26,042</b>	<b>22,025,582</b>	<b>25,498</b>	<b>13,450,098</b>	<b>30,799</b>	<b>16,796,018</b>

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

<sup>b</sup> Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those



in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1948-49 increased by 32 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 53 and 74 per cent. respectively. In 1948-49, the metropolitan area had 74 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 47 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries.

*Employment.*—The following table shows details for 1948-49, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	All Workers.			Juveniles.			
		a			b			
		M.	F.	Total.	Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Raw Sugar .. ..	32	5,446	85	5,531	55	4	375	31
Butter and Cheese ..	96	1,412	231	1,643	37	11	116	66
Meat (including Bacon)	28	5,269	479	5,748	110	8	611	227
Other Food and Drink	811	6,242	2,303	8,545	120	115	554	589
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	543	7,297	286	7,583	72	5	487	102
Wool Scours, &c. ..	12	304	4	308	2	..	9	..
Boots and Shoes ..	28	777	728	1,505	25	26	107	144
Millinery and Dressmkg.	68	76	1,559	1,635	1	189	10	718
All Other Clothing ..	310	1,353	4,095	5,448	46	419	224	1,309
Vehicles .. ..	717	11,819	538	12,357	207	15	1,641	236
Other Metal Industries	444	13,142	686	13,828	231	31	1,712	208
Printing and Stationery	170	3,024	1,322	4,346	85	81	451	433
Other Industries ..	761	10,938	2,236	13,174	344	164	1,316	635
Total .. ..	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1948-49 .. ..	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698

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 three years, their number rose again to exceed the 1942-43 peak by 585, but a large increase of nearly 15,000 males in these three years reduced the female proportion to 17·8 per cent. in 1948-49.

*Juveniles.*—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1949, was 14,714, 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 1949 boys and girls under 16 years were respectively 25·3 and 19·9 per cent. fewer than in 1939. Employment of youths and girls from 16 to 21 years has, however, increased since the end of the war (although 1948-49 showed a decrease in the number of youths employed), so that at June, 1949, there were more of them employed than in June, 1939. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1949, was:—under 16 years, males, 2·0; females, 7·3; 16 years and under 21 years, males, 11·3; females, 32·3.

*Size of Establishment.*—In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, but increased again to 39,027 by 1948-49, which, however, was only 47·4 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1948-49, employment in factories of all size groups increased, but the increases were relatively not so great in the larger as in the smaller factories. Percentages of total workers in factories of various size groups in 1948-49, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—under 4 workers, 3·0 (4·2); 4 workers, 1·9 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 10·2 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 10·1 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 16·3 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 11·1 (14·6); 101 workers and over, 47·4 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown in the following table for 1948-49, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Meat (including Bacon), where 96 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Raw Sugar with 92 per cent., Vehicles with 59 per cent., and Other Metal Industries with 58 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (20 per cent.) in workshops with less than 11 workers. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes bakeries), where 31 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. For all industries together, 47 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 15 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT <sup>a</sup>, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,  
QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Establishments.
	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 .. ..	..	..	..	19	..	396	5,116	5,531
Butter and Cheese ..	45	28	166	380	659	137	228	1,643
Meat (including Bacon)	5	4	5	32	156	51	5,520	5,773
Other Food and Drink	705	524	1,467	849	1,348	1,059	2,699	8,651
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	345	188	1,242	1,395	1,674	859	2,128	7,831
Wool Scours, &c. ..	..	..	31	43	54	188	..	316
Boots and Shoes ..	4	..	27	50	364	219	848	1,512
Millinery and Dressmkg.	3	24	157	217	561	434	260	1,656
All Other Clothing ..	146	48	690	678	1,307	1,398	1,223	5,490
Vehicles .. ..	540	364	1,625	1,176	1,214	202	7,276	12,397
Other Metal Industries	194	92	962	1,184	2,041	1,396	8,005	13,874
Printing and Stationery	76	60	330	524	867	529	1,966	4,352
Other Industries ..	406	232	1,681	1,765	3,212	2,259	3,758	13,313
Total .. ..	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1948-49 .. ..	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339

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

*Output and Costs.*—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 176 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. a
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	22,880,473	248,323	17,561,129	5,071,021	2,510,347
Butter and Cheese ..	14,887,791	133,636	13,758,548	995,607	642,775
Meat (including Bacon)	20,317,709	329,659	16,176,141	3,811,909	2,521,010
Other Food and Drink	20,068,181	464,364	13,047,227	6,556,590	2,662,757
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	8,415,924	132,526	4,179,840	4,103,558	2,581,899
Wool Scours, &c. ..	3,862,610	17,457	3,590,918	254,235	139,241
Boots and Shoes ..	1,225,403	4,478	630,921	590,004	457,196
Millinery & Dressmkg.	1,041,267	5,169	517,518	518,580	347,472
All Other Clothing ..	4,060,212	32,669	2,019,902	2,007,641	1,276,929
Vehicles .. ..	10,122,201	129,720	3,475,130	6,517,351	4,492,145
Other Metal Industries	21,982,783	371,966	9,488,747	12,122,070	5,310,092
Printing & Stationery	4,619,367	49,722	2,030,714	2,538,931	1,517,980
Other Industries ..	17,419,628	484,788	9,750,639	7,184,201	4,372,106
Total .. ..	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1948-49 .. ..	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949

a Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*Capital Employed.*—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

## FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &amp;C., QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

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 .. ..	62,142	9,196,358	917	454	1,663	4,469
Butter and Cheese ..	17,230	1,690,929	606	392	1,029	877
Meat (including Bacon)	22,545	3,080,278	663	439	536	3,359
Other Food and Drink..	27,695	6,102,640	767	345	714	5,778
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	46,835	1,771,449	541	369	234	3,616
Wool Scours, &c. ..	967	101,603	825	463	330	224
Boots and Shoes ..	742	227,891	392	308	151	520
Millinery and Dressmkg.	223	188,816	317	220	115	457
All Other Clothing ..	1,398	903,319	369	248	166	1,769
Vehicles .. ..	18,641	3,039,504	527	385	246	5,744
Other Metal Industries..	45,343	6,168,367	877	394	446	10,683
Printing and Stationery	5,774	1,941,467	584	360	447	2,238
Other Industries ..	42,325	4,266,152	545	348	324	6,331
Total .. ..	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	46,065

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1948-49 .. ..	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	46,065

*a* The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries per worker were moving gradually upwards before the war, but rose sharply between 1941-42 and 1943-44, and again in 1947-48 and 1948-49, so that in the latter year they were 77 per cent. above 1938-39, compared with an increase of 84 per cent. in production per worker.

*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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Aerated Waters .. 100 Gals.	66,179	71,637	73,005	67,680	80,409
Arrowroot .. .. Tons	605	691	375	465	546
Beer .. .. 100 Gals.	125,710	113,389	132,460	136,247	151,365
Biscuits .. .. 100 Lb.	23,433	24,703	31,607	52,680	81,050
Bran and Pollard 1,000 Bush.	5,040	3,856	3,886	3,971	4,061
Bread .. .. 1,000 Lb.	133,233	142,579	153,139	157,575	167,493
Bricks, Ordinary .. 1,000	6,488	13,355	25,707	31,602	34,972
Butter .. .. 1,000 Lb.	95,009	101,242	74,096	104,058	105,721
Cheese <sup>a</sup> .. .. 1,000 Lb.	22,627	26,932	17,292	21,596	21,033
Cloth—					
Flannel .. .. Sq. Yds.	702,048	574,127	539,698	577,654	503,478
Tweed, &c. .. .. Sq. Yds.	837,473	992,347	1,215,672	1,202,043	1,344,384
Cotton Lint .. .. 1,000 Lb.	2,946	651	1,139	762	713
Flour .. .. .. Tons	124,473	96,984	98,232	102,143	105,099
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	712,451	692,739	872,678	935,457	968,719
Slippers .. .. Pairs	562,032	674,048	810,967	822,577	844,522
Fruit, Preserved .. 1,000 Lb.	7,029	8,931	9,319	25,737	26,337
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,935	1,370	1,436	1,447	1,319
Jam .. .. .. 1,000 Lb.	8,176	6,816	8,497	14,215	10,970
Leather—					
Dressed .. 1,000 Sq. Ft.	4,802	5,239	6,372	7,388	8,036
Sole .. .. .. 1,000 Lb.	5,980	6,774	6,927	7,648	7,333
Lime .. .. .. Tons	14,111	15,210	18,452	15,008	16,113
Meat—					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb.	237,933	178,683	278,814	322,494	276,194
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 Lb.	38,413	29,274	19,500	21,718	20,116
Pork .. .. .. 1,000 Lb.	9,171	15,748	9,221	7,528	16,774
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb.	29,703	23,879	20,124	21,603	20,192
Canned .. .. 1,000 Lb.	69,673	48,356	51,627	52,900	48,779
Motor Bodies .. .. No.	516	564	1,094	1,252	1,762
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 100 Pts.	11,384	11,893	16,308	17,088	18,671
Plywood .. .. 1,000 Sq. Ft.	70,527	73,581	87,180	99,823	104,262
Rum .. .. .. Pf. Gals.	447,822	483,460	695,605	524,160	715,586
Soap, Ordinary .. .. Cwt.	124,649	140,781	139,743	136,985	150,594
Soap, Sand .. .. Cwt.	8,874	7,046	8,709	10,981	8,566
Soda Crystals .. 1,000 Lb.	2,322	2,010	2,045	1,995	1,870
Sugar, Raw .. .. Tons	643,520	644,661	512,086	571,694	910,049
Timber, Sawnd <sup>b</sup> —					
Hardwood <sup>f</sup> .. 1,000 S. Ft.	69,300	67,463	85,740	94,890	113,528
Pine .. .. .. 1,000 S. Ft.	78,897	72,819	72,096	68,334	62,577
Other .. .. .. 1,000 S. Ft.	18,633	17,989	28,224	32,674	35,926
Sleepers .. .. 1,000 S. Ft.	6,082	5,507	9,685	7,392	12,255
Veneers .. .. .. 1,000 Sq. Ft.	5,487	19,612	27,276	16,788	18,463
Wheatmeal .. .. Tons	8,388	7,313	6,382	6,121	6,082
Wool, Scoured .. 1,000 Lb.	17,404	17,750	18,289	15,321	13,467

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

<sup>b</sup> Including sawn output of plywood mills and case mills.

<sup>r</sup> Revised to exclude sleepers now shown as a separate item.

Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	691,274	753,617	782,014	780,877	936,150
Arrowroot .. ..	22,578	25,959	14,301	22,279	33,982
Beer .. .. .	1,338,016	1,186,731	1,395,851	1,399,684	1,555,346
Biscuits .. ..	93,330	101,482	127,455	253,920	398,941
Bran and Pollard ..	338,802	257,636	273,216	329,132	428,299
Bread .. .. .	1,294,011	1,483,790	1,618,359	1,931,139	2,236,923
Bricks, Ordinary ..	30,000	70,888	149,158	208,541	257,692
Butter <sup>a</sup> .. ..	8,463,220	9,240,010	6,889,316	11,822,072	12,555,924
Cheese <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,160,084	1,402,587	926,986	1,379,162	1,372,336
Cloth—					
Flannel .. ..	105,404	87,576	86,504	105,364	125,385
Tweed, &c. ..	199,407	241,658	305,893	332,369	455,337
Cotton Lint .. ..	212,111	49,785	87,691	63,777	70,297
Flour .. .. .	1,321,108	1,057,925	1,091,786	1,448,017	1,759,891
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	480,472	473,187	586,689	750,099	868,307
Slippers .. ..	119,890	176,469	223,216	225,200	233,962
Fruit, Preserved ..	199,634	263,522	264,079	846,239	1,280,402
Hides and Skins ..	896,591	665,788	1,064,257	1,406,384	1,319,289
Jam .. .. .	260,204	281,440	307,929	507,242	426,125
Leather—					
Dressed .. ..	285,262	299,919	340,641	412,571	449,757
Sole .. .. .	405,891	452,852	483,722	551,798	554,898
Lime .. .. .	34,662	40,538	48,948	48,678	55,730
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	5,197,235	3,812,924	6,817,319	8,318,891	8,022,139
Mutton and Lamb ..	849,724	627,807	533,961	662,202	729,197
Pork .. .. .	400,853	724,672	425,113	384,936	1,047,383
Bacon and Ham ..	2,187,033	1,613,479	1,304,010	1,579,700	1,865,527
Canned .. ..	4,297,886	3,215,765	3,217,699	3,336,362	3,642,686
Motor Bodies .. ..	44,786	47,869	108,470	197,497	299,115
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	55,125	54,751	74,100	79,217	95,340
Plywood .. ..	712,041	795,387	1,000,358	1,500,570	1,726,180
Rum .. .. .	56,581	61,176	90,579	69,582	104,472
Soap, Ordinary ..	240,071	282,478	296,301	301,799	407,627
Soap, Sand .. ..	9,640	7,594	9,309	13,331	10,550
Soda Crystals .. ..	9,976	8,958	8,807	9,123	11,470
Sugar, Raw .. ..	12,484,690	12,808,804	10,927,651	13,945,922	22,613,075
Timber, Sawnd <sup>b</sup> —					
Hardwood .. ..	1,272,410	1,262,332	1,771,568	2,197,435	3,051,798
Pine .. .. .	1,352,383	1,382,521	1,275,618	1,410,115	1,369,683
Other .. .. .	404,663	407,782	640,579	876,006	1,044,338
Sleepers .. ..	51,714	81,960	100,166	77,580	131,279
Veneers .. .. .	18,363	67,367	109,337	116,834	90,253
Wheatmeal .. ..	88,361	77,634	68,810	90,558	100,563
Wool, Scoured ..	1,846,538	1,932,022	3,619,466	4,001,441	4,489,818

<sup>a</sup> Including subsidy and, for cheese, the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

<sup>b</sup> Including sawn output of plywood mills and case mills.

*Metropolitan Factories.*—Information for factories in the metropolitan area is given in the following table for the year 1948-49, together with a summary for the past ten years.

FACTORIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1948-49.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers	Salaries and Wages.	Output.	Production.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	<i>a</i> No.	<i>b</i> £	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter and Cheese..	4	203	79,363	734,434	152,427	52,673
Meat (incl. Bacon)..	12	2,545	1,122,183	11,865,448	2,088,833	1,323,550
Other Food & Drink	211	4,915	1,645,991	12,331,432	4,068,673	3,470,398
Sawmills, Plywood	66	1,730	637,965	2,636,837	1,091,975	381,598
Wool Scours, &c. . .	5	255	114,650	2,633,762	223,033	55,060
Boots and Shoes . .	24	1,453	442,855	1,194,837	572,827	219,585
Millinery, Dressmkg.	57	1,567	334,932	1,004,947	497,683	177,248
All Other Clothing..	142	3,939	975,117	3,232,043	1,528,145	557,465
Vehicles . . . . .	149	3,729	1,400,209	3,620,517	2,526,151	879,115
Other Metal Ind'ries	271	9,303	3,528,568	10,753,705	5,276,798	4,128,701
Printing, Stationery	83	3,352	1,189,478	3,758,091	1,968,616	1,462,622
Other Industries . .	418	9,500	3,241,552	13,117,126	5,370,411	3,140,593
Total . . . . .	1,442	42,491	14,712,863	66,883,179	25,365,472	15,848,608

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1948-49	..	..	1,442	42,491	14,712,863	66,883,179	25,365,472	15,848,608

*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 £25,365,472, or 48.5 per cent., of the total factory production of the State for 1948-49, and provided 51.0 per cent. of the total salaries and wages (excluding drawings of working proprietors) paid. For the decade since the last pre-war year (1938-39), the increase in factory employment in the metropolitan area (51 per cent.) was practically the same as the increase for the State as a whole (52 per cent.).



## 10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

*Electricity.*—Forty-seven generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1949. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, seventeen factories—seven sugar mills, four 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, 1949, twenty-four 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), six Town Councils, and ten Shire Councils. Eighteen stations were controlled by Regional Electricity Boards. The eleven 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.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State. A small water wheel at Thargomindah, which in 1893 provided the first electricity supply in a country town in Queensland, was replaced with generation by oil engine in February, 1951, because of diminished flow in the artesian bore which drove it. 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.
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 <sup>c</sup>	796	3,679,770	225,801	669,520	216,323
1948-49.. ..	47	885	4,567,288	276,341	783,633 <sup>d</sup>	229,047

*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, 100,343 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 6,282 (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, 1948-49.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Material Used.	Elec- tricity Generat- ed. <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 ..	91	3,853	2,096	6,786	3,568	13,368	18,073
Victoria ..	68	2,059	1,222	2,859	2,321	5,513	15,379
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>47</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>4,567</b>
S. Australia ..	38	1,096	575	1,534	533	2,413	6,069
W. Australia ..	116	915	429	1,508	389	1,938	1,703
Tasmania ..	3	129	64	29	972	526	4,931
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>363</b>	<b>8,937</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>14,705</b>	<b>8,567</b>	<b>26,651</b>	<b>50,722</b>

*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 1950, 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 include Stanthorpe and 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.

Bulk supply is also provided to the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. from the Brisbane generating station of the City Electric Light Co. Ltd.

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 present organisation, control and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and the predominantly primary producing economy. *The Regional Electric Authorities Act, 1945-46*, provided for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in 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 its 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. Constructional programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines, in these Regions which were planned by the Commission are now well advanced, and the commissioning of the first regional station is anticipated at an early date, with two others to follow in about twelve months.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these which is now well advanced, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations then supplied into all parts of the Region, 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 are controlled by and receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in recent years, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout the Commonwealth.

Special attention is being given to the electrification of small townships in Western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the Government Subsidy Scheme.

These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200.

Schemes have been prepared for seven of these townships, and the needs of others are receiving attention.

Electrical development is subsidised by the State Government, which provides subsidies up to one-third of capital cost based on 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 1948-49, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £18.2m., or by 163 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 230,000, or by 54 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 600.9m., or by 212 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 112 per cent. during this period, but the increase in the average revenue per consumer was only 69 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having decreased by 16 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, 1948-49.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
1— 250 ..	No. 9	No. 1,469	Units. 648	Units. 746	6.02	6.13	0.11
251— 500 ..	13	4,730	862	1,081	4.75	4.79	0.04
501— 1,000 ..	6	4,756	1,066	1,338	3.96	3.77	-0.19
1,001— 1,500 ..	1	1,291	1,460	1,866	2.67	2.26	-0.41
1,501— 3,000 ..	2	4,446	924	1,385	3.20	3.33	0.13
3,001—10,000 ..	1	4,145	1,445	1,604	2.34	2.13	-0.21
Over 10,000 ..	7	209,750	2,513	2,732	0.99	1.14	0.15
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>230,587</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>0.14</b>

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 £17 18s. 6d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £16 14s. 1d.

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.	Value of Works.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	a	b			No.
1944-45 ..	16	324	£ 771,289	Tons. 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
1948-49 ..	16	09	1,091,061	195,018	2,392,693	101,920

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1948-49 amounted to 39,886 tons, valued at £57,347, and 1,438,532 gallons of tar were sold for £25,443. In the metropolitan area, the four gasworks sold 1,838,693,000 cubic feet of gas during 1948-49.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1948-49 is made in the table on the next page.

## GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

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	1,367	687	900	16,098	5,150	4,162
Victoria ..	37	1,367	654	723	10,714	3,749	5,404
Queensland ..	16	409	181	195	2,393	873	1,019
S. Australia ..	3	418	c	c	c	c	c
W. Australia ..	4	191	84	56	1,139	333	625
Tasmania ..	2	56	c	c	c	c	c
Total ..	101	3,808	1,837	2,022	32,575	11,044	12,721

*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 table on the next page shows particulars of such operations during the ten years ended 1949 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table, except where otherwise indicated in the footnotes.

It may be noted, however, that, while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders including persons building their own houses (see page 195), and this enables a measure to be made of the degree to which actual commencements have been lagging behind demand as expressed in approvals obtained. Commencements were a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State, but the position was improving, during the four years 1946 to 1949, in all parts of the State. In these years respectively, the proportions which actual commencements of new dwellings were of approvals issued were, in the metropolitan area, 75.5, 81.9, 78.8, and 87.5 per cent.; while in the extra-metropolitan area the respective proportions were 66.1, 78.1, 77.8, and 81.2 per cent.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.		Other Building.	Total.	
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1940 .. ..	1,767	1,130	88	920	2,138
1941 .. ..	2,025	1,444	71	603	2,118
1942 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	199	123	12	238	373
1943 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	56	10	13	120	143
1944 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	528	300	45	327	672
1945 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,778	1,233	73	357	1,663
1946 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947 .. ..	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948 .. ..	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949 .. ..	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074

ELEVEN CITIES AND NINE TOWNS.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1940 .. ..	1,572	793	104	569	1,466
1941 .. ..	1,541	803	116	325	1,244
1942 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	259	136	27	357	520
1943 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	47	11	12	35	58
1944 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	314	105	37	161	303
1945 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947 .. ..	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530
1948 .. ..	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
1949 .. ..	3,274	3,947	427	1,194	5,568

REST OF STATE.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947 .. ..	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948 .. ..	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949 .. ..	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160

TOTAL QUEENSLAND.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 .. ..	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947 .. ..	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948 .. ..	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949 .. ..	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Commonwealth Government building. Commonwealth building for civil use was very small in these years.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each City and Town during 1949 are shown in the table on the next page. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

## BUILDING APPROVALS, 1949.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	5,044	7,361,959	410,114	196	647,508	654,704	9,074,285
Bundaberg ..	229	254,824	34,487	12	7,580	15,659	312,550
Cairns ..	178	222,329	20,697	15	16,027	39,487	298,540
Charters Trs.	17	14,230	7,457	4	950	6,977	29,614
Gympie ..	81	96,758	18,011	5	2,333	8,137	125,239
Ipswich ..	332	381,183	47,771	4	22,380	28,672	480,006
Mackay ..	119	140,574	10,443	5	10,370	16,221	177,608
Maryborough	227	283,115	17,260	10	56,470	14,315	371,160
Rockhampton	418	477,244	35,525	15	393,541	33,666	939,976
Toowoomba	520	704,210	72,652	74	59,947	52,626	889,435
Townsville ..	393	470,829	46,458	16	4,684	87,146	609,117
Warwick ..	73	91,285	11,434	11	4,300	15,137	122,156
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>10,498,540</b>	<b>732,309</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1,226,090</b>	<b>972,747</b>	<b>13,429,686</b>
Bowen ..	18	21,386	8,731	5	17,858	823	48,798
Charleville ..	21	25,519	4,701	7	21,435	3,095	54,750
Dalby ..	125	155,256	8,935	18	11,121	9,041	184,353
Gladstone ..	85	89,835	4,165	4	33,596	11,998	139,594
Goondiwindi	27	32,960	3,907	7	5,140	2,075	44,082
Hughenden	12	15,855	55	..	..	908	16,818
Redcliffe ..	184	215,918	31,443	12	19,179	8,695	275,235
Roma ..	17	17,969	5,932	8	53,617	1,680	79,198
South Coast <sup>a</sup>	185	242,588	32,429	14	15,265	14,516	304,798
Thursday Is.	11	14,346	3,144	5	5,500	8,841	31,831
<b>Total Towns</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>831,632</b>	<b>103,442</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>182,711</b>	<b>61,672</b>	<b>1,179,457</b>
<b>Total Shires</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>3,308,148</b>	<b>667,350</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>802,029</b>	<b>415,604</b>	<b>5,193,131</b>
<b>Total Q'land</b>	<b>11,655</b>	<b>14,638,320</b>	<b>1,503,101</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,210,830</b>	<b>1,450,023</b>	<b>19,802,274</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including the Towns of Southport and Coolangatta until June; thereafter the new Town of South Coast.

As pointed out earlier, 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. 4,337	£1,000. 8,240	£1,000. 9,481	£1,000. 11,079	£1,000. 33,137
Other New Buildings ..	751	1,097	1,766	1,618	5,232
Additions, Alterations, Re- pairs, and Maintenance ..	2,657	2,689	3,247	3,395	11,988
Total .. .. .	7,745	12,026	14,494	16,092	50,357

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 on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

In previous issues of the *Year Book*, costs were given for an old type of standard cottage, now abandoned, which was of cheaper construction. The main differences from the new standard shown below were that the old style cottage had wooden stumps, iron roof, all internal walls of wood, and a floor area of only 1,200 square feet. Cooking stove, heater, copper, and drainage were not included.

## WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed During Year.							Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—						Total Completed.	
		Under £401.	£401-£600.	£601-£800.	£801-£1,000.	£1,001-£1,200.	£1,201 and Over.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1939-40	730	<i>n</i>	210	301	<i>n</i>	..	..	522	619
1940-41	808	<i>n</i>	175	306	<i>n</i>	..	..	489	631
1941-42	876	3	79	324	18	..	..	424	676
1942-43	921	..	6	18	..	..	..	24	653
1943-44	989	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	669
1944-45	1,175	..	..	11	51	2	..	64	880
1945-46	1,303	..	1	10	165	76	5	257	970
1946-47	1,430	..	..	6	88	145	38	277	1,065
1947-48	1,590	..	1	5	52	129	89	276	1,124
1948-49	1,765	..	..	3	14	69	211	297	1,284

*a* For description, see above.

*n* Not available.

The average cost of the old "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. The average wooden house shown in the table appears to be very similar to the Workers' Dwellings old "standard", as is shown by the following average costs per square for 1946-47—wood approvals, £81; Workers' Dwellings "standard", old, £85; and new, £112. 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.	Average 2 Years Ended 30th June, 1947.	Year Ended 30th June, 1948.	Year Ended 30th June, 1949.
<b>PRIMARY. <sup>a</sup></b>							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 72,693	£1,000. 50,508	£1,000. 68,883	£1,000. 89,227	£1,000. 119,089	£1,000. 205,095 <sup>r</sup>	£1,000. 209,172
Victoria	42,792	30,849	42,725	58,932	78,576	125,250	128,709
Q'land . .	<b>33,969</b>	<b>28,076</b>	<b>35,370</b>	<b>51,219</b>	<b>58,242</b>	<b>83,909</b>	<b>100,045</b>
S.A. . .	14,513	11,208	16,699	23,846	34,322	69,256	58,389
W.A. . .	16,706	12,838	18,268	22,678	27,218	50,490	50,808
Tasmania	6,628	4,420	6,507	10,645	12,723	16,971 <sup>r</sup>	18,955
Total . .	187,301	137,899	188,452	256,547	330,270	550,971 <sup>r</sup>	566,078
Q'land Proportion	% 18.14	% 20.36	% 18.77	% 19.96	% 17.66	% 15.23 <sup>r</sup>	% 17.67
<b>MANUFACTURING.</b>							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 70,238	£1,000. 48,582	£1,000. 72,855	£1,000. 137,788	£1,000. 169,862	£1,000. 218,611	£1,000. 251,199
Victoria	52,142	39,438	56,101	106,843	125,873	158,501	182,760
Q'land . .	<b>16,442</b>	<b>12,806</b>	<b>16,518</b>	<b>26,267</b>	<b>32,803</b>	<b>42,886</b>	<b>53,540</b>
S.A. . .	11,773	7,524	11,606	23,322	28,334	38,670	43,668
W.A. . .	7,841	4,983	7,420	10,845	14,788	18,384	21,174
Tasmania	3,558	2,832	4,323	7,630	9,932	12,244 <sup>r</sup>	16,075
Total . .	161,994	116,165	168,823	312,695	381,592	489,296 <sup>r</sup>	568,416
Q'land Proportion	% 10.15	% 11.02	% 9.78	% 8.40	% 8.60	% 8.76	% 9.42
<b>ALL PRODUCTION.</b>							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 142,931	£1,000. 99,090	£1,000. 141,738	£1,000. 227,015	£1,000. 288,951	£1,000. 423,706 <sup>r</sup>	£1,000. 460,371
Victoria	94,934	70,287	98,826	165,775	204,449	283,751	311,469
Q'land . .	<b>50,411</b>	<b>40,882</b>	<b>51,888</b>	<b>77,486</b>	<b>91,145</b>	<b>126,795</b>	<b>153,585</b>
S.A. . .	26,286	18,732	28,305	47,168	62,656	107,926	102,057
W.A. . .	24,547	17,821	25,688	33,523	42,006	68,874	71,982
Tasmania	10,186	7,252	10,830	18,275	22,655	29,215	35,030
Total . .	349,295	254,064	357,275	569,242	711,862	1,040,267 <sup>r</sup>	1,134,494
Q'land Proportion	% 14.43	% 16.09	% 14.52	% 13.61	% 12.80	% 12.19 <sup>r</sup>	% 13.54

<sup>a</sup> Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

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

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,  
QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Agricultural—</b>					
Grain Crops .. ..	3,185	3,936	1,828	9,228	9,373
Green Forage .. ..	2,125	1,964	2,152	2,076	1,563
Hay .. .. .	1,240	1,384	1,292	1,410	900
Sugar Cane .. .. .	9,984	10,108	8,488	10,861	17,503
Fruit .. .. .	3,017	3,050	2,613	2,865	2,951
All Other .. .. .	4,677	4,389	4,000	3,840	4,405
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,228</b>	<b>24,831</b>	<b>20,373</b>	<b>30,280</b>	<b>36,695</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.) .. .. .	11,401	10,168	15,087	25,005	29,455
Sheep Killed in Factories	991	649	725	988	1,061
Sheep Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup>	596	610	1,009	1,078	1,185
Net Exports of Live Sheep	216	1,028	1,070	1,059	1,009
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>13,204</i>	<i>12,455</i>	<i>17,891</i>	<i>28,130</i>	<i>32,710</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	5,895	4,122	7,088	8,814	8,787
Cattle Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup>	2,350	2,390	2,594	2,812	4,131
Net Exports of Live Cattle	1,862	3,115	2,860	4,095	3,621
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>10,107</i>	<i>9,627</i>	<i>12,542</i>	<i>15,721</i>	<i>16,539</i>
Horses and Goats ..	32	42	36	93	59
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>23,343</b>	<b>22,124</b>	<b>30,469</b>	<b>43,944</b>	<b>49,308</b>
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising—</b>					
Cream for Butter Factories <sup>b</sup>	7,636	8,466	6,567	10,535	11,601
Milk for Factories <sup>c</sup> ..	903	1,150	790	1,252	1,326
Milk for Use as Such <sup>d</sup> ..	2,036	2,371	2,187	2,362	2,996
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	143	142	106	122	139
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>10,718</i>	<i>12,129</i>	<i>9,650</i>	<i>14,271</i>	<i>16,062</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	2,761	2,603	2,105	2,371	3,322
Pigs Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup> ..	59	60	101	176	210
Net Exports of Live Pigs	59	127	104	130	164
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>2,879</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>2,310</i>	<i>2,677</i>	<i>3,696</i>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>13,597</b>	<b>14,919</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>16,948</b>	<b>19,758</b>
<b>Poultry—</b>					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	297	657	497	491	607
Eggs Produced .. .. .	1,452	1,562	1,049	1,067	1,096
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,703</b>
<b>Bee-keeping—</b>					
Honey and Wax .. .. .	32	57	54	63	102
<b>Total Rural Production</b>	<b>62,949</b>	<b>64,150</b>	<b>64,402</b>	<b>92,793</b>	<b>107,566</b>

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

Industry.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Wild Animals—					
Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	83	80	570	226	263
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	1,767	1,824	2,177	2,556	2,945
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,169	1,098	1,370	1,408	1,499
Total .. ..	2,936	2,922	3,547	3,964	4,444
Fishing—					
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Turtles	334	476	506	483	496
Pearls, Shell, Bêche-de-mer	18	81	187	238	418
Total .. ..	352	557	693	721	914
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper,					
Lead, Tin, Zinc <sup>e</sup> ..	1,373	1,446	1,744	2,839	2,223
Coal .. ..	1,786	1,759	1,692	2,238	2,347
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	218	193	169	198	395
Stone Quarry Products ..	163	223	299	354	368
Total .. ..	3,540	3,621	3,904	5,629	5,333
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>69,860</b>	<b>71,330</b>	<b>73,116</b>	<b>103,333</b>	<b>118,520</b>

a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

b Including subsidy—1944-45, £1,692(000); 1945-46, £1,640(000); 1946-47, £1,045(000); 1947-48, £1,821(000); 1948-49, £1,438(000).

c Including subsidy—1944-45, £187(000); 1945-46, £197(000); 1946-47, £109(000); 1947-48, £188(000); 1948-49, £131(000).

d Including subsidy—1944-45, £210(000); 1945-46, £295(000); 1946-47, £99(000); 1947-48, £139(000); 1948-49, £96(000).

e Gross value of ores before treatment.

*Net Value of Primary Production.*—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1948-49 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, 1948-49.

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 ..	36,695	49,308	21,563	5,333	5,621	118,520
Costs of Marketing ..	3,820	4,600	780	90	878	10,168
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	32,875	44,708	20,783	5,243	4,743	108,352
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder ..	2,790	1,800	2,830	c	d	7,420 <sup>e</sup>
Other Materials, &c. ..	2,550	720	510	1,100	190 <sup>e</sup>	5,070 <sup>e</sup>
Depreciation <sup>a</sup> .. ..	2,590	2,010	1,030	530	40 <sup>e</sup>	6,200 <sup>e</sup>
Net Value of Production <sup>b</sup>	27,535	42,188	17,443	4,143	4,553	95,862

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

b Depreciation not deducted.

d Not available, but probably small.

c Not applicable.

e Incomplete.

*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows 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.

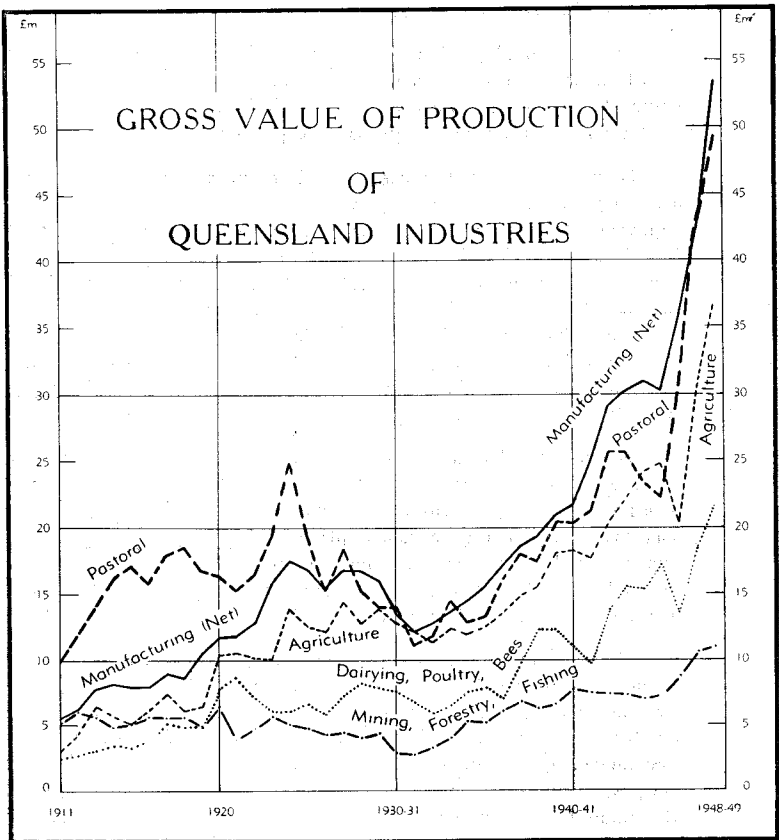
## GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

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
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,086	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

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

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <sup>a</sup>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
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
1948-49 ..	36,695	21,563	49,308	5,333	5,621	118,520	53,540

<sup>a</sup> 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, 1949-50*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1950-51 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the five years ended 1949-50. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many 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 203.)

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 204.

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 205.)

NET NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,  
AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries .. ..	440	635	746	882	1,035	1,171
Pay and Allowances (in Cash and Kind) of Members of the Forces	4	154	31	23	20	19
Company Income .. ..	84	134	163	195	215	230
Public Authority Income from Business Undertakings ..	32	36	25	14	2	-6
Income of Unincorporated Businesses, Farms, &c. .. ..	161	250	312	540	569	730
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings) .. ..	59	67	68	70	73	75
Other Rents and Interest ..	34	27	31	37	41	46
National Income .. ..	814	1,303	1,376	1,761	1,955	2,265
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance .. ..	45	60	69	80	94	125
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies ..	90	133	172	172	218	259
Gross National Product at Market Prices .. ..	949	1,496	1,617	2,013	2,267	2,649

Wages and salaries have increased by 166 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, recovered to 54.2 per cent. in 1946-47, and were 50.1, 52.9, and 51.7 per cent. in 1947-48, 1948-49, and 1949-50 respectively. 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 52.5 per cent. in 1949-50. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) almost doubled during the war years, but the figure for 1949-50 was a net loss of £6m. Company income, like wages and salaries, was between two and three times the pre-war amount, while income from unincorporated businesses, which include farms, was four-and-a-half 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 by 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 1949-50 it was 62 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 £65m. in 1949-50. 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-	1945-	1946-	1947-	1948-	1949-
	39.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Expenditure on Consumers' Goods and Services ..	667	867	1,043	1,248	1,436	1,645
Public Authority Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
Social and Administrative ..	46	72	96	119	132	155
Civil Works .. .. .	56	47	79	96	129	181
War .. .. .	13	211	82	25	55	65
Financial Enterprises .. .. .	9	11	14	17	20	24
Gross Private Investment .. .. .	140	204	310	462	427	574
Net Export of Goods and Services	18	84	-7	46	68	5
Gross National Expenditure	949	1,496	1,617	2,013	2,267	2,649

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 9.7 and 15.0 per cent. respectively in 1949-50.

## PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries (incl. Forces)	444	789	777	905	1,055	1,190
Income of Unincorporated Businesses, Farms, Professions, &c. <sup>a</sup>	161	224	299	455	573	707
Rent and Interest .. .. .	87	107	112	115	119	122
Dividends .. .. .	25	35	37	40	46	50
Cash Social Service Benefits .. .. .	31	68	80	87	103	116
Deferred Pay of Forces .. .. .	..	74	16	7	1	1
<b>Personal Income .. .. .</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>2,186</b>
Consumption Expenditure .. .. .	667	867	1,043	1,248	1,436	1,645
Direct Taxes .. .. .	33	171	167	176	214	213
Savings—						
Assurance Funds .. .. .	4	8	11	15	21	23
Other .. .. .	44	251	100	170	226	305

<sup>a</sup> Excluding increase in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

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.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons .. .. .	33	171	167	176	214	213
Other Direct Taxes .. .. .	16	56	54	71	74	85
Indirect Taxes .. .. .	92	169	208	224	247	280
Less Subsidies .. .. .	-2	-36	-36	-52	-29	-21
Net Taxation .. .. .	139	360	393	419	506	557
Business Undertakings Surplus ..	32	36	25	14	2	-6
Rent and Interest Received .. ..	13	17	18	20	22	23
Net Borrowing .. .. .	27	151	16	-19	-10	45
<b>Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>619</b>
Interest Paid .. .. .	62	90	93	94	96	97
Pensions and Cash Benefits .. ..	31	68	80	87	103	116
Deferred Pay of Forces .. .. .	..	74	16	7	1	1
Pay and Allowances to Forces ..	4	154	31	23	20	19
Wages and Salaries .. .. .	58	77	94	114	133	165
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings .. .. .	49	153	81	107	137	197
Purchases, &c., Overseas .. .. .	4	-54	51	-4	26	20
Capital Transfers <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	3	2	6	6	4	4
<b>Total Outlay .. .. .</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>619</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise (incl. Gold) .. .. .	137	157	274	406	532	607
Imports of Merchandise .. .. .	-109	-110	-208	-338	-415	-537
Merchandise Balance .. .. .	28	47	66	68	117	70
Other Receipts for Services, &c. Tourists' and Private Remittances (Net) .. .. .	-4	-5	-5	-2	5	3
Public Authority Interest .. .. .	-27	-24	-22	-21	-20	-19
Other Public Authority Payments ..	-4	54	-51	4	-26	-20
Other Payments for Services, &c. Other Interest, Rent, Dividends ..	-19	-31	-37	-48	-58	-81
	-16	-15	-19	-21	-20	-21
<b>Total Current Balance .. .. .</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-35</b>
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities .. .. .	2	-45	-11	-9	-14	-30
Private .. .. .	-2	8	42	80	164	250
Decrease in Reserves .. .. .	25	-8	17	-75	-178	-185
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>35</b>

## 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 about £45m., or between 15 and 20 per cent. of the gross national expenditure. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week at that time, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

At the 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 48,221, equivalent to 10.5 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 23,130 persons engaged in construction works and maintenance other than building, of whom perhaps 18,000 may have been occupied on railways, roads, telegraph lines, &c. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 78,000 persons, or 17.0 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.

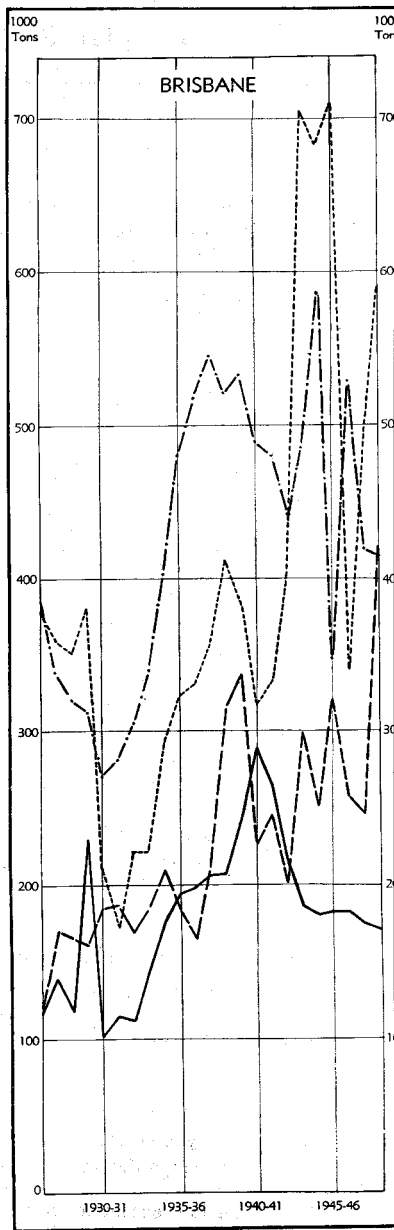
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

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.

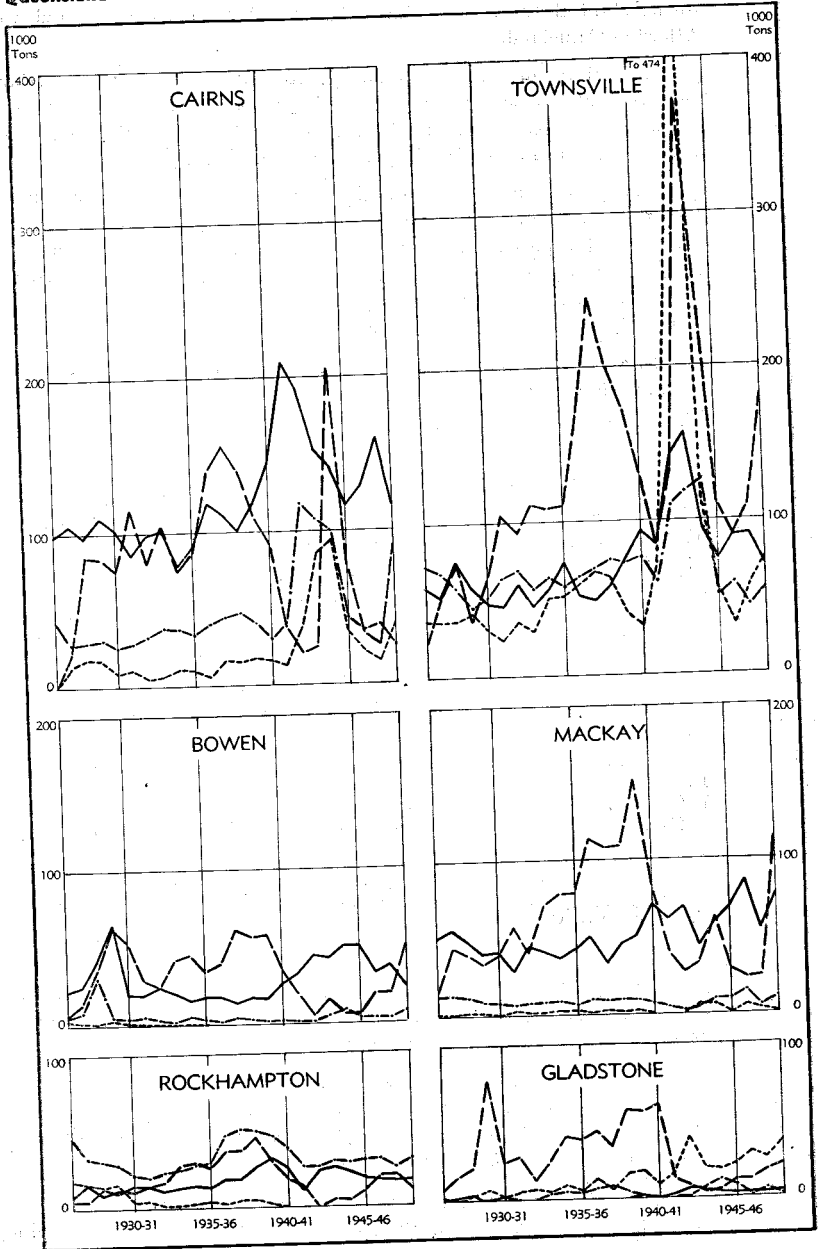
Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway.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

Trade o



Cargo Shipped to: Overseas

Queensland Ports—1926-27 to 1948-49



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 control of water transport services within the State. The question of bringing the operations of these services under control is under consideration.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour, 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, 1949, was £1,255,899, and the Working Account had a credit of £104,126.

## 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.
1944-45 .. ..	164	198	97	176	132
1945-46 .. ..	146	247 <sup>b</sup>	127	206	173
1946-47 .. ..	149	171	133	212	132
1947-48 .. ..	153	222	126	209	145
1948-49 .. ..	190	209	162	250	104

<sup>a</sup> Including interest and redemption.

<sup>b</sup> 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, 1949, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £27,895, *Dr.* £4,779, and *Cr.* £31,978 respectively.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1949, totalled £148,788, of which Innisfail accounted for £118,899. Debits totalled £66,743.

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



## HARBOUR BOARDS, 1949.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, excluding Loans.	Loan Indebtedness, 31st Dec., 1949.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen .. ..	17,679	19,655	13,815	23,002	270,384
Bundaberg ..	2,904	6,049	3,245	5,495	25,226
Cairns .. ..	75,869	109,410	123,533	143,344	147,361
Gladstone ..	15,078	37,109	25,501	39,409	108,299
Mackay .. ..	137,490	142,770	17,386	54,998	360,455
Rockhampton ..	19,455	33,134	29,767	35,410	519,496
Townsville ..	79,368	116,323	94,469	129,701	92,423
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>347,843</b>	<b>464,450</b>	<b>307,716</b>	<b>431,359</b>	<b>1,523,644</b>

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

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. In 1945-46, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. Further arrears of interest of £26,074 (Bowen) and £78,654 (Rockhampton) had been written off, and all redemption instalments waived, up to 31st December, 1949.

*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, 1949.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO<sup>a</sup> SHIPMENTS, 1948-49.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	588,920	415,531	1,004,451	420,545	170,823	591,368
Maryborough ..	..	1,084	1,084	23,285	27,145	50,430
Bundaberg ..	..	204	204	..	152	152
Gladstone ..	35,669	2,130	37,799	21,749	3,949	25,698
Rockhampton ..	..	31,192	31,192	11,915	16,936	28,851
Mackay .. ..	..	11,383	11,383	115,755	78,504	194,259
Bowen .. ..	..	7,104	7,104	50,687	23,549	74,236
Townsville ..	75,990	55,819	131,809	181,337	70,978	252,315
Cairns .. ..	38,805	25,200	64,005	89,799	116,733	206,532
Thursday Is.	6	6	12	44	..	44
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>739,390</b>	<b>549,653</b>	<b>1,289,043</b>	<b>915,116</b>	<b>508,769</b>	<b>1,423,885</b>

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table shows cargo passing through Queensland ports (excluding intrastate movements) during the five years ended 1948-49. The tonnage of cargo discharged in 1948-49 was slightly higher than in 1938-39, after increasing to 66 per cent. above that level in 1943-44, the year of maximum war activity, and falling below it in the first two post-war years. Shipments in 1948-49 were also slightly higher than in 1938-39.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO<sup>a</sup> DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
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
1948-49 ..	739,390	549,653	1,289,043	915,116	508,769	1,423,885

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

*Shipping.*—The next table shows shipping entering Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1948-49.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <sup>a</sup>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane .. .. .	175	166	255	95	21	712
Maryborough .. .. .	6	..	4	31	3	44
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	10	11	21
Gladstone .. .. .	..	7	7	53	6	73
Rockhampton .. .. .	1	..	11	34	3	49
Mackay .. .. .	7	..	23	39	..	69
Bowen .. .. .	7	2	13	52	9	83
Townsville .. .. .	16	14	27	132	24	213
Cairns .. .. .	37	2	20	103	83	245
Thursday Island .. .. .	15	..	..	9	42	66
Total .. .. .	264	191	360	558	202	1,575

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane .. .. .	757	947	700	278	12	2,694
Maryborough .. .. .	20	..	3	30	1	54
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	5	5	10
Gladstone .. .. .	..	27	8	159	2	196
Rockhampton .. .. .	6	..	7	85	..	98
Mackay .. .. .	24	..	58	113	..	195
Bowen .. .. .	26	5	37	117	4	189
Townsville .. .. .	56	55	77	460	9	657
Cairns .. .. .	102	11	37	258	23	431
Thursday Island .. .. .	1	..	..	1	11	13
Total .. .. .	992	1,045	927	1,506	67	4,537

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

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1948-49.

Port	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coast-wise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane .. ..	165	146	214	164	25	714
Maryborough ..	2	..	15	27	3	47
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	10	11	21
Gladstone .. ..	9	1	16	42	4	72
Rockhampton ..	..	1	12	33	3	49
Mackay .. .. .	10	5	20	33	..	68
Bowen .. .. .	5	1	26	44	9	85
Townsville .. .	48	14	24	104	23	213
Cairns .. .. .	50	1	50	66	77	244
Thursday Island ..	19	..	1	3	44	67
Total .. .. .	308	169	378	526	199	1,580

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane .. ..	684	795	689	479	16	2,663
Maryborough ..	3	..	23	33	1	60
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	5	5	10
Gladstone .. ..	33	6	23	132	1	195
Rockhampton ..	..	5	9	91	..	105
Mackay .. .. .	41	16	58	83	..	198
Bowen .. .. .	15	5	46	129	3	198
Townsville .. .	185	71	52	341	8	657
Cairns .. .. .	132	6	101	170	27	436
Thursday Island ..	1	..	..	1	12	14
Total .. .. .	1,094	904	1,001	1,464	73	4,536

*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 overseas 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 1948-49, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. While voyages directly to and from overseas ports were approximately back to their 1938-39 numbers and aggregate tonnages of vessels involved, overseas voyages via other States, interstate, and coastal voyages were still far below their 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. <sup>a</sup>			
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.							
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	
1948-49 .. ..	264	191	360	558	202	1,575	
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.							
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	
1948-49 .. ..	308	169	378	526	199	1,580	

<sup>a</sup> "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.

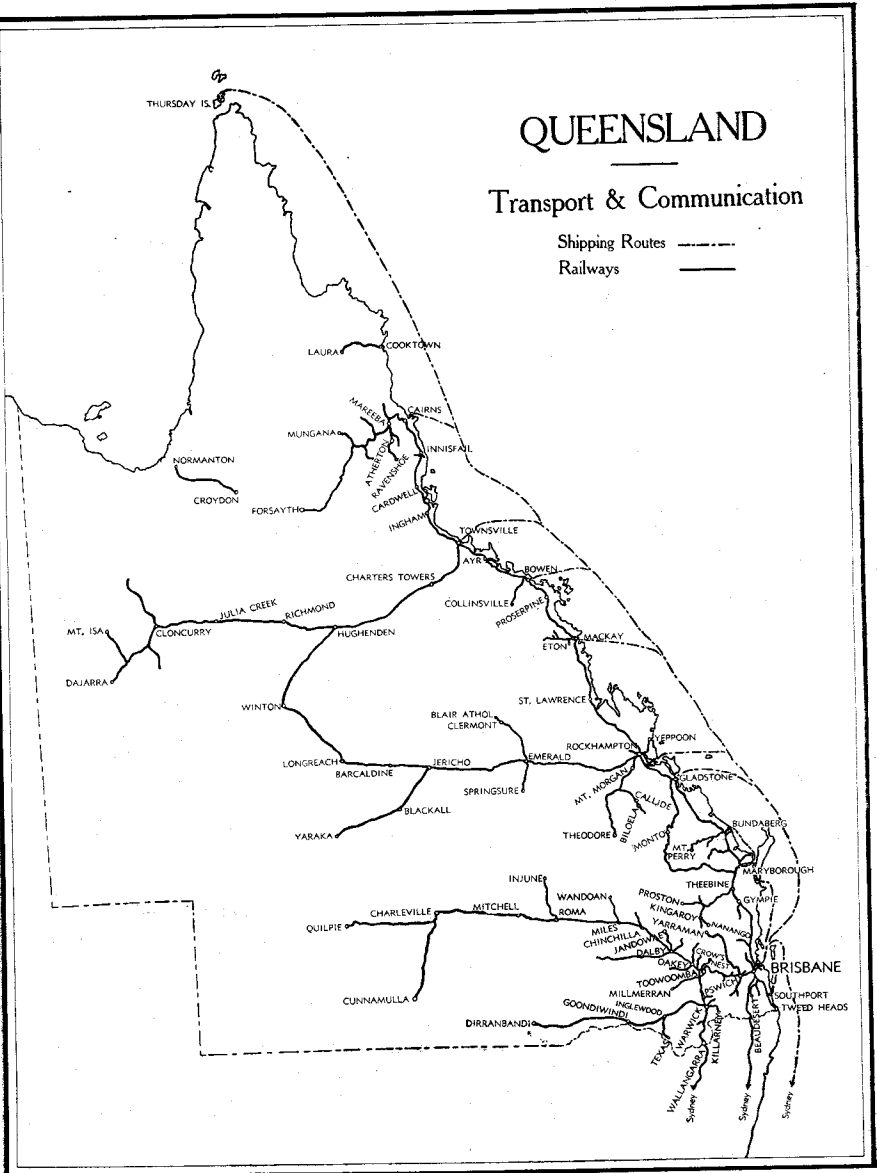
The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion

# QUEENSLAND

## Transport & Communication

Shipping Routes - - - - -

Railways ————



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 1873 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 port with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1888, 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, 1,577 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 as at 30th June, 1949, however, was 6,560, the section from Qunaba to Pemberton in the Bundaberg district having been closed during 1948.

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. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the electrification of the railways in the metropolitan area at an estimated cost of £5,888,000. Associated works which will be necessary in connection with the electrification, and in any case would be necessary at some future period without electrification, will cost £2,965,000, making a total expenditure of £8,853,000, which will be spread over a period of about nine years. The complete scheme involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, new locomotive and carriage depots, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, some quadruplication or triplication of main lines, and remodelling Roma Street station.

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 1948-49. 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, 1948-49.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit After Meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Proportion of Capital.	
South-Eastern Division ..	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
	3 6	1,228	13,306	619	4.7	179
South-Western Division ..	3 6	1,584	7,402	34	0.5	-211
Central Division ..	3 6	1,673	9,980	367	3.7	37
Northern Division <sup>a</sup> ..	3 6	2,006	11,369	137	1.2	-240
South Brisbane - Border Railway .. ..	4 8½	69	625	61	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	..	6,560	42,682	1,218	2.8 <sup>c</sup>	-235 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

<sup>b</sup> See comment preceding this table.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Average freight charges per ton-mile in 1948-49 were 3½ per cent. above the 1942-43 peak level. Freight rates were increased in July, 1947, and in May, 1948.

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.	%
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	5,758	1.82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3.55
1946-47	34,188	5,750	1.75	11,033	10,204	41,979	1.97
1947-48	29,325	5,523	1.95	11,532	10,651	42,236	2.09
1948-49	32,687	6,888	2.31	15,392	14,174	42,682	2.85

<sup>a</sup> Figures for South Brisbane-Border, Cooktown, and Normanton Railways, and Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway, excluded in calculating these amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000(000) from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*



As in other Australian States, the 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.

For the year 1948-49, total earnings (including the South Brisbane-Border Section of the uniform gauge railway) were 33½ per cent. higher than those for the preceding financial year, and 97 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 40 per cent. higher in 1948-49 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 35 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 32 per cent. above the figures for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains was 15 per cent. greater, and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock 19 per cent. greater, than in 1938-39.

The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 176 miles in 1948-49, compared with 188 miles in 1947-48—a decrease of 12 miles.

During the year 1948-49, 13 new locomotives, 9 new carriages, and 242 new wagons were put into service, but, on account of the withdrawal of old rolling stock, there was a net increase of only 2 locomotives and a net decrease of 1 carriage and 88 wagons during the year.

Locomotive power is being supplemented by 30 Beyer-Garratt engines, the first 10 of which were put into commission during 1950. Tenders have been invited for the supply of 10 diesel-electric locomotives, which it is proposed to utilise for hauling air-conditioned main line trains, 9 of which are on order. In addition, 6 twin-engined motor trains, each consisting of two power cars and two intermediate cars, are on order, while the Department's workshops are constructing two motor trains each with a 102-h.p. diesel engine and two trailers. At 30th June, 1950, there were 3,511 new wagons on order.

*Passenger Traffic.*—During 1948-49, the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 32,686,681, first class passengers totalling 1,002,283 and second class 31,684,398. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 339,940, or 33.9 per cent., of the first class passengers, and 25,563,283, or 80.7 per cent., of the second class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 18.5 per cent. of the total revenue in 1948-49, compared with 20.7 per cent. in the previous year and 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1948-49 were 82 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. The impetus gained by air travel in the post-war era interfered to some extent with passenger travel over those portions of the country where aerodromes exist, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1948-49.

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	108,950	230,990	339,940	} 560,682
	Second	9,085,487	16,477,796	25,563,283	
Other .. ..	First	126,605	303,030	429,635	} 1,056,702
	Second	1,696,876	1,287,860	2,984,736	
South-Western Division	First	43,426	4,126	47,552	} 256,641
	Second	348,362	99,616	447,978	
Central Division ..	First	40,004	17,554	57,558	} 350,084
	Second	701,018	249,932	950,950	
Northern Division	First	39,931	17,448	57,379	} 516,173
	Second	988,516	623,496	1,612,012	
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	First	63,955	6,264	70,219	} 111,535
	Second	125,439	..	125,439	
Total .. ..	First	422,871	579,412	1,002,283	} 2,851,817
	Second	12,945,698	18,738,700	31,684,398	

*Goods Traffic.*—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1948-49 in each of the various administrative sections of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1948-49.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. <sup>a</sup>
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Divn.	2,513,014	4,348,589	146,758	202,598	331,210
South-Western Divn.	697,738	1,293,098	229,640	445,629	74,906
Central Division ..	1,150,365	1,524,998	164,624	277,827	109,351
Northern Division ..	1,546,351	2,548,435	142,881	377,800	104,039
Sth. Brisbane-Border	293,649	300,929	3,391	4,831	35,179
Total .. ..	6,201,117	10,016,049	687,294	1,308,685	654,685

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Refreshment Rooms, Rents, and Miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels and miscellaneous) traffic in Queensland provided 77.8 per cent. of the total revenue in 1948-49, compared with 76.5 per cent. in 1938-39, whilst the total earnings from that source were 100.9 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 31.8 per cent. greater, receipts being 113.2 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 30.2 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 68.5 per cent. Revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic was up by 34.3 per cent.

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At 30th June, 1949, 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 1948, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland local authority and private railways carried 2,407 passengers and 252,359 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 standard gauge branch of 5 miles in the Australian Capital Territory.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

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	..	6,113	..	6,113	1,166	2,826	24,476	58,648
Victoria	4,611	..	..	4,725 <sup>a</sup>	581	2,496	20,197	26,970
<b>Queensland</b>	..	<b>69</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>6,560<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>20,803</b>	<b>24,828</b>
South Australia	1,480	..	1,067	2,547	335	646	8,097	10,312
Western Australia	..	..	4,321	4,321	424	433	11,300	10,865
Tasmania	..	..	614	614	116	214	2,230	2,680
Commonwealth	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	130	102	1,766	2,696
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,091</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>13,551</b>	<b>27,081</b>	<b>3,538</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>88,869</b>	<b>136,999</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including 114 miles of 2' 6" gauge. <sup>b</sup> 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, 1948-49.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <sup>a</sup>
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000tons	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	40,502	263,116	18,080	40,463 <sup>b</sup>	35,739 <sup>c</sup>	173,100
Victoria	17,352	176,555	8,859	17,274	17,816 <sup>d</sup>	53,009
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>17,276<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>32,687</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>15,392</b>	<b>14,174</b>	<b>42,682</b>
South Australia	6,059	18,210	3,815	5,885	6,944	32,574
Western Australia	7,037	12,979	2,737	5,215	6,702	27,950
Tasmania	2,225	3,295	801	1,049	1,489	3,258
Commonwealth	1,667	217	546	1,673	1,777	18,689
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,118</b>	<b>507,059</b>	<b>41,726</b>	<b>86,951</b>	<b>84,641</b>	<b>351,262</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Including £800(000) governmental contributions towards losses on non-paying developmental lines.

<sup>c</sup> Including £373(000) transferred to reserve funds.

<sup>d</sup> Excluding £258(000) charged to other accounts.

<sup>e</sup> 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.
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	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
1948-49 ..	65-73	423	2,656	10,085	125,587	1,531	1,246	3,378

## 5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Commission (see pages 224 and 225) 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, 1949. During the 1939-1945 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, 1949.

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Unconstructed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane .. ..	11	581	632	389	510	2,123
Other Cities .. ..	12	518	144	663	387	1,724
Towns .. ..	1	140	103	200	107	551
Shires .. ..	62	2,557	7,483	44,848	76,015	130,965
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>8,362</b>	<b>46,100</b>	<b>77,019</b>	<b>135,363</b>

*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.
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
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,511	20,015	9,117

*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 1948-49 are shown in the next table.

## MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Government Loan ..	220,000	300,000	321,250	300,000	600,000
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	462,577	400,000	17,150	403,500	400,000
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	705,948	804,840	893,825	967,817	1,056,813
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	103,660	138,132	167,230	189,010	184,853
Commonwealth—					
Defence Roads ..	224,650	122,747	6,009	..	..
Other <sup>a</sup> ..	402,229	596,564	893,622	1,030,256	1,169,811
Other ..	169,484	178,124	169,640	172,250	177,529
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,288,548</b>	<b>2,540,407</b>	<b>2,468,726</b>	<b>3,062,833</b>	<b>3,589,006</b>
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Port Development ..	158,799	46,910	15,095	4,886	..
Commonwealth—					
Defence Works ..	2,194,073	342,145	Dr. 35,060	..	..
L. Authority Rds. ..	..	..	..	58,500	146,500
Transport Fees ..	64,209	81,351	d	d	d
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	..	60,000	200,000	180,000	287,630
Other ..	27,379	11,820	Dr. 2,014	2,558	..
<b>All Receipts ..</b>	<b>4,733,008</b>	<b>3,082,633</b>	<b>2,646,747</b>	<b>3,308,777</b>	<b>4,023,136</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Road Construction ..	576,440	653,729	1,472,426	1,697,313	1,437,706
Road Maintenance ..	646,681	641,122	936,158	1,066,543	986,667
Interest and Redemption ..	291,651	316,083	319,821	337,742	351,824
Purchase of Plant ..	47,029	191,685	211,458	66,378	104,134
Maintenance of Plant ..	86,139	100,693	120,833	182,942	218,936
Administrative <sup>b</sup> ..	211,081	240,139	350,793	395,161	464,306
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,859,021</b>	<b>2,143,451</b>	<b>3,411,489</b>	<b>3,746,079</b>	<b>3,563,573</b>
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Port Development ..	158,799	46,910	15,096	4,886	..
Commonwealth—					
Defence Works ..	2,378,099	721,174	17,039	..	..
L. Authority Rds. ..	..	..	..	19,435	62,091
Transport Fees <sup>c</sup> ..	58,393	64,209	81,350	..	..
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	..	..	134,770	226,730	191,247
Other ..	Cr. 15,093	110,808	58,243	245,915	80,055
<b>All Expenditure</b>	<b>4,439,219</b>	<b>3,086,552</b>	<b>3,717,987</b>	<b>4,243,045</b>	<b>3,896,966</b>

<sup>a</sup> Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947.

<sup>b</sup> Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

<sup>c</sup> Payment of Transport Licensing Fees to Local Authorities and Consolidated Revenue.

<sup>d</sup> 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.	£
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	1,075,989 <sup>r</sup>
1948 ..	76,071	1,865	796	78,986	13,391	171,109	7,261	1,248,411 <sup>r</sup>
1949 ..	83,633	1,900	917	85,341	16,177	187,968	8,359	1,498,003

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

During the year 1948-49, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 8,257; buses, 131; trucks, 5,147; and motor cycles, 3,176. 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. With the exception of trucks, the numbers of registrations of new vehicles in 1948-49 were all greater than 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 <sup>a</sup> REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1948-49. <sup>b</sup>
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	286,850	311,072	340,204	374,257	416,189	3,044,645
Victoria ..	255,179	272,050	294,927	321,443	351,428	2,310,321
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>129,192</b>	<b>143,324</b>	<b>158,247</b>	<b>171,109</b>	<b>187,968</b>	<b>1,061,291</b>
S. Australia	91,801	100,815	109,591	120,578	134,066	974,518
W. Australia	59,377	66,875	73,010	79,474	89,515	587,656
Tasmania ..	26,838	28,387	31,151	34,245	38,853	276,383
N. T. ..	2,520	3,463	2,990	3,254	3,265	6,045
A. C. T. ..	2,225	2,459	2,638	2,985	3,494	15,921
Total ..	853,982	928,445	1,012,758	1,107,345	1,224,778	8,276,780

<sup>a</sup> Including motor cycles.

<sup>b</sup> 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 4s. 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 3s. 4d. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 6s. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates, with the exception of vehicles whose capacity does not exceed 40 cwt., where the rate is 6s. 6d. per unit. Registration fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 4s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 6s. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year.

The fees payable on *motor cars* range from £3 16s. on "Baby" Fiats to approximately £16 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £8 8s. to over £10 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £10 to over £13 for 1½ tons capacity, £10 to over £15 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £20 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £1 10s., or £2 5s. 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 or cycle 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. Drivers' licenses replace certificates of competency, endorsed with authority to operate, previously issued under *The State Transport Acts*. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1949, 240,893 persons obtained or renewed authority to operate motor vehicles or cycles.

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.*—The legislation dealing with the control of road transport in Queensland is *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1947*, which came into operation on 8th April, 1947.

Under the Acts, control of the operation of any vehicle is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers or goods for hire or reward, or while such vehicle is being used in or for any purpose of any profession, trade, or business unless specially exempted.

License fees are assessed on the "pay as you carry" basis in respect to licensed public transport operators and, in applying this principle, the amount of license fee payable by each licensee is assessed in relation to the degree of competition with existent alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

**Omnibus Service:** An amount varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

**Inter-town Passenger Service:** A rate varying from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. However, the maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile only applied to five services which were fully competitive with adequate existing services.

**Inter-town Goods Service:** An amount varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate was fixed in cases where the goods services were fully competitive with the existing services.

**Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service:** An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

Provision is also made in the Acts for granting permits for the use of any vehicle or vehicles for a period not exceeding one month. The fees are assessed according to the purposes for which the permit is applied for, but, generally speaking, on the same basis as license fees. Reductions are made in respect of sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c., in which cases the fees are assessed according to the circumstances. Due regard is always paid to the alternative services, if any, operating.

## 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 1948-49, 9,351, was 9 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Petrol rationing restricted the use of vehicles during the war, and the lowest level of accidents was in 1941-42, when the number reported was 43 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

*Summary for Eleven Years.*—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the last eleven years. Petrol rationing and war-time restrictions on the availability of vehicles are reflected in the low number of accidents during the war years, but the operations of vehicles of the Armed Services caused a peak in the number of serious accidents in 1942-43. The more serious nature of the accidents which occurred during the middle war years is seen very clearly. Although the number of accidents in 1948-49 was 34 per cent. greater than in 1942-43, the number of persons killed was 35 per cent. less. On the other hand, the number of persons injured has, during the last four years, been higher than in 1942-43.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. <i>a</i>		Per 10,000 Population.	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
				1938-39 .. ..	124,442	173	4,026
1939-40 .. ..	129,839	187	3,844	1.4	29.6	1.8	37.6
1940-41 .. ..	129,370	147	3,405	1.1	26.3	1.4	33.0
1941-42 .. ..	118,806	137	2,657	1.2	22.4	1.3	25.6
1942-43 .. ..	112,583	260	3,444	2.3	30.6	2.5	33.1
1943-44 .. ..	121,312	230	3,188	1.9	26.3	2.2	30.2
1944-45 .. ..	127,493	193	3,120	1.5	24.5	1.8	29.2
1945-46 .. ..	135,767	169	3,656	1.2	26.9	1.6	33.7
1946-47 .. ..	152,394	188	3,799	1.2	24.9	1.7	34.6
1947-48 .. ..	165,260	182	3,799	1.1	23.0	1.6	34.1
1948-49 .. ..	180,116	169	4,017	0.9	22.3	1.5	35.4

*a* Average for the year. The numbers do not include vehicles operated by the Armed Services, which reached very high numbers during the recent war. The rates per 1,000 vehicles shown should therefore be read with this fact in mind.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those classed as serious, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, ELEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Accidents.	Serious Accidents. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed or Injured.									
			Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <i>b</i>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1939-40..	9,904	3,146	39	807	36	552	20	337	23	785	69	1,363
1940-41..	8,537	2,878	48	777	19	435	14	359	25	742	41	1,092
1941-42..	5,861	2,264	41	683	15	342	12	212	24	634	45	786
1942-43..	6,999	2,910	76	943	27	440	37	267	29	572	91	1,222
1943-44..	6,417	2,516	55	788	30	389	19	244	31	398	95	1,369
1944-45..	6,020	2,425	55	797	21	381	19	229	20	420	78	1,293
1945-46..	7,233	2,854	43	799	24	509	18	364	20	507	64	1,477
1946-47..	8,202	3,066	53	800	24	506	33	587	16	540	62	1,366
1947-48..	8,708	3,067	51	717	25	537	24	604	16	585	66	1,356
1948-49..	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457

*a* Accidents involving death or injury.

*b* Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*Time of Occurrence.*—In 1948-49, accidents were most frequent on Fridays with a daily average of 35.1 accidents, compared with 31.6 for Saturdays. Other week days averaged 24.0, while Sundays were much lower with 15.1. 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 44 per cent. occurred between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

*Road Conditions.*—The cause of 420 accidents, 212 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, but another 448 accidents may have been partly caused by road conditions which were reported as bad. Owing to a change of classification more accidents were placed to this group of causes in 1948-49 than in previous years.

*Types and Causes of Accidents.*—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1948-49.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian &—								
Motor Vehicle..	340	313	9	311	502	469	24	465
Motor Cycle ..	71	69	1	83	96	94	1	119
Pedal Cycle ..	25	23	..	27	55	50	..	58
Tram .. .. .	24	20	2	19	24	20	2	19
Other Vehicle ..	1	1	..	1	6	6	2	4
Motor Vehicle alone	353	142	13	200	1,126	555	53	822
Motor Cycle alone	95	72	6	81	286	238	14	277
Pedal Cycle alone	62	59	..	60	95	92	..	94
Tram alone ..	146	139	3	138	146	139	3	138
Other Vehicle alone	9	5	1	4	18	12	1	14
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles	1,879	145	7	234	3,129	310	16	507
Motor Cycles ..	7	3	..	4	44	33	3	50
Pedal Cycles ..	3	2	..	2	16	15	1	15
Trams .. .. .	12	8	..	33	12	8	..	33
Other Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor Vehicle &								
Motor Cycle	424	223	2	270	755	433	13	517
Pedal Cycle..	295	171	3	171	587	365	10	362
Tram .. .. .	395	28	5	74	395	28	5	74
Other Vehicle	44	11	1	13	131	50	7	66
Motor Cycle &—								
Pedal Cycle	29	15	3	16	101	66	3	83
Tram .. .. .	11	5	..	7	11	5	..	7
Other Vehicle	2	2	..	2	11	11	2	11
Pedal Cycle &—								
Tram .. .. .	5	1	..	1	5	1	..	1
Other Vehicle	4	3	..	3	6	5	..	5
Tram &—								
Other Vehicle	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1
Obstruction &—								
Motor Vehicle..	964	33	..	47	1,522	74	2	106
Motor Cycle ..	72	42	2	48	151	103	7	116
Pedal Cycle ..	21	18	..	18	41	31	..	31
Tram .. .. .	60	8	..	21	60	8	..	21
Other Vehicle ..	14	..	..	..	19	1	..	1
Total .. .. .	5,368	1,562	58	1,889	9,351	3,223	169	4,017

*a* Accidents involving death or injury.

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i> .. .. .	3,242	372	2	17	19
Excessive Speed .. .. .	79	30	..	6	6
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	81	12	..	1	1
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	586	85	..	3	3
Intoxicated .. .. .	105	32	..	4	4
Inattentive .. .. .	1,189	121	1	1	2
Reversing Without Care .. .. .	403	11	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	83	7	1	..	1
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle .. .. .	26	18	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal ..	506	34	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing ..	11	5	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	173	17	..	1	1
<i>Motor Cyclists</i> .. .. .	385	229	..	9	9
Excessive Speed .. .. .	64	47	..	8	8
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	7	5	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	93	57	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	5	4	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	132	77	..	1	1
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	19	10	..	..	..
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle .. .. .	2	1	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal ..	43	17	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	20	11	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i> .. .. .	233	160	..	5	5
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	9	6	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	49	33	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	10	7	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	104	69	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal ..	27	20	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	34	25	..	4	4
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i> .. .. .	12	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i> .. .. .	414	383	9	..	9
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway .. .. .	285	261	8	..	8
Intoxicated .. .. .	37	33	..	..	..
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner .. .. .	50	49	1	..	1
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle .. .. .	33	31	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	9	9	..	..	..

ACCIDENTS, 1948-49.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	
41	470	511	5,250	882	3	61	64	82	1,169	1,251	
3	53	56	193	93	1	17	18	5	139	144	
1	13	14	246	60	..	2	2	1	102	103	
1	127	128	874	155	..	5	5	1	229	230	
4	37	41	210	72	..	6	6	8	90	98	
14	140	154	1,837	274	1	21	22	34	347	381	
9	3	12	607	14	..	..	..	12	4	16	
..	10	10	135	19	1	..	1	..	23	23	
7	15	22	118	63	..	4	4	15	69	84	
..	41	41	668	51	..	..	..	..	61	61	
..	7	7	76	31	..	5	5	..	45	45	
2	24	26	286	50	..	1	1	6	60	66	
8	267	275	777	519	..	33	33	22	610	632	
1	53	54	149	122	..	21	21	2	139	141	
..	6	6	35	27	..	3	3	1	33	34	
..	73	73	145	86	..	1	1	..	109	109	
1	5	6	17	16	..	1	1	3	18	21	
4	86	90	260	170	..	6	6	11	192	203	
..	12	12	37	21	..	..	..	..	26	26	
1	..	1	11	9	..	..	..	4	10	14	
..	21	21	76	37	..	..	..	..	48	48	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	11	12	47	31	..	1	1	1	35	36	
5	157	162	494	348	..	10	10	14	340	354	
1	5	6	37	31	..	..	..	1	32	33	
..	34	34	106	65	..	1	1	..	65	65	
..	7	7	32	26	..	2	2	..	24	24	
4	70	74	195	139	..	2	2	13	134	147	
..	19	19	67	46	..	1	1	..	47	47	
..	22	22	57	41	..	4	4	..	38	38	
..	2	2	22	9	..	..	..	1	8	9	
380	10	390	567	527	23	..	23	515	17	532	
257	9	266	370	340	13	..	13	336	14	350	
33	..	33	60	56	5	..	5	51	1	52	
50	1	51	92	88	4	..	4	86	1	87	
31	..	31	34	32	..	..	..	32	..	32	
9	..	9	11	11	1	..	1	10	1	11	

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i> .. .. .	143	136	..	7	7
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle ..	42	39	..	1	1
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	46	45	..	5	5
Intoxicated .. .. .	46	45	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	9	7	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i> .. .. .	227	47	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering .. .. .	143	25	..	..	..
Tyres .. .. .	10	7	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	12	5	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	62	10	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	17	10	..	..	..
Brakes .. .. .	3	..	..	..	..
Tyres .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	3	2	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	8	5	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	36	27	..	..	..
Brakes .. .. .	8	5	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	15	9	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	13	13	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Animals</i> .. .. .	79	27	..	1	1
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	26	8	..	1	1
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	53	19	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i> .. .. .	153	71	1	1	2
Loosely Gravelled .. .. .	42	29	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery .. .. .	56	18	1	..	1
Other .. .. .	55	24	..	1	1
<i>Weather</i> .. .. .	78	28	..	1	1
Glaring Sun .. .. .	28	7	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	50	21	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Parties not Involved</i> .. .. .	152	36	..	4	4
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	115	33	..	4	4
Other .. .. .	37	3	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i> .. .. .	193	34	..	..	..
Trams .. .. .	189	32	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	4	2	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>5,368</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58</b>

*a* Accidents involving



ACCIDENTS, 1948-49—continued.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.		
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
..	134	134	202	194	..	16	16	..	187	187
..	38	38	51	48	..	3	3	..	45	45
..	41	41	87	86	..	12	12	..	79	79
..	44	44	52	51	..	1	1	..	50	50
..	11	11	12	9	..	..	..	..	13	13
8	60	68	535	161	1	3	4	12	229	241
4	35	39	329	93	1	1	2	5	144	149
1	9	10	37	20	..	..	..	1	30	31
1	4	5	43	17	..	1	1	3	18	21
2	12	14	126	31	..	1	1	3	37	40
1	10	11	54	40	..	2	2	1	48	49
..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	4	4
1	3	4	9	8	..	..	..	1	10	11
..	2	2	13	12	..	1	1	..	15	15
..	5	5	24	18	..	1	1	..	19	19
1	28	29	57	44	..	1	1	5	40	45
..	5	5	12	9	..	..	..	1	8	9
1	10	11	25	15	..	1	1	4	12	16
..	13	13	20	20	..	..	..	..	20	20
..	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
1	29	30	321	92	..	1	1	1	105	106
1	6	7	44	17	..	1	1	1	18	19
..	23	23	277	75	..	..	..	..	87	87
1	86	87	420	212	1	4	5	2	276	278
..	40	40	169	101	..	1	1	..	144	144
1	18	19	119	50	1	2	3	2	57	59
..	28	28	132	61	..	1	1	..	75	75
9	25	34	201	85	1	4	5	13	108	121
3	3	6	70	27	..	3	3	4	38	42
6	22	28	131	58	1	1	2	9	70	79
4	68	72	251	73	..	5	5	5	119	124
4	65	69	205	68	..	5	5	5	114	119
..	3	3	46	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	84	84	193	34	..	..	..	..	84	84
..	82	82	189	32	..	..	..	..	82	82
..	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
459	1,430	1,889	9,351	3,223	29	140	169	673	3,344	4,017

death or injury.

*Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.*—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1948-49 has been used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7 .. ..	99	..	..	5	92	..	196	11.5
7-14 .. ..	97	..	..	156	89	3	345	23.7
15-19 .. ..	45	31	236	123	215	6	656	77.5
20-24 .. ..	38	76	368	55	267	2	806	90.7
25-29 .. ..	25	84	115	42	173	3	442	49.7
30-44 .. ..	101	204	83	75	303	9	775	31.9
45-59 .. ..	136	120	17	83	198	7	561	30.4
60 and Over ..	149	42	..	33	142	11	377	29.1
<b>Total<sup>b</sup> ..</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>36.6</b>

*a* Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*b* Excluding 28 whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 10,000 of population was 36.9.

*Ages of Drivers.*—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Age Group.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	..	..	1	..	177	4
15-19 .. ..	90	1	146	276	172	16
20-24 .. ..	302	46	505	496	53	34
25-29 .. ..	360	53	508	169	42	82
30-34 .. ..	352	62	496	52	24	115
35-39 .. ..	341	71	390	31	27	105
40-44 .. ..	302	42	308	16	20	83
45-49 .. ..	274	29	252	3	24	62
50-54 .. ..	278	20	126	4	21	34
55-59 .. ..	211	12	125	6	17	24
60 and Over ..	282	13	113	5	22	27
Not Known ..	243	19	254	30	29	59
<b>Total<sup>b</sup> ..</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>645</b>

*a* Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

*b* Excluding 363 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 1948-49, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.								All Ages. <sup>b</sup>
	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
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
1948-49 ..	5.8	6.7	5.3	4.3	2.8	4.2	7.4	11.5	6.2
MOTOR DRIVERS.									
1938-39 ..	..	0.1	4.9	12.3	12.7	9.3	7.7	3.5	6.2
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
1948-49 ..	..	..	3.7	8.6	9.5	8.4	6.5	3.2	4.9
MOTOR CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	..	..	9.1	20.8	6.9	2.3	0.7	0.1	3.9
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
1948-49 ..	..	..	27.9	41.4	12.9	3.4	0.9	..	7.2
PEDAL CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	0.2	14.2	28.9	9.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	3.3	8.4
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
1948-49 ..	0.3	10.7	14.5	6.2	4.7	3.1	4.5	2.6	5.1
OTHERS. <sup>c</sup>									
1938-39 ..	6.0	7.5	22.9	29.3	21.4	13.9	13.3	12.1	15.0
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
1948-49 ..	5.4	6.3	26.1	30.2	19.8	12.8	11.1	11.8	13.5

<sup>a</sup> Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

<sup>b</sup> Including persons whose ages were not known.

<sup>c</sup> Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Among pedestrians, a further marked improvement in the death-or-injury rate in 1948-49 brought its total decrease in two years to 21 per cent.

Each age group has shared in this improvement, which has been most marked among those aged 20 to 24 and 45 to 59 years.

Accidents to motor vehicle drivers in 1948-49 were most common among persons in their twenties and early thirties. The rate for all ages fell to something like half its pre-war level in 1941-42, but since 1945-46 it has been steady at about three-quarters of 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 nearly five times that for motor car drivers of the same age group, while the rate for the 15 to 19 years group has almost doubled in the last two years. For all ages, the greatly increased death-or-injury rate for motor cyclists in 1946-47 and 1947-48, partly due to the much larger number of motor cycles in use, was further increased in 1948-49 to 85 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 1948-49 death-or-injury rate rose from a minimum of 5.4 for under 7 years to a maximum of 30.3 at 20 to 24 years, and then fell to under 12.0 for ages of 45 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 December, 1950, three organisations were operating trunk routes embracing North Queensland, Brisbane, and the southern States; three companies were operating between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne; two 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, Great Britain, and America, and also operated services between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. and Trans Oceanic Airways Pty. Ltd. operated between New

Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. 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 240 shows the air 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.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1947*, action has been taken to issue licenses for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. Licenses are issued in the same manner as for road transport. Fees ranging from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in coastal areas to 2½ per cent. in outback areas have been determined. In cases of licenses granted for aerial ambulance charter purposes, a nominal fee has been charged.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.<sup>a</sup>

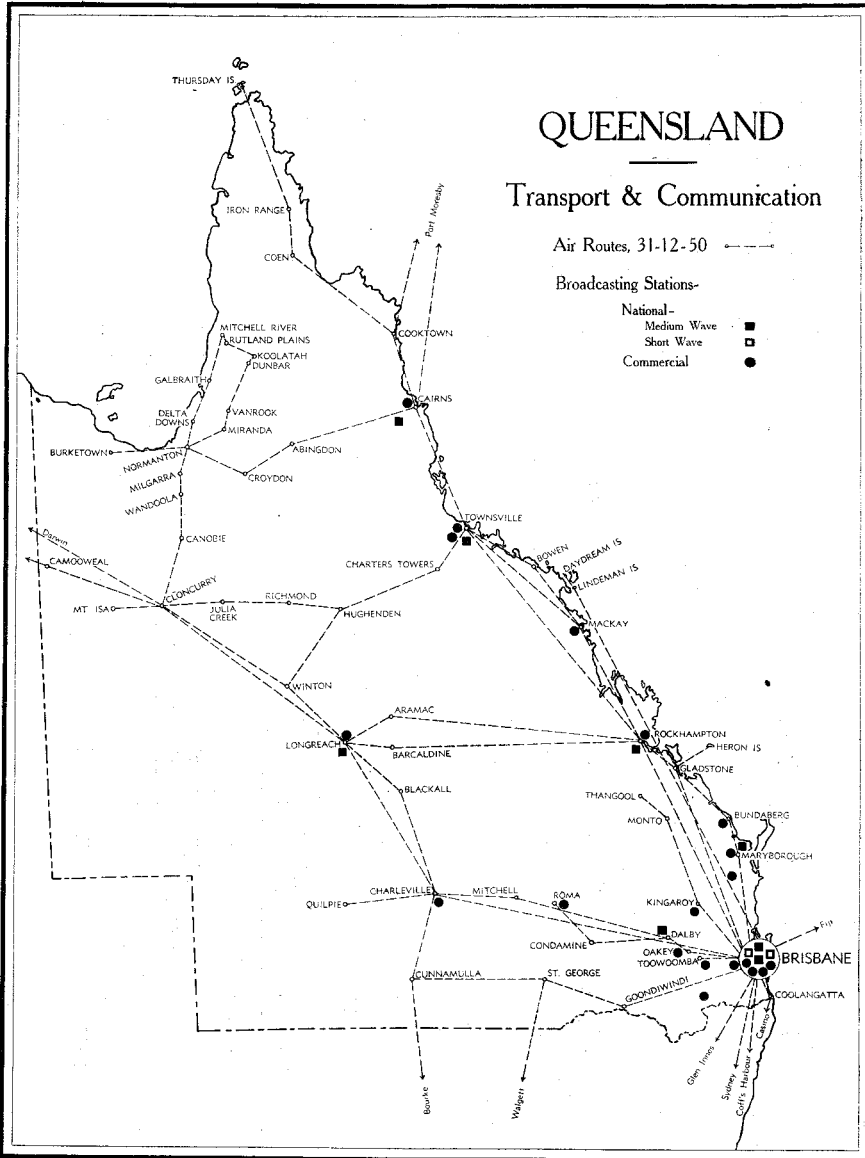
Particulars.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners <sup>b</sup> .. .. No.	149	182	323	334	335
Registered Aircraft <sup>b</sup> No.	296	349	643	670	748
Licensed Pilots <sup>b</sup> —					
Private .. .. No.	1,096	320	600 <sup>e</sup>	614	756
Commercial .. No.	346	1,019	499 <sup>e</sup>	495	481
Airline Transport No.	..	..	738 <sup>e</sup>	756	787
Licensed Ground					
Engineers <sup>b</sup> .. No.	525	1,226	1,660 <sup>e</sup>	1,660	n
Aerodromes <sup>b</sup> —					
Government .. No.	71	96	131 <sup>e</sup>	133	142
Public .. .. No.	213	230	243 <sup>e</sup>	240	222
Emergency Grounds No.	147	73	54 <sup>e</sup>	49	43
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. No.	38	44	15	13	42
Persons Injured .. No.	15	1	17	27	21
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown .. .. No.	39,312	127,808	154,772	212,233	224,853
Miles Flown .. .. 1,000	5,302	17,676	23,038	32,371	35,242
Paying Passengers .. No.	41,429	509,190	849,647	1,207,839	1,409,300
Paying Pass.-Miles .. 1,000	22,423	224,909	366,150	503,494	566,038
Freight .. .. Tons	391	5,021	12,247	25,845	33,381
Mails <sup>c</sup> .. .. Tons	64 <sup>d</sup>	2,148	1,120	1,248	1,580

<sup>a</sup> Figures shown for years prior to 1946-47 include oversea services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.

<sup>b</sup> At 30th June. <sup>c</sup> Gross weights of internal mails.

<sup>d</sup> Net weight.

<sup>e</sup> At 1st April, 1948; new categories in accordance with standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. <sup>n</sup> Not available.



## 9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act, 1946*, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

State.	Earnings.				Total Expenditure. c	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total. c		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	5,530	1,337	6,300	13,167	13,613	—446
Victoria ..	4,073	796	4,529	9,398	9,352	46
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>1,905</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>4,653</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>—668</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	1,172	424	1,381	2,977	3,163	—186
W. Australia ..	946	314	830	2,090	2,320	—230
Tasmania ..	397	99	426	922	1,161	—239
<b>Australia</b> ..	<b>14,023</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>15,659</b>	<b>33,207</b>	<b>34,930</b>	<b>—1,723</b>

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory. *b* Including Northern Territory.  
*c* Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <i>b</i>	Newspapers, &c. <i>c</i>	Registered Articles. <i>d</i>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
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	2,573,100	3,626,300	6,296,356
1948-49 ..	140,203,500	28,463,100	2,593,800	3,640,800	6,023,403

*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.

*n* Not available.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,260 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1948-49 were:—1,046,472,200 letters, &c., 211,975,600 newspapers, 19,987,900 registered articles, 20,704,500 parcels, and 36,770,000 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	3,729,969	3,239,718	2,521,939	2,526,629	2,602,923
Value   £	1,977,827	1,624,914	989,039	1,033,785	1,097,233
Commission£	20,454	19,806	21,016	21,585	22,778
Paid—					
Number ..	2,743,473	2,633,895	2,632,717	2,592,694	2,785,133
Value   £	1,193,567	1,080,677	1,016,727	1,052,170	1,166,809
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	603,678	568,355	570,682	595,361	647,373
Value   £	4,803,343	4,511,962	4,284,725	4,128,438	4,910,970
Commission£	21,947	21,105	25,564	22,111	25,962
Paid—					
Number ..	544,512	506,611	502,515	534,142	584,978
Value   £	4,282,438	4,011,588	4,003,189	4,165,441	4,648,860

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1948-49 were £555,142, out of £3,524,897 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £809,561, out of £4,536,796. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	7,865,441	6,915,936	6,075,804	6,245,136	5,967,070
Value   £	503,086	468,149	378,829	378,510	389,005
Overseas—					
Number ..	173,863	77,284	52,902	51,220	56,333
Value   £	150,722	74,935	41,182	38,589	41,912
Total Value £	653,808	543,084	420,011	417,099	430,917
Messages Received					
from Overseas ..	No.				
No.	61,995	65,437	40,836	41,912	43,745



Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1948-49 in Queensland were £2,193,229, out of an Australian total of £15,659,031, and working expenses £2,120,933, out of £14,849,115.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	90,800	91,348	93,010	101,309	106,546
Trunk .. 1,000	9,532	9,842	10,113	10,829	10,998
Earnings .. £	1,868,885	1,900,825	1,928,068	2,076,351	2,193,229
Exchanges at End of Year .. No.	1,090	1,092	1,106	1,117	1,143
Lines Connected .. No.	72,622	77,821	82,561	89,839	97,547
Instruments Connected .. No.	106,872	109,482	113,814	122,989	133,134

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.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National <sup>a</sup> .. ..	7	7	8	9	10
Commercial .. ..	19	19	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary .. ..	180,089	186,396	221,345	230,028	249,402
Supplementary <sup>b</sup> .. ..	4,252	4,790	6,721	9,314	11,652
Coast .. ..	6	6	6	6	6
Experimental .. ..	c	c	237	273	292
Other Transmitting and Receiving .. ..	194	212	212	351	438
Other Receiving Only .. ..			78	111	122

<sup>a</sup> This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

<sup>b</sup> Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener.

<sup>c</sup> Suspended on account of war.

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 1948-49, these stations sent 17,079 service messages of 296,224 words, 11,826 weather messages of 336,440 words, and 16,936 paying messages of 268,233 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it used to receive a proportion of each broadcast listener's license fee, while the Postmaster-General's Department retained the balance of the fees for technical services.

From December, 1948, amended legislation has provided for the Commission to receive its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with two votes—for capital and for non-capital works—from Consolidated Revenue, against which all costs incurred in establishing and operating the broadcasting stations, providing land lines, and performing other incidental services are charged.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1949, there were thirty broadcasting stations in Queensland, including ten stations (four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, 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 areas. Supplementary licenses, for receivers in excess of one, cost 10s. and 7s. respectively in the two zones. Licenses are issued free to blind persons and at half rates to pensioners. Experimental licenses cost £1 10s. per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1949.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	1	11	36	650,475	357,408	208	238
Victoria ..	3 <sup>d</sup>	4	19	487,796	302,066	228	246
<b>Queensland <sup>b</sup> ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>249,402</b>	<b>117,889</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>293</b>
S. Australia <sup>c</sup> ..	..	5	8	185,800	117,692	271	306
W. Australia ..	2	5	11	127,990	88,625	240	325
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	61,212	19,419	227	254
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1,762,675</b>	<b>1,003,099</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>260</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory. <sup>b</sup> Including Papua.

<sup>c</sup> Including Northern Territory. <sup>d</sup> Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding licenses issued for receivers in excess of one; 11,652 in Queensland and 156,347 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. In 1948-49 there was a very large increase in the volume of oversea shipments, and oversea exports rose to three-quarters of total exports, while oversea imports were also above normal.

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 254.) 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 1948-49, exports amounted to £129.6m., and imports to £86.4m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. 0d. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. 0d. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 9s. 1d. in 1938-39, and were £114 4s. 4d. in 1948-49. 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, aided by high prices for primary products, rose from £50.1m. in 1945-46 to £129.6m. in 1948-49.

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 1948-49, net exports of live stock were worth £4.8m.

## 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 Common-

wealth 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 1948-49, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 248. 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 249.

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. Exports of silver-lead bullion have risen to a high value since the war. The remaining items are normally of relatively little significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1948-49 were worth £99,121,770, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £51,891,133, or 52·4 per cent., of the 1948-49 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 1948-49, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—frozen beef, £3,828,314 (£3,277,452), or 77·1 (90·2) per cent.; wool, £15,632,182 (£3,380,596), or 33·1 (39·7) per cent.;

butter, £10,215,314 (£7,343,482), or 94.0 (97.6) per cent.; sugar, £10,284,413 (£3,685,747), or 79.3 (88.7) per cent.; and all minerals, £5,307,096 (£1,524,219), or 68.9 (75.6) per cent. Nearly all of the rest of the 1948-49 sugar exports went to other British countries (principally Canada and New Zealand), their value totalling £2,681,448, compared with £470,038 to other British countries in 1938-39. Large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £31,236,034 (principally to France, U.S.A., Italy, and Belgium), compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £2,390,660.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
<b>Pastoral—</b>				
Frozen Beef (incl. Veal) ..	3,828,314	791,357	342,665	4,962,336
Frozen Mutton .. ..	4,598	17,335	..	21,933
Canned Meats, &c. ..	2,588,413	2,207,093	329,099	5,124,605
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	159,059	468	506,982	666,509
Leather .. .. .	24,734	34,496	13,446	72,676
Tallow .. .. .	173,152	..	..	173,152
Wool (incl. Noils & Waste)	15,632,182	296,264	31,236,034	47,164,480
Other Pastoral Products ..	86,281	26,029	60,017	172,327
<b>Total Pastoral .. ..</b>	<b>22,496,733</b>	<b>3,373,042</b>	<b>32,488,243</b>	<b>58,358,018</b>
<b>Agricultural and Dairying—</b>				
Bacon and Ham .. ..	21,711	165,371	54,524	241,606
Butter .. .. .	10,215,314	309,206	338,353	10,862,873
Cheese .. .. .	552,182	193,180	67,928	813,290
Eggs .. .. .	551,717	31,976	3,600	587,293
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	390,226	942,846	63,866	1,396,938
Pork .. .. .	642,074	59,271	87,787	789,132
Sugar .. .. .	10,284,413	2,681,448	1,261	12,967,122
Other Agricultural Products	646,498	1,823,939	344,466	2,814,903
Other Dairying Products	528,215	105,912	14,214	648,341
<b>Total Agricultural and Dairying .. ..</b>	<b>23,832,350</b>	<b>6,313,149</b>	<b>975,999</b>	<b>31,121,498</b>
<b>Mineral—</b>				
<b>Lead and Silver-Lead—</b>				
Bullion .. .. .	5,064,105	..	312,470	5,376,575
Concentrates .. ..	..	..	104,899	104,899
Zinc .. .. .	117,619	..	1,197,753	1,315,372
Other Minerals .. ..	125,372	900	775,538	901,810
<b>Total Mineral .. ..</b>	<b>5,307,096</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,390,660</b>	<b>7,698,656</b>
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Fish .. .. .	30,060	2,978	15,268	48,306
Furred Skins .. ..	8,913	71	113,621	122,605
Timber .. .. .	60,708	33,211	451	94,370
All Other .. .. .	155,273	883,527	639,517	1,678,317
<b>Total Miscellaneous ..</b>	<b>254,954</b>	<b>919,787</b>	<b>768,857</b>	<b>1,943,598</b>
<b>Total Exports .. ..</b>	<b>51,891,133</b>	<b>10,606,878</b>	<b>36,623,759</b>	<b>99,121,770</b>

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	287,830	549,575	329,360	657,471	753,009
Bacon, Ham, & Pork Cwt.	33,155	77,338	79,319	16,002	144,990
Beef, Frozen Cwt.	335,776	725,475	1,129,633	1,836,292	1,441,341
Lead .. Tons	..	611	22,975	25,598	38,337
Sugar .. Tons	104,843	137,684	109,081	94,647	405,046
Tallow .. Cwt.	91,473	44,305	2,705	3,900	30,998
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	103,996	134,664	210,502	107,619	194,255
Wool, Scoured &c. 1,000 Lb.	13,212	13,022	37,560	22,487	19,108
VALUE (£).					
Butter .. ..	2,868,872	5,472,450	3,404,275	8,207,045	10,862,873
Hides and Skins	98,577	327,742	733,586	410,039	789,114
Bacon, Ham, Pork	158,245	367,399	380,742	145,712	1,030,738
Beef, Frozen ..	906,351	1,941,649	3,147,598	5,311,249	4,882,471
Other Meat ..	642,596	1,934,685	3,466,236	3,029,695	5,711,792
Lead .. ..	..	18,078	2,009,754	2,726,176	5,492,968
Sugar .. ..	1,570,549	2,649,910	2,442,490	2,853,047	12,967,122
Tallow .. ..	139,102	71,256	5,160	19,299	173,152
Wool, Greasy ..	8,111,931	10,675,021	18,796,277	16,045,264	41,362,169
Wool, Scoured &c.	1,500,054	1,455,574	5,647,192	4,314,237	5,791,278
Other .. ..	2,287,210	2,170,815	3,162,073	5,250,217	10,058,093
Total .. ..	18,283,487 <sup>a</sup>	27,084,579	43,195,383	48,311,980	99,121,770

<sup>a</sup> Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

*Imports.*—The table on the next page shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1948-49 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries. In the table on page 251 a comparison of the total oversea imports of various commodities during the previous four years is given. An effect of the Pacific War is shown by the high figures in 1944-45 for certain imports, e.g., oils, petrols, vehicles (including aircraft), mainly from U.S.A., which decreased in subsequent years. Most items increased in 1948-49, particularly manufactured fibres, hardware and metal manufactures, machinery and appliances, motor vehicles, petrols, and textiles and piece goods.

Oversea imports in 1948-49, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £17,353,905 (£4,251,584); from other British countries, £5,819,982 (£1,542,163); and from foreign countries, £9,310,525 (£4,170,915). The total value of imports from the United Kingdom was 308 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, the greatest increases being in machinery and appliances, motor vehicles, and textiles and piece goods. Imports from other British countries were nearly four times as great, due principally to manufactured fibres, oils, petrols, tea, and textiles and piece goods, while imports from foreign countries more than doubled their 1938-39 value, due mainly to oils, petrols, and paper and stationery.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i. .. ..	157,759	169	551	158,479
Asphalt, Bitumen .. ..	877	62,024	46,485	109,386
Boots and Shoes .. ..	34,841	4,558	53	39,452
Brushware, Brooms .. ..	16,660	..	60	16,720
Drapery, Haberdashery .. ..	370,419	1,713	70,090	442,222
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	390,304	82,027	208,581	680,912
Earthenware, China, Glass	580,156	15,792	112,921	708,869
Fibres, Manufactured .. ..	71,015	1,781,064	116,491	1,968,570
Fish, Fresh and Preserved ..	163,892	48,701	261,616	474,209
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved .. ..	3,138	52,042	38,891	94,071
Groceries, n.e.i. .. ..	47,101	95,848	9,484	152,433
Hardware, Metal M'factures	1,692,145	34,061	501,677	2,227,883
Hats and Caps .. ..	18,147	1,878	10,805	30,830
Jewellery, Fancy Goods .. ..	120,708	11,323	53,858	185,889
Kerosene .. ..	..	204,629	640,362	844,991
Leather, Leather Goods .. ..	9,044	2	162	9,208
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical .. ..	1,832,419	16,368	71,597	1,920,384
Other .. ..	2,598,867	12,063	954,212	3,565,142
Meat, All Kinds <sup>a</sup> .. ..	6,620	2,885	18,402	27,907
Motors, Cycles, and Parts .. ..	2,883,027	743,286	283,820	3,910,133
Musical Instruments & Parts	58,869	255	15,052	74,176
Oil, Lubricating Mineral .. ..	2,191	11,602	539,334	553,127
Oil (excl. Kerosene, Petrol- eum & Lubricating Mineral)	6,078	396,274	488,941	891,293
Paints and Varnishes .. ..	23,582	1,724	9,887	35,193
Paper and Stationery .. ..	602,646	224,021	701,972	1,528,639
Petroleum Spirit .. ..	8	535,939	2,467,095	3,003,042
Rubber Goods .. ..	203,239	59,919	17,638	280,796
Scientific Apparatus .. ..	139,778	7,604	21,837	169,219
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs .. ..	1,637	3,402	1,420	6,459
Sporting Goods & Materials	22,736	1,961	2,865	27,562
Tea .. ..	..	280,897	7	280,904
Textiles and Piece Goods .. ..	4,296,165	638,988	581,933	5,517,086
Timber .. ..	174	155,747	19,339	175,260
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts .. ..	77,026	1,825	10,593	89,444
Wine, Beer, Spirits .. ..	64,026	599	8,726	73,351
Wood and Wicker M'factures	21,516	15,836	18,806	56,158
Miscellaneous .. ..	837,095	312,956	1,004,962 <sup>b</sup>	2,155,013
Total .. ..	17,353,905	5,819,982	9,310,525	32,484,412

<sup>a</sup> Including sausage casings, £21,214.

<sup>b</sup> Including outside packages, n.e.i., £791,493, which are included under Foreign Countries irrespective of actual country of origin.



## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i. . . . .	2,132	5,579	28,548	72,716
Asphalt, Bitumen . . . .	20,147	80,099	99,046	160,916
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	805	10	1,588	11,742
Brushware, Brooms . . . .	1,494	1,786	16,961	25,597
Drapery, Haberdashery . . .	103,968	143,439	224,677	450,994
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	318,662	486,251	727,401	780,763
Earthenware, China, Glass	81,450	142,515	325,291	618,601
Fibres, Manufactured . . . .	61,115	67,776	252,080	1,090,272
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . .	4,503	15,615	111,385	316,781
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved . . . . .	31,290	36,276	43,817	144,393
Groceries, n.e.i. . . . .	42,857	235,482	64,001	155,530
Hardware, Metal M'factures	686,607	467,242	1,120,793	1,489,140
Hats and Caps . . . . .	1,962	7,425	19,727	45,463
Jewellery, Fancy Goods . . .	14,522	49,134	142,488	198,670
Kerosene . . . . .	354,350	352,251	345,499	649,094
Leather, Leather Goods . . . .	821	1,324	3,314	2,495
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical . . . . .	184,809	224,134	398,229	686,999
Other . . . . .	738,063	1,620,169	1,018,990	1,905,403
Meat, All Kinds . . . . .	52,161	17,372	6,600	14,118
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . . .	688,238	285,022	1,993,542	2,409,222
Musical Instruments & Parts	803	2,370	13,999	34,900
Oil, Lubricating Mineral . . .	688,451	202,321	338,279	413,325
Oil (excluding Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral) . . . . .	993,716	742,569	315,619	602,403
Paints and Varnishes . . . . .	9,536	14,356	15,507	30,474
Paper and Stationery . . . . .	442,257	418,403	835,156	1,214,643
Petroleum Spirit . . . . .	2,733,483	2,124,930	1,385,008	2,428,239
Rubber Goods . . . . .	4,135	44,198	135,146	137,955
Scientific Apparatus . . . . .	30,421	28,668	53,891	110,016
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs . . .	6	2,826	11,378	6,697
Sporting Goods & Materials	736	3,536	15,093	34,044
Tea . . . . .	23,451	..	120,915	358,602
Textiles and Piece Goods . . .	1,437,534	1,501,356	2,330,912	4,288,829
Timber . . . . .	7,631	8,680	8,763	79,418
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts . . . . .	2,542,002	1,796,135	87,563	81,946
Wine, Beer, Spirits . . . . .	12,950	19,810	18,615	45,903
Wood and Wicker M'factures	797	9,968	17,609	37,487
Miscellaneous . . . . .	2,451,725	1,087,305	1,010,398	1,426,721
Total . . . . .	14,769,590	12,246,332	13,657,828	22,560,511

*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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Brisbane</b>					
Imports ..	12,919,996	11,163,399	12,420,277	20,308,527	29,284,074
Exports ..	14,874,604	20,207,196	34,552,329	35,369,134	73,091,497
<b>Maryborough</b>					
Imports ..	5,377	7,994	14,602	25,435	53,475
Exports ..	..	48,110	..	17,386	590,847
<b>Bundaberg</b>					
Imports ..	7,583	16,734	25,286	23,890	30,299
Exports ..	..	..	..	1,631	..
<b>Gladstone</b>					
Imports ..	113,935	162,960	190,866	254,013	337,197
Exports ..	523,145	1,213,250	937,910	1,879,691	3,324,751
<b>Rockhampton</b>					
Imports ..	25,479	27,598	68,459	120,969	170,339
Exports ..	192,279	869,782	1,571,117	1,416,314	1,723,421
<b>Mackay</b>					
Imports ..	77,531	146,596	131,191	195,675	286,419
Exports ..	936,848	567,507	713,941	701,945	2,612,259
<b>Bowen</b>					
Imports ..	144	352	1,696	1,378	3,283
Exports ..	183,958	319,668	538,669	867,641	1,697,170
<b>Townsville</b>					
Imports ..	1,097,916	443,718	456,427	1,122,524	1,502,093
Exports ..	1,072,701	2,505,272	4,185,545	6,460,017	12,329,520
<b>Cairns</b>					
Imports ..	521,629	276,981	303,461	495,417	810,021
Exports ..	499,952	1,353,794	695,687	1,588,952	3,747,200
<b>Thursday Island</b>					
Imports ..	..	..	45,563	12,683	7,212
Exports ..	..	..	185	9,269	5,105
<b>Total</b>					
Imports ..	14,769,590	12,246,332	13,657,828	22,560,511	32,484,412
Exports ..	18,283,487 <sup>a</sup>	27,084,579	43,195,383	48,311,980	99,121,770

<sup>a</sup> 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 four years. About 70 per cent. of the exports were handled through Brisbane before the war, but the proportion has

risen to about 75 per cent. since the war. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea 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, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl and trochus shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas 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 oversea trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

*Total Oversea Trade.*—The following table shows the total oversea trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 256. Factors contributing to the war-time decline in the value of exports are referred to in the second paragraph on page 246. 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.
	£	£	£	£
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 <sup>a</sup>	13,240,762
1942-43 .. ..	27,228,845	8,605,338	18,623,507 <sup>a</sup>	10,018,169
1943-44 .. ..	32,560,294	14,671,090	17,889,204 <sup>a</sup>	3,218,114
1944-45 .. ..	33,053,077	14,769,590	18,283,487 <sup>a</sup>	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
1948-49 .. ..	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358

<sup>a</sup> Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

*Australian Oversea Trade.*—The total oversea 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. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "Stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years, the value of "Stores" amounted respectively to £11.4m., £6.3m., £4.5m., £5.5m., and £7.8m. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of oversea Governments. 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. 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.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1939-40 ..	131,870	148,750	5,152	21,683	16,880	33,411
1940-41 ..	123,861	134,738	4,144	22,426	10,877	29,159
1941-42 ..	170,266	159,328 <sup>a</sup>	3,328	9,649	-10,938	-4,617
1942-43 ..	242,965	125,552 <sup>a</sup>	2,797	5	-117,413	-120,205
1943-44 ..	239,433	146,672 <sup>a</sup>	4,917	10	-92,761	-97,668
1944-45 ..	212,090	155,262 <sup>a</sup>	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	1,142	120	100,566	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479

<sup>a</sup> Including estimated value of exports on Government account for which no Customs entries were passed, which for these four years the Commonwealth Statistician has estimated for Australia at £12.6m., £2.5m., £10.0m., and £2.0m., respectively, but no estimates for separate States are available.

## 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, 1949.

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, 1948-49.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh) .. .. .	152,146	1,079,397
Groceries .. .. .	5,331,898	2,360,457
Confectionery and Soft Drinks .. .. .	1,004,302	32,454
Fresh Fruit .. .. .	504,080	1,123,442
Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	157,667	421,927
Beer .. .. .	200,507	1,715
Wine and Spirits .. .. .	790,795	105,141
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories .. .. .	2,439,426	193,354
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c. .. .	331,446	32,662
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots and Shoes .. .	7,598,689	919,344
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum (except Unfinished) .. .. .	996,648	56,898
Radio and Gramophones—Complete .. .. .	339,772	1,692
Cars and Cycles—Complete .. .. .	930,213	369,731
Refrigerators—Complete .. .. .	905,903	398,483
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete .. .. .	106,959	69
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete .. .. .	1,102,719	60,994
Printed Books and Periodicals .. .. .	389,113	27,733
Stationery .. .. .	544,637	107,125
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods .. .. .	575,553	48,007
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment .. .	378,219	17,138
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments .. .. .	154,665	11,761
Photographic Goods .. .. .	313,778	7,496
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods .. .. .	1,085,316	58,920
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	753,414	44,069
Musical Instruments, Music, Records .. .	202,613	3,320
Other Goods Ready for Sale .. .. .	2,668,589	872,294
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c. .. .. .	190,014	23,162
Fodders and Stock Licks .. .. .	327,016	79,837
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete .. .. .	785,371	430,740
Wire and Wire-Netting .. .. .	374,277	3,330
Fertilisers .. .. .	313,430	3,205
Other .. .. .	425,360	62,707
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods .. .. .	2,623,545	490,775
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c. .. .. .	3,623,639	711,976
Radio and Gramophone Parts .. .. .	408,875	7,757
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete .. .. .	1,011,505	85,713
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts .. .	650,483	21,977
Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts .. .	472,291	5,176
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes .. .	3,328,630	126,702
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection .. .	39,398	4,092
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale .. .. .	9,337,362	20,070,200 <sup>a</sup>
Total .. .. .	53,870,263	30,482,972

<sup>a</sup> Including raw sugar, £10,795,818; net export of live stock and wool overland, £4,345,488; and production of gold, £825,667, which is all exported through southern States.

## 4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the overseas imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been so detailed. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports. Indirect overseas exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
1939-40 ..	£1,000. 9,982	£1,000. 25,097	£1,000. 35,079	£1,000. 32,195	£1,000. 17,540	£1,000. 1,440	£1,000. 51,175	£1,000. 86,254	£1,000. 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
1948-49 ..	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	29,657	826	129,580	215,934	43,226

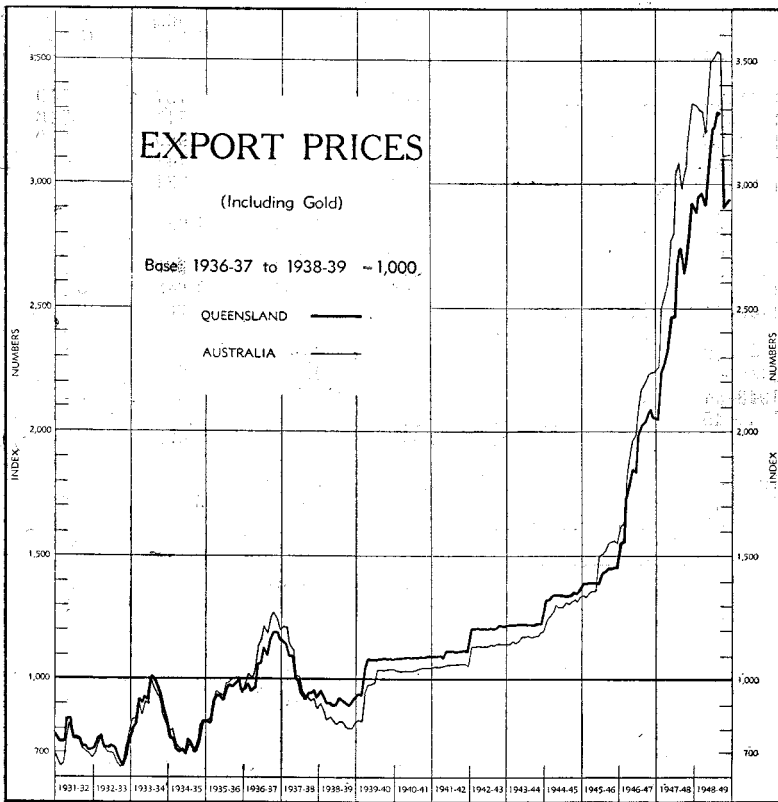
*a* Excluding specie; and, for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45, excluding Government exports for which no Customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

*b* Including the net export of live stock and wool overland, but excluding gold.

*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	1,144	1,082	1,078
1937-38	1,025	1,022	1,012	1,010
1938-39	819	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	1,105	1,108
1942-43	1,137	1,141	1,209	1,209
1943-44	1,170	1,171	1,224	1,225
1944-45	1,304	1,297	1,348	1,342
1945-46	1,477	1,459	1,429	1,422
1946-47	2,087 <sup>r</sup>	2,027 <sup>r</sup>	1,912	1,883
1947-48	2,955 <sup>r</sup>	2,834 <sup>r</sup>	2,582	2,524
1948-49	3,481	3,324	3,132	3,050

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



## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

During the past thirty-five years Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. Legislation in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice, published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production,

grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme 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 272). 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 was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act*, 1915. Particulars of the development of this control will be found in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage, but the next three 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 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. 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 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

Fifteen of Queensland's raw sugar 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 Central Sugar 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.

The control of sugar production is effected by means of mill peaks, with the consequent control by mills through farm peaks or proportional harvesting, &c., in their areas. Mill production peaks were introduced in 1929 for the purpose of controlling production, which at that time threatened to get out of bounds. The peaks (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929	..	611,428 tons
1939	..	737,000 tons
1949	..	848,600 tons, plus 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1950	..	916,900 tons, plus 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks for soldier settlement

A recommendation by the Cane Prices Board for an ultimate peak of 1,045,000 tons of 94 net titre sugar has been approved by the Governor in Council. This figure of 1,045,000 tons is inclusive of the 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks approved for soldier settlement under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts*, and, with an amount of 55,000 tons reserved for New South Wales mills, it makes the ultimate aggregate aim of 1,100,000 tons by 1953.

*Control of Growers.*—Each cane-grower is assigned an area of land on which cane is to be grown. This assignment is fixed at so many acres gross, with 75 per cent. thereof acres net, thus allowing for rotational harvesting and resting the land fully over a period of four years.

Farm peaks are determined in terms of tons of cane, tons of sugar, or acreage. Conversion from cane to sugar is made by calculation, using the averages for a number of years of tons of cane to a ton of sugar for the respective mill area.

Until the end of the 1939-1945 War, no fresh assignments had been made after existing assignments had been reviewed about 1929 and 1930. Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts*, 1946 to 1949, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were authorised to the extent of 3 per cent. of the 1949 mill peaks. Under this legislation, to the end of September, 1950, tentative allocations and actual grant of assignments had been made as shown in the following table.

## NEW ASSIGNMENTS TO EX-SERVICEMEN, AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1950.

Category.	Tentative Allocations.			Actually Granted.		
	Assignments.	Area.		Assignments.	Area.	
		Gross.	Net.		Gross.	Net.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
New Assignments—						
Landless Men .. .. .	140	7,064	5,494	102	5,117	4,089
Landowners or Option Holders .. .. .	105	5,105	3,843	105	5,105	3,843
Increased Assignments ..	113	2,199	1,567	111	2,142	1,518
Increased Farm Peaks (without increase of assigned land) .. ..	16	..	..	16	..	..

Following the recent increases in mill peaks in 1949 and 1950 and approval of the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board's recommendations of the ultimate target for peaks to 1953, farm peaks will be increased in farm peaks areas and increased assignments granted in all mill areas, together with new assignments in some of the mill areas.

*Commonwealth-State Control.*—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, at the prices shown below, as the shipping position made possible.

## AGREED SUGAR SALES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Season.	Quantity Indicated.	Price (sterling) per Ton c.i.f. U.K. Ports, Basic 96° Pol.		
		£	s.	d.
1941 ..	Up to 290,000 tons .. .. .	12	12	6
1942 ..	Up to 100,000 tons .. .. .	13	15	0
1943 ..	Up to 100,000 tons .. .. .	14	5	0
1944 ..	Exportable surplus .. .. .	15	5	0
1945 ..	Exportable surplus .. .. .	17	5	0
1946 ..	Exportable surplus .. .. .	19	10	0
1947 ..	Exportable surplus .. .. .	24	5	0
1948 ..	Exportable surplus .. .. .	27	5	0
1949 ..	Exportable surplus .. .. .	27	5	0
1950 ..	Exportable surplus .. .. .	30	10	0

<sup>a</sup> Including the British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar.

Shipments of sugar from Queensland under these arrangements were made during the war to Empire and Allied consuming countries in accordance with the requirements of the British Ministry of Food.

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 (£24 6s. per ton in 1949) 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.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923. 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
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940 .. ..	400	406	806	50	64	16
1941 .. ..	441	304 <sup>a</sup>	745	41	8	3
1942 .. ..	442	207 <sup>a</sup>	649	32	7	3
1943 .. ..	434	90	524	17	..	..
1944 .. ..	454	216 <sup>a</sup>	670	32	13	6
1945 .. ..	456	210 <sup>a</sup>	666	32	19	9
1946 .. ..	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947 .. ..	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948 .. ..	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949 .. ..	497	440	937	47	86	20

<sup>a</sup> Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1949.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales.	Overseas Sales.	Average. <i>a</i>	Average. <i>b</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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	3,155	15,120	24 0 0	29 12 6	24 16 0	24 18 9
1948 ..	11,521	12,449	23,970	23 1 0	28 2 0	24 17 0	25 9 11
1949 <i>c</i> ..	12,084	12,914	24,998	24 6 0	29 7 6	26 9 3	26 14 10

*a* Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

*b* Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only. *c* Subject to revision.

*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, 1949.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia .. .. .	14,130	16,144	17,310
Sales Overseas .. .. .	2,562	3,427	14,063
Total Sales .. .. .	16,692	19,571	31,373
Stocks at End of Year .. .. .	1,731	1,995	2,310
Charges on Australian Sales <i>a</i> —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. .. ..	1,386	1,347	1,837
Refining .. .. .	1,542	1,772	2,329
Managing .. .. .	537	578	603
Selling .. .. .	156	164	172
Trade Discounts, &c. .. .. .	146	166	178
Syrup and Treacle Packages .. .. .	89	81	69
Refined Sugar, &c., Freights .. .. .	106	158	259
Charges on Overseas Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. .. ..	260	271	1,152
Sacks and Exchange .. .. .	111	117	678
Insurance, Commission, &c. .. ..	28	34	150
Contribution to Fruit Industries .. ..	216	216	216
Administration and Sundries .. .. .	4	4	5
Total Expenses .. .. .	4,581	4,908	7,648
Raw Sugar Purchases .. .. .	12,050	15,118	23,970
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts .. .. .	27.4	25.1	24.4
Purchases .. .. .	38.0	32.5	31.9

*a* Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £70,439 was carried forward at 30th June, 1949, and the total excess of assets was then £129,684.

### 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.

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 third year of the extended agreement (1950-51) range from 315s. 7½d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 295s. 7½d. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 176s. 10½d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 171s. 10½d. according to grade for cheese, in respect of butter and cheese shipped up to 30th June, 1951. 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 7½ per cent. of the prices ruling in the preceding year.

*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. The proportion sold overseas has almost recovered its pre-war level.

## SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Oversea Sales.		Total Sales.	Proportion Sold Overseas.
	Queensland.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. <i>a</i>		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1934-35 .. ..	11,589	1,195	43,576	2,082	58,442	78.1
1935-36 .. ..	12,638	2,603	33,184	1,866	50,291	69.7
1936-37 .. ..	12,912	1,292	22,074	827	37,105	61.7
1937-38 .. ..	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,357	50,827	68.8
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
1948-49 .. ..	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0

*a* Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores.

Butter sales in 1948-49 were worth £11.2m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £1.4m. The average net price returned to factories (approximately 2s. 1½d. per lb.) was about 3d. higher than in 1947-48 and about 11d. 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 11,399 tons in 1948-49.

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 23.7 lb. per head in 1948-49. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950.

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>
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 <sup>a</sup>	17·98 <sup>a</sup>	17·88	16·96
1945-46 .. ..	17·14 <sup>a</sup>	21·43 <sup>a</sup>	17·88	18·32 <sup>r</sup>
1946-47 .. ..	20·36 <sup>a</sup>	25·45 <sup>a</sup>	17·88	19·81 <sup>r</sup>
1947-48 .. ..	23·57 <sup>a</sup>	29·46 <sup>a</sup>	19·48	22·75 <sup>r</sup>
1948-49 .. ..	26·79 <sup>a</sup>	33·48 <sup>a</sup>	23·13	25·45 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Subject to revision.

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

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 during each of the next seven years was:—1942-43, £588,776; 1943-44, £1,678,877; 1944-45, £1,692,210; 1945-46, £1,639,627; 1946-47, £1,045,117; 1947-48, £1,821,220; 1948-49, £1,438,475.

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. for the rest of the financial year. For 1948-49, the objective return was raised to 266s. 6d. per cwt., and the final subsidy rate was 28s. 11·26975d. per cwt.

*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 1948-49 were 10·103d., 10·833d., 11·698d., 12·833d., and 14·794d. 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, 1·28d. from December, 1947, to June, 1948, and 1·21d. from July, 1948, to June, 1949. 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; 1947-48, £183,265; and 1948-49, £130,666.

*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 1948-49 employed agents in eight of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd. is the agent of the Central 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 1948-49, receipts by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 11,051,040 dozen, all Queensland production, while the agent of the Central Queensland Board received 593,841 dozen.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1948-49 of £1,196,139 and £61,318, with average net payments for all grades of 22-72d. and 20-75d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season. 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 envisaged 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 7½ per cent. of the prices paid in the previous season.

*Honey.*—This Board was established in 1929, and operated until 8th March, 1950, when its affairs were placed in the hands of the Public Curator as liquidator, following a majority decision at a referendum of honey producers. It employed two agents in Brisbane and one in Maryborough who received and disposed of the product, except where producers who observed the Board's conditions were allowed to market directly. The Board levied growers for administrative purposes at the rate of 1 per cent. of the proceeds of sales, whether the sales were through the Board's agents or were exempted local sales. In 1948-49, 41,863 60-lb. tins, compared with 23,980 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 was included in the Board's operations, 17,213 lb. being sold during the year, realising an average price of 3s. 1-33d. 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.

Following a record crop of 10½ million bushels in 1947, Queensland experienced another excellent season during 1948 when both the acreage and production showed an increase of about one-third over those for the previous year. In all, 14,317,000 bushels were harvested from 607,750 acres, giving an average of 23·6 bushels per acre, which was the highest yield recorded since the industry started over fifty years ago.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see below); but, as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed, apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed the agent and licensed receiver 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 1948-49 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. From 1st December, 1948, wheat for the produce trade was sold at 6s. 8½d. per bushel, plus cost of bags, which is equivalent to 7s. 5½d. per bushel bagged. Mills paid 6s. 8d. per bushel (bulk), plus cost of bags and also a premium for quality of 2½d. a bushel. The premium allows for the payment of a bonus to growers of high quality wheat. 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.

All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with the 1938-39 season, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth. The 1948-49 crop and later crops are covered by the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools up to October, 1950, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—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, 8s. 7-5d.; 1947-48, 13s. 2-5d.; 1948-49, 10s.; 1949-50, 6s. 6d. The last two pools are incomplete. The amounts are exclusive of refunds on account of 1945-46 and 1946-47 pools (see page 273).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, as it operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948, following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was

that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas. This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 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. 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, so as to keep the local price at 6s. 8d. per bushel.

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.

## 5. WOOL.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the 1939-1945 War, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian wool 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, 1948-49, and 1949-50, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24·49d., 39·50d., 48·07d., and 63·35d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the four 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 was also to acquire wool on the open market if commercial bidding failed to reach a predetermined reserve price. This was designed to guarantee the price stability of wool of current clips while stocks were being sold. By 30th June, 1950, stocks of wool held by the joint organisation had been reduced to 484,000 bales, of which 78 per cent. was of Australian origin.

In January-March, 1950, a conference of the United Kingdom and the three Dominions was held in London for the purpose of reviewing the operations of the joint organisation as provided for in the original agreement. At that conference consideration was given to the question whether some suitable arrangement on similar lines to the joint organisation should not be continued after the disposal of war-time stocks had been completed. The conference discussed exhaustively the principles of the Reserve Price Plan, and, on the basis of these discussions, the delegates furnished a report to their respective governments. In the meantime it was agreed that the joint organisation should continue on its existing basis for the present. It is expected that stocks held by the joint organisation will be sold in the 1950-51 auction year.

## 6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1949, its oil mill treated 426 short tons of cottonseed, 2,065 short tons of peanut kernels, and 184 short tons of sunflower seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 70,000 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 522 bales in 1949. In 1949, lint production was less than 1 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 recom-



mended 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 11·2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24·7d. in 1949. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4·0d. in 1939, 5·9d. in 1945, and 8·5d. in 1949. No Commonwealth bounty was paid for the 1943, 1944, 1948, and 1949 seasons, but for the 1945, 1946, and 1947 seasons payments were £11,887, £5,731, and £8,867 respectively.

For the 1949 season, 736,883 lb. of seed cotton was received, and 254,668 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers were £26,242, averaging 8·5d. 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	Lint.	Australian
		of Lint.		Consumption
	1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. <sup>a</sup>	of Lint (Estimated).
				Bales. <sup>a</sup>
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
1949 .. ..	737	34·5	522	70,000

<sup>a</sup> Bales of approximately 500 lb.

## 7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold overseas. Previously, sales were made to southern States, but current costs associated with transport now make it impossible for the Board to operate on these markets.

At the time of the establishment of the Board, approximately £87,000 was borrowed from the Government in the form of a long-term loan. The loan had been reduced to approximately £46,000 by June, 1949.

The following table gives a brief summary of the Board's operations for five years.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos (gross) ..	17,638	4,741	11,536	21,193	13,082
Northern Sales ..	15,923	4,433	9,000	8,400	11,100
Payments to Growers per Ton <sup>a</sup> ..	£ s. d. 11 3 4	£ s. d. 13 5 0	£ s. d. 13 4 3	£ s. d. 17 0 11	£ s. d. 14 15 11
Expenses per Ton <sup>b</sup> ..	2 1 7	4 5 5	2 3 7	3 6 6	3 19 2
Loan Liability to Government (approx.)	£ 51,000	£ 51,000	£ 47,000	£ 47,000	£ 46,000

<sup>a</sup> Actual payments vary according to grade.

<sup>b</sup> Expenses cover all costs from shelling to sale, including insurance on farmers' crops, &c.

At the conclusion of the 1947-48 season the guarantee and subsidy scheme (see previous *Year Books*) was discontinued, and for the year 1948-49 the maximum price for maize was fixed at £14 per ton. This operated until 20th September, 1948, when price control was lifted. The price was then advanced to £18 per ton, and subsequent rises lifted this price to £21 10s. The average price realised was £18 11s. 2d. Expenses were £3 19s. 2d., and farmers received £14 15s. 11d. per ton for the year.

*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 is 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. However, these regulations were relaxed on the wholesale and retail prices of pig meats as at 20th September, 1948. The present major stabilising influence in the industry is the export contract between the British Ministry of Food and the Commonwealth Government whereby growers are more or less guaranteed a stable price for at least twelve months. The following table shows the operations of the Board over the last five years.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	12,953	11,802	6,586	3,947	6,114
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	170	165	2,332	4,608	6,055
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs .. .. . Lb.	138	116	109	121	116
Average Price of First Grade Pigs .. . d. per Lb.	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.7	12.0
Amount Paid to Growers £	66,704	50,395	36,611	42,034	69,398

#### 8. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

*Peanuts.*—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. 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. The third silo block was completed in 1949 at a cost of approximately £110,000, while a fourth block, partly completed, is expected to cost approximately £55,000. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank and repayment is made out of 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, the last of which was still in process of erection, the debt was £78,829 at 30th June, 1950.

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.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	Tons. 9,420 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Tons. 11,325 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Tons. 13,404 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Tons. 23,200 <i>d.</i> per lb.	Tons. 15,882 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Quantity Received .. ..					
Price Realised .. ..	4.50	4.80	4.46	4.84	4.77
Paid to Growers .. ..	3.85	4.23	3.96	4.21	3.93
Working Expenses .. ..	0.64	0.56	0.50	0.63	0.84

*Barley.*—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which 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 185,829 bushels, but it decreased to 108,812 bushels in 1948-49.

*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.

*Tobacco.*—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board was constituted on 22nd July, 1948, to operate for three years. Dissatisfaction among growers with prices being received through the Australian Tobacco Board, which operated under the National Security (Tobacco Leaf) Regulations, led to the revocation of the regulations and the taking over by the new Board of marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland. It received 515,572 lb. of Queensland leaf from the 1948 harvest (part of the crop had already been delivered to the Australian Tobacco Board), and 1,412,058 lb. from the 1949 harvest. In 1948-49 and 1949-50, a levy of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. was made for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered to the Board's agents.

*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, 720 tons in 1948-49, and 550 tons in 1949-50.

*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 1947-48, 68 tons were sold for £5,648, and, in 1948-49, 63 tons for £5,328.

## 9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To 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 papaw 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, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year, a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The following table shows the principal fruits carried in the special trains during 1949.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1949.

Month.	Avo- cadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Passion Fruit.	Pine- apples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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	164	15,167	..	..	4,125	1,685	209	68,662
February	23	16,014	131	..	414	249	16	64,942
March ..	145	13,180	5,507	465	..	242	21	47,327
April ..	529	14,975	16,589	3,340	..	1,382	60	62,773
May ..	431	8,947	16,250	5,360	..	1,929	19	48,962
June ..	425	6,558	12,149	4,100	..	1,499	..	24,880
July ..	271	4,988	1,587	210	..	1,263	..	12,680
August	353	5,847	..	90	..	2,862	4	20,876
September	276	9,190	23	6	..	6,289	10	36,547
October	122	10,228	8	2	174	11,381	63	45,912
November	125	10,045	11	..	5,460	9,638	698	48,746
December	9	8,818	8	..	28,548	8,506	1,525	62,698
Total..	2,873	123,957	52,263	13,573	38,721	46,925	2,625	545,005

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1949.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucum- bers.	Marrows.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	..	..	922	47	..	3,759	194
February	..	..	66	16	..	33	2,781
March ..	..	..	34	..	..	3	302
April ..	68	..	223	15	..	184	199
May ..	4,778	..	55	..	..	162	36,091
June ..	24,386	..	260	70	10	200	74,244
July ..	18,716	..	134	..	42	40	115,261
August	20,153	13	201	207	379	454	88,173
September	21,182	8	2,659	3,607	385	1,359	70,558
October	7,225	1,301	32,173	12,954	146	4,645	72,797
November	187	1,822	29,849	9,669	..	14,294	34,762
December	..	315	1,922	259	..	5,117	3,257
Total..	96,695	3,459	68,498	26,844	962	30,250	498,619

Beans and peas are also sent to the southern States by passenger trains and by air, and there is a growing movement of strawberries and other perishable items by air. During the year 1949, air transport was in far greater demand than in previous years. This was accentuated by floods in the latter part of June and August, and the coal strike from June to the end of August. A considerable number of growers continued to use air transport after normal rail transport was resumed. Throughout the year the following quantities were lifted by air for interstate:—beans, 39,265 bags; strawberries, 123,207 punnets; and other packages, 2,238 cases.

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, it concentrates on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1948-49 being pineapples, 20,508 tons; papaws, 1,111 tons; citrus, 1,039 tons; figs, 157 tons; strawberries, 291 tons; apples, 221 tons; plums, 154 tons; tomatoes, 303 tons; passion fruit, 128 tons; gooseberries, 21 tons; and jam melons, 92 tons.

*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, all of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but in 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition was 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. In 1945, exports to the United Kingdom were 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. Large-scale shipments of apples were resumed in 1948, and, in each of the years 1949 and 1950, the British Ministry agreed to purchase up to 3½ million cases. Because of poor growing conditions, however, actual shipments in the last two years fell far short of the quotas required by the United Kingdom. The export of Australian pears to the United Kingdom was resumed on a trader to trader basis in 1947, and shipments are now approaching pre-war dimensions.

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. During the 1950 season a marketing scheme, identical with that which operated during the previous year, was implemented, but in Tasmania apples and pears were returned to the open market.

*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, 1949, and 1950.

*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 and 1949-50 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.

In Queensland, the State Potato Marketing Board was constituted to operate for a period of three years from 1st January, 1948. Its constitution provides for the pooling of the commodity, but the Board has power to regulate deliveries by growers in accordance with market requirements. The Board's system of distribution, which follows the main lines adopted under the war-time marketing scheme, works through merchants' distribution committees in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns, which act as selling agents for the Board.



*Onions.*—The Onion Marketing Board was constituted following a poll of onion-growers on 13th July, 1949. Marketing of onions was on an unsatisfactory basis chiefly because (i) small quantities which caught the early market would obtain a fairly high return, thus encouraging a premature harvest and consequent poor quality, and (ii) prices declined rapidly as supplies increased, resulting in a low average return over the season. The Board hopes to provide a stabilised market eliminating these undesirable features.

*Navy Beans.*—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Seasonal conditions for the 1948 crop were bad, and, of 347 tons of beans received by the Board, only 243 tons were of marketable quality. Canning grade beans realised £1 14s. per bushel, but the Board was able to dispose of 104 tons of waste for £347. Total realisations on the crop were £15,363, of which £13,684 was available for distribution to growers, equivalent to a net return of £1 5s. 10d. per bushel at grower's siding.

#### 10. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

*Plywood and Veneer.*—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment, under the same general legislation as for farm commodities, of the Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935, a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. 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 recent war.

In 1948-49, deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 50,277,630 square feet, valued at £804,442, and to the Northern Board 22,460,836 square feet, valued at £307,015, giving a combined total of 72,738,466 square feet, valued at £1,111,457. Of the total quantity handled, 35,077,038 square feet were sold in Queensland, and 37,661,428 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.

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.

*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.

## 11. VOLUNTARY MARKETING POOLS.

*Maize.*—Voluntary pools were formed by maize-growers of Southern Queensland in 1947 and 1949, primarily for the export of surpluses of the late 1947 and the 1948-49 maize harvests in Southern Queensland—4,000 and 7,000 tons respectively. The 1947 pool actually received 6,980 tons and sales realised £170,963, from which, after payment of railage and other expenses, growers received £152,458, equivalent to 11s. 1.4d. per bushel. Sales of maize delivered to the 1949 pool realised £175,439, and growers were paid, after deduction of all expenses, £146,518, which was equivalent to 8s. 2d. per bushel.

*Sunflower Seed.*—The Maize-Growers' Co-operative Association of Southern Queensland Ltd. formed a voluntary pool for the disposal of sunflower seed from the 1948-49 harvest in Southern Queensland. The board's agent received 277 tons of seed from growers, which realised £8,487. After deduction of expenses, £6,533 was distributed to growers, making a return of £24 8s. 5d. per ton of graded seed.

*Grain Sorghum.*—Voluntary pools were formed by private sorghum-growers in 1947 and 1949. The former was set up to export surplus sorghum of the 1947 crop, from which it received 17,440 tons. Oversea

sales amounted to 12,967 tons, and 4,336 tons were sold locally. The total amount available for distribution to growers was about £312,750, equivalent to £17 18s. 8d. per ton. The 1949 pool received 8,671 tons from the 1948-49 crop, of which 7,031 tons were sold overseas. Growers received £98,989, representing an average net return of £11 8s. 4d. per ton.

## 12. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act, 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister. The Act established the Queensland Prices Board, an advisory and consultative Board comprising the Commissioner and representatives of the Industrial Court and the Bureau of Industry. 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. Since 1948, other items have been removed from control. The initial uniformity among the States has not been maintained.

*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 1948-49, the Board also operated in 19 other fishing ports. A profit of £617 was made in 1948-49. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1949, was £69,319.

*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 1948-49, Queensland exported 51 per cent. of all meat exports from Australia, while Queensland's export of frozen beef was 84 per cent. of the Australian total.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services and sales of products. At 30th June, 1949, the capital value of its works was £646,075, and its excess of assets over liabilities was £824,601. The following table gives particulars of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir for five years.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
<b>Cattle Treated—</b>					
For Domestic Markets ..	105	76	104	101	109
For Interstate Markets ..	1	13	20	11	11
For Oversea Markets ..	74	53	102	126	119
Total .. .. .	180	142	226	238	239
<b>Other Animals Treated—</b>					
For Domestic Markets ..	855	627	576	606	610
For Oversea Markets ..	202	141	92	91	92
Total .. .. .	1,057	768	668	697	702 <sup>a</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue .. ..	7,977	27,812	22,981	11,396	1,951
Applied for Scientific Research	2,100	2,126	2,100	1,683	850

<sup>a</sup> Including 482(000) sheep and lambs, 164(000) calves, and 56(000) pigs.

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.

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## 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 290 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.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks .. ..	14 12 9	15 7 5	16 11 11	19 11 9	23 18 8
Cows .. ..	8 19 1	10 2 4	10 3 7	12 17 2	15 19 7
Steers .. ..	11 9 11	11 10 3	12 15 0	15 12 5	18 18 10
Heifers .. ..	8 10 9	9 6 2	9 14 8	12 7 8	15 14 11
Vealers and Yearlings	6 13 2	5 6 7	6 18 4	8 10 11	10 17 6
Calves .. ..	1 0 11	1 1 5	1 8 2	1 8 3	1 15 7
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	0 18 10	1 4 10	1 16 3	2 7 11	2 10 0
Wethers (All Kinds)	0 18 11	1 4 6	1 16 8	2 7 6	2 8 11
Ewes (Merino) ..	0 13 5	1 0 2	1 7 6	1 8 1	2 1 5
Ewes (All Kinds) ..	0 13 9	1 0 11	1 9 2	1 11 11	2 0 5
Hoggets .. ..	0 18 7	1 3 5	1 13 7	2 4 1	2 7 0
Lambs .. ..	1 3 5	1 7 5	1 18 7	2 2 9	2 5 6
Rams .. ..	0 16 3	0 19 10	1 3 3	2 4 3	2 10 10
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers .. ..	5 7 6	5 9 2	5 19 1	7 4 7	7 13 5
Porkers .. ..	3 8 4	3 7 5	3 16 3	4 8 7	4 18 11
Stores .. ..	2 12 0	2 3 10	2 8 10	2 12 1	2 16 7

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.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
		<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 6½	0 9½	0 6	0 9½	0 8
Cabbages .. ..	doz.	12 8	9 4	6 4	10 7	7 5
Cauliflowers .. ..	doz.	17 7	15 11	14 1	13 5	14 2
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	13 6	13 9	13 7	11 6 <sup>e</sup>	11 8 <sup>e</sup>
Oaten .. ..	cwt.	11 9	10 9	12 2	10 5 <sup>e</sup>	8 7 <sup>e</sup>
Mixed .. ..	cwt.	11 5	10 7	10 7	8 11 <sup>e</sup>	11 8 <sup>e</sup>
Hay—Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	10 9	10 10	10 3	8 7 <sup>e</sup>	7 3 <sup>e</sup>
Maize .. ..	bush.	7 0	7 2	6 9	7 6 <sup>e</sup>	8 11 <sup>e</sup>
Onions .. ..	cwt.	15 11	18 5	19 0	9 3 <sup>e</sup>	18 1 <sup>e</sup>
Peas—Green .. ..	lb.	0 8	0 10	0 6½	0 11	0 9
<i>Potatoes—</i>						
English <sup>a</sup> .. ..	cwt.	7 11	7 11	8 10	12 8	23 9
Sweet .. ..	cwt.	10 4	15 6	16 1	15 5	22 4
Pumpkins .. ..	cwt.	7 6	13 0	8 2	16 7	16 8
Tomatoes .. ..	½-bush.	8 0	10 1	7 8	15 0	12 11
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples .. ..	bush.	26 10	14 11	20 10	16 6	24 3
Bananas .. ..	bush.	23 10	19 0	22 2	18 4	20 9
Grapes .. ..	bush.	64 5	34 10	36 10	34 9	34 5
Lemons .. ..	bush.	18 5	17 6	16 2	15 5	24 3
Mandarins .. ..	bush.	19 10	14 2	19 11	14 0	25 3
Mangoes .. ..	bush.	14 2	12 5	12 0	14 1	14 4
Oranges .. ..	bush.	18 1	14 1	15 5	12 2	19 10
Papaws .. ..	bush.	12 8	9 5	8 4	8 8	11 7
Passion Fruit .. ..	½-bush.	23 1	20 10	21 1	20 7	24 5
Peaches .. ..	½-bush.	17 7	9 11	10 1	10 7	10 5
Pineapples .. ..	doz.	10 2	9 8	9 10	8 9	8 11
Strawberries .. ..	doz. boxes	18 7	19 5	19 3	18 0	15 2
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran .. ..	ton	125 0	125 8	135 9	165 7	213 0
Flour .. ..	ton	261 6 <sup>b</sup>	262 1 <sup>b</sup>	272 6 <sup>b</sup>	332 3	342 6
Pollard .. ..	ton	145 0	145 8	155 9	185 7	233 0
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon .. ..	lb.	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 5	1 8
Butter .. ..	lb.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 11	1 11
Cheese .. ..	lb.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 3
Eggs .. ..	doz.	1 7	1 6	1 8	1 10	1 11
Ham .. ..	lb.	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 10	2 4
Honey .. ..	lb.	0 8	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½
Milk <sup>c</sup> .. ..	gal.	1 6	1 6	1 6½	2 1	2 5
Pork .. ..	lb.	<i>d</i>	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 3½
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks .. ..	lb.	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 4	1 6
Fowls .. ..	lb.	1 1	1 1	1 3	1 4	1 6
Geese .. ..	lb.	1 5	1 4	1 5	1 3	1 1½
Turkeys .. ..	lb.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 8	1 9

<sup>a</sup> Excluding subsidy paid to producers from 20th July, 1943, to 30th Sept., 1948.

<sup>b</sup> Including Flour Tax.

<sup>c</sup> Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

<sup>d</sup> No pork available for civilian consumption.

<sup>e</sup> Price paid to growers; prior to 1948, 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 89 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	1,030	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	1,217	1,396
1944-45	1,307	1,675	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	1,313	1,802	1,380	1,768	1,288	1,429
1947-48	1,460	1,607	2,833	1,478	1,261	1,898	1,532	1,924	1,448	1,588
1948-49	1,849	1,737	3,419	1,594	1,301	1,983	1,747	2,008	1,727	1,809
1949-50	2,144	1,842	4,335	1,867	1,426	2,247	1,979	2,231	1,982	2,054



From 1938-39 to 1949-50, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 101 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1950, in the "All Items" retail price index for Queensland of 67 per cent. (see page 300). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 88 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 66 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 433 per cent., chiefly on account of the rise in wool prices, against 163 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 292 and 293.

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 (September, 1950), 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 294 and 295. 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 1939-1945 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, 1949, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1949.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	7.63	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.49	8.00
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	5.36	5.83	6.59	5.42	6.13	5.60
Flour (Self-raising)	2 lb. pkt.	11.23	12.36	12.65	12.51	13.22	11.98
Tea .. ..	1 lb. pkt.	32.70	33.81	33.83	33.26	33.88	33.39
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	4.52	4.53	4.81	4.76	5.66	4.95
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sago .. ..	1 lb.	11.47	12.75	13.36	11.79	14.05	11.89
Jam (Plum) ..	1½ lb. tin	15.59	15.98	17.18	16.55	17.67	16.45

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1949—continued.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb. tin	8-20	8-50	9-27	8-95	9-68	9-20
Oats (Flaked) ..	1 lb.	5-18	4-91	5-66	5-50	4-98	5-47
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb. pkt.	16-60	16-71	17-43	17-18	17-80	18-44
Currants ..	1 lb.	13-58	13-53	13-35	13-64	13-71	13-64
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	24-84	24-11	25-04	25-28	24-96	23-08
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	20-66	21-56	21-42	22-30	22-25	21-97
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	21-45	22-41	22-38	22-88	23-21	22-72
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.	23-24	25-33	25-69	25-24	28-43	25-07
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	3-60	3-75	3-99	3-48	4-22	4-00
Soap ..	1 lb.	9-88	10-04	10-00	10-46	10-06	10-44
Kerosene ..	1 quart	6-27	6-78	7-68	6-90	6-83	7-08
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	25-91	25-70	25-88	25-71	27-90	25-90
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	17-53	17-75	18-09	17-43	19-73	17-60
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	35-25	29-34	30-86	33-63	32-92	35-25
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	28-44	28-15	29-22	28-48	30-26	29-15
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	12-91	12-97	13-46	13-20	13-48	13-45
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	9-71	9-58	9-74	9-40	11-59	9-13
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	17-16	17-53	17-13	17-62	17-63	17-58
Rib ..	1 lb.	9-58	10-17	9-67	10-17	10-17	10-14
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	21-75	19-65	19-17	21-67	19-67	21-65
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	10-69	11-63	11-13	10-13	10-28	10-08
Sausages ..	1 lb.	10-72	11-04	11-04	10-54	10-54	10-53
<i>Beef (Cored)—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	13-20	14-67	14-19	14-67	13-67	14-54
Brisket ..	1 lb.	10-64	13-13	13-06	11-63	10-95	11-57
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	12-17	14-50	12-58	12-50	13-50	12-55
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	7-52	10-63	8-71	8-50	8-50	8-54
Loin ..	1 lb.	11-29	13-70	11-69	11-50	11-50	11-55
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	12-55	14-50	12-59	12-50	11-58	12-53
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	12-19	14-42	12-46	12-50	13-50	12-53
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	23-92	18-45	19-00	18-24	21-70	17-40
Loin ..	1 lb.	24-00	19-36	19-98	19-57	21-12	18-41
Chops ..	1 lb.	24-37	20-14	20-44	20-32	21-12	19-34

*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 1949, and for each month of 1949. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <i>a</i>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <i>b</i>	Australia. <i>c</i>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901 .. ..	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912 .. ..	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914 .. ..	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918 .. ..	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920 .. ..	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925 .. ..	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1935 .. ..	763	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936 .. ..	791	880 <sup>a</sup>	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
1949 .. ..	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
<i>Months, 1949.</i>								
January ..	1,293	1,346	1,330	1,317	1,419	1,317	1,307	1,353
February ..	1,308	1,372	1,360	1,340	1,429	1,325	1,324	1,363
March .. ..	1,311	1,379	1,365	1,344	1,434	1,336	1,328	1,367
April .. ..	1,331	1,390	1,376	1,359	1,440	1,360	1,345	1,383
May .. .. .	1,330	1,392	1,379	1,359	1,440	1,361	1,345	1,389
June .. .. .	1,327	1,391	1,374	1,359	1,439	1,360	1,342	1,393
July .. .. .	1,326	1,387	1,372	1,358	1,434	1,361	1,340	1,389
August .. ..	1,330	1,382	1,375	1,360	1,437	1,369	1,344	1,396
September ..	1,331	1,378	1,371	1,358	1,441	1,368	1,345	1,403
October .. .	1,343	1,371	1,370	1,357	1,440	1,367	1,353	1,402
November ..	1,364	1,377	1,382	1,369	1,454	1,382	1,372	1,426
December ..	1,394	1,432	1,421	1,411	1,495	1,415	1,405	1,460

*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
Barcaldine ..	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.

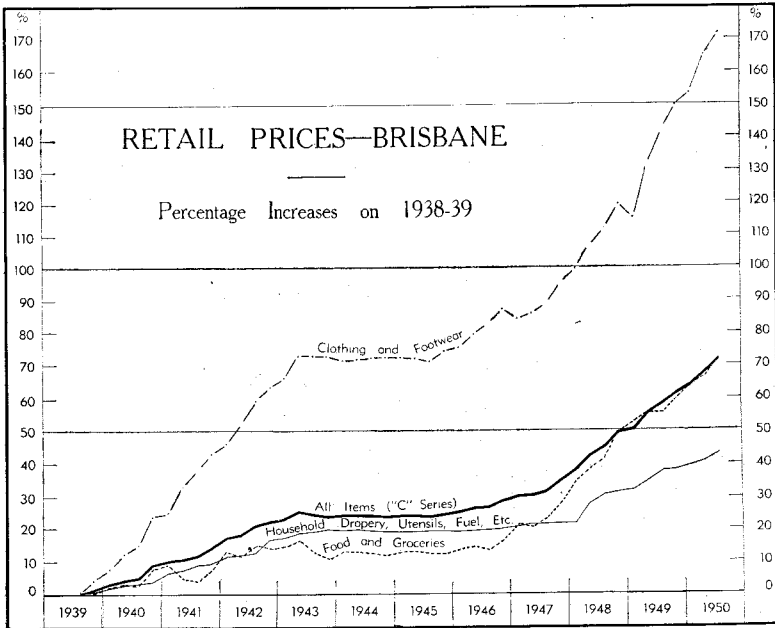
HOUSING COSTS, FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

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 1949-50, 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, 1950, clothing had increased by a further 91 per cent., food and groceries by a further 49 per cent., and miscellaneous items by a further 22 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. <i>a</i>	Australia. <i>b</i>
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
September, 1939 .. ..	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
June, 1943 .. ..	998	1,056	1,018	989	1,056	1,004	1,058
September, 1945 .. ..	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1949 .. ..	1,329	1,382	1,373	1,359	1,437	1,343	1,396
December, 1949 .. ..	1,367	1,393	1,391	1,379	1,463	1,377	1,429
March, 1950 .. ..	1,402	1,438	1,444	1,418	1,499	1,414	1,473
June, 1950 .. ..	1,421	1,464	1,461	1,441	1,537	1,435	1,520
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, 1949 .. ..	869	692	792	879	866	859	982
December, 1949 .. ..	873	692	810	896	868	864	983
March, 1950 .. ..	873	692	816	898	868	865	984
June, 1950 .. ..	878	692	816	898	868	868	986
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, 1949 .. ..	2,010	2,018	2,019	2,001	2,017	2,011	2,043
December, 1949 .. ..	2,072	2,096	2,086	2,089	2,091	2,076	2,132
March, 1950 .. ..	2,099	2,128	2,124	2,116	2,124	2,105	2,156
June, 1950 .. ..	2,197	2,239	2,225	2,195	2,221	2,202	2,261
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, 1949 .. ..	1,310	1,356	1,361	1,322	1,385	1,321	1,345
December, 1949 .. ..	1,316	1,361	1,362	1,326	1,389	1,326	1,378
March, 1950 .. ..	1,328	1,381	1,368	1,327	1,417	1,338	1,402
June, 1950 .. ..	1,340	1,392	1,392	1,331	1,427	1,351	1,413
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, 1949 .. ..	1,364	1,352	1,373	1,377	1,418	1,368	1,428
December, 1949 .. ..	1,393	1,374	1,399	1,408	1,444	1,397	1,466
March, 1950 .. ..	1,414	1,401	1,428	1,429	1,469	1,419	1,491
June, 1950 .. ..	1,446	1,437	1,461	1,455	1,506	1,451	1,534

*a* Weighted average of five Queensland towns.

*b* Weighted average of six State capitals.

The next table gives annual averages of the All Items Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia, from 1923, when the index first became available for a full year, to 1949. Earlier indexes for the month of November in 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. <i>a</i>	Australia. <i>b</i>
1914 <sup>c</sup> ..	611	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	687
1921 <sup>c</sup> ..	923	<i>n</i>	1,025	972	949	<i>n</i>	994	941	1,013
1922 <sup>c</sup> ..	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
1949 ..	1,348	1,335	<i>n</i>	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415

*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 table below 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 1949.

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. <sup>a</sup>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	712	671	<b>611</b>	699	707	687	687
1921 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,046	1,003	<b>923</b>	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1922 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,021	963	<b>877</b>	954	931	997	975
1923 .. ..	1,023	1,004	<b>923</b>	1,008	977	1,042	1,003
1924 .. ..	1,002	976	<b>915</b>	1,015	982	1,051	987
1925 .. ..	1,016	984	<b>923</b>	1,028	994	1,028	997
1926 .. ..	1,033	998	<b>950</b>	1,026	992	1,035	1,011
1927 .. ..	1,029	990	<b>922</b>	1,018	984	998	1,002
1928 .. ..	1,042	992	<b>917</b>	1,027	1,012	980	1,009
1929 .. ..	1,073	1,017	<b>923</b>	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1930 .. ..	1,026	956	<b>859</b>	952	977	956	975
1931 .. ..	922	846	<b>798</b>	837	885	875	873
1932 .. ..	867	813	<b>764</b>	802	840	844	830
1933 .. ..	832	789	<b>751</b>	789	811	825	804
1934 .. ..	842	801	<b>762</b>	806	830	837	817
1935 .. ..	852	824	<b>780</b>	820	834	849	832
1936 .. ..	866	844	<b>804</b>	839	856	860	850
1937 .. ..	889	868	<b>837</b>	859	869	875	873
1938 .. ..	913	896	<b>852</b>	888	882	887	897
1939 .. ..	936	924	<b>870</b>	906	901	908	920
1940 .. ..	974	964	<b>908</b>	936	932	945	957
1941 .. ..	1,028	1,008	<b>963</b>	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942 .. ..	1,107	1,100	<b>1,033</b>	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943 .. ..	1,151	1,139	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944 .. ..	1,144	1,135	<b>1,071</b>	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945 .. ..	1,142	1,135	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946 .. ..	1,165	1,149	<b>1,093</b>	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947 .. ..	1,212	1,188	<b>1,137</b>	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948 .. ..	1,318	1,294	<b>1,241</b>	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949 .. ..	1,439	1,415	<b>1,348</b>	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1949 ..	1,391	1,363	<b>1,295</b>	1,347	1,338	1,379	1,364
2nd, 1949 ..	1,425	1,402	<b>1,338</b>	1,377	1,406	1,412	1,403
3rd, 1949 ..	1,452	1,422	<b>1,364</b>	1,408	1,435	1,425	1,428
4th, 1949 ..	1,486	1,472	<b>1,393</b>	1,440	1,459	1,459	1,466

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

<sup>b</sup> 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 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 1947 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 belonged at the time of the 1947 Census. The figures in this table

have been revised from those shown in the 1949 *Year Book* by the distribution amongst industrial groups of (i) 3,363 persons who failed to state either industry or grade of occupation, and (ii) 28,353 persons who, while stating that they were working or available for work, did not state the industries to which they belonged. A tabulation of industries and occupations provided a comprehensive summary of the occupations of all persons attached to individual industries, and, as occupational particulars were recorded for practically all of these persons of undefined industry, they were distributed on the basis of occupational representation in the defined industries.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i> .. .. .	101,649	5,946	107,595
Fishing .. .. .	2,589	16	2,605
Hunting and Trapping .. .. .	556	3	559
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying .. .. .	93,614	5,922	99,536
Forestry .. .. .	4,890	5	4,895
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	8,002	82	8,084
Mining .. .. .	7,678	79	7,757
Quarrying .. .. .	324	3	327
<i>Manufacturing</i> .. .. .	78,393	17,385	95,778
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	615	283	898
Cement, Bricks, Glass, Stone, Coke, Oil, &c. .. .. .	2,834	108	2,942
Founding, Engineering, and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding) .. .. .	15,727	1,154	16,881
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories .. .. .	8,769	149	8,918
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress) Clothing .. .. .	1,175	892	2,067
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber), Accessories Food and Drink .. .. .	1,537	7,437	8,974
Tobacco .. .. .	1,797	820	2,617
Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodwork- ing, Basketware, &c. .. .. .	21,037	2,716	23,753
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography Paints, Non-mineral Oils, Grease .. .. .	85	66	151
Chemicals, Dyes, &c. .. .. .	11,831	506	12,337
Explosives .. .. .	4,229	2,005	6,234
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electro-plating Skins, Leather, and Leather Substitutes— Preparation and Manufacture (not Clothing or Footwear) .. .. .	522	145	667
Rubber Goods .. .. .	707	202	909
Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus .. .. .	2	..	2
Plastic Products .. .. .	657	58	715
Other Manufacture .. .. .	1,641	200	1,841
Gas and Electricity .. .. .	885	244	1,129
<i>Building and Construction</i> .. .. .	367	47	414
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	112	22	134
Construction and Repair of Buildings Other Construction Works and Maintenance .. .. .	350	76	426
	3,514	255	3,769
<i>Building and Construction</i> .. .. .	42,802	180	42,982
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	26	..	26
Construction and Repair of Buildings Other Construction Works and Maintenance .. .. .	19,710	116	19,826
	23,066	64	23,130

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Transport and Storage</i> .. .. .	38,248	2,408	40,656
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	682	61	743
Road Transport and Storage .. .. .	16,830	790	17,620
Shipping .. .. .	3,183	174	3,357
Loading and Discharging Vessels .. .. .	4,206	10	4,216
Rail Transport .. .. .	12,470	1,166	13,636
Air Transport .. .. .	877	207	1,084
<i>Communication</i> .. .. .	5,315	2,250	7,565
<i>Finance and Property</i> .. .. .	7,020	3,074	10,094
Banking .. .. .	3,434	1,027	4,461
Insurance .. .. .	2,207	1,094	3,301
Offices, Agencies, &c. .. .. .	1,379	953	2,332
<i>Commerce</i> .. .. .	41,650	18,559	60,209
Inadequately Defined .. .. .	381	165	546
Dealing in Live Stock, Primary Produce, &c. .. .. .	2,453	536	2,989
Other Wholesale Trade .. .. .	13,939	3,625	17,564
Retail Trade .. .. .	24,877	14,233	39,110
<i>Public Authority, n.e.i., and Professional</i> .. .. .	30,475	21,058	51,533
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i. .. .. .	9,751	4,129	13,880
Defence—Enlisted Personnel .. .. .	4,106	37	4,143
Civilian Employees .. .. .	1,662	287	1,949
Law, Order, and Public Safety .. .. .	3,154	839	3,993
Religion and Social Welfare .. .. .	1,779	1,189	2,968
Health, Hospitals, &c. .. .. .	4,339	8,375	12,714
Education .. .. .	4,075	5,234	9,309
Other Professional .. .. .	1,609	968	2,577
<i>Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	14,430	21,842	36,272
Amusement, Sport, and Recreation .. .. .	4,515	1,147	5,662
Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c. .. .. .	9,915	20,695	30,610
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	4	2	6
<b>Total Working Population</b> .. .. .	<b>367,988</b>	<b>92,786</b>	<b>460,774</b>

*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.	Total.
Employer .. .. .	33,776	4,158	37,934
Worker on Own Account .. .. .	59,047	6,058	65,105
Unpaid Helper .. .. .	4,654	905	5,559
Employee .. .. .	255,600	73,599	329,199
Unemployed .. .. .	14,911	3,066	17,977
Not Gainfully Occupied .. .. .	199,483	446,158	645,641
<b>Total Population</b> .. .. .	<b>567,471</b>	<b>538,944</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>

*Occupations.*—The table below shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 303, 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.	Total.
<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 &amp;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.	Total.
<i>Manual Workers Not Classified According to Skill</i>			
Mining Occupations .. .. .	60,302	10,045	70,347
Building and Constructional Occpns.	3,600	3	3,603
Metal Trades Occupations .. .. .	6,064	1	6,065
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c. Occupations .. .. .	8,213	274	8,487
Clothing and Textile Trade Occupations	1,506	176	1,682
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations .. .. .	1,196	5,222	6,418
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations .. .. .	9,296	1,013	10,309
Other Factory Occupations Not Classified According to Skill .. .. .	5,841	880	6,721
Other Occupations Not Classified According to Skill .. .. .	1,399	615	2,014
	23,187	1,861	25,048
<i>Unskilled Manual Workers</i> .. .. .	20,546	869	21,415
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> .. .. .	3,723	103	3,826
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> .. .. .	8,248	15,727	23,975
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> .. .. .	1,275	9,377	10,652
Indoor Occupations .. .. .	155	9,361	9,516
Outdoor Occupations .. .. .	1,120	16	1,136
<i>Occupation Not Stated</i> .. .. .	2,021	553	2,574
Employed Persons .. .. .	544	100	644
Unemployed Persons .. .. .	1,477	453	1,930
<i>Total Working Population</i> <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	296,385	101,537	397,922

<sup>a</sup> 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. The 1947 figures are from the Census.

## PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	110,400	102,700
Mining .. .. .	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400	7,800
Manufacturing .. ..	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,300	91,800
Building and Construction	18,000	27,900	22,400 <sup>a</sup>	24,800	41,000
Transport and Commun- ication .. .. .	33,500	36,400	41,800 <sup>a</sup>	38,400	46,800
Property and Finance ..	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,500	10,000
Commerce .. .. .	43,100	52,400	42,200	45,900	58,000
Public Administration, Pro- fessions, and Entertain- ment .. .. .	31,800	39,400	50,200	49,400	55,900
Personal and Domestic ..	29,900	36,700	23,700	29,400	28,800
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500	442,800

<sup>a</sup> Until June, 1943, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945 and 1947 they were included with Building and Construction.

*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 1941-42 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-Roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-Roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries, and, therefore, covers all but the smallest businesses. Agriculture is very incompletely covered, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals and private domestic service are not covered at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from

government departments. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and the general Census of 1947. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the last war, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. During 1948-49, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between 648 and 2,042. The figures in the following table are subject to revision when fuller details from the 1947 Census become available.

## QUEENSLAND EMPLOYMENT.

Period.	Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939 .. .. .	289,800	396,000
Year—		
1941-42 .. .. .	288,200	379,000
1942-43 .. .. .	291,000	371,100
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
1948-49 .. .. .	373,700	478,200
1949-50 .. .. .	384,900	490,600
Quarter—		
3rd, 1949 .. .. .	379,600	484,900
4th, 1949 .. .. .	384,600	490,200
1st, 1950 .. .. .	383,100	489,000
2nd, 1950 .. .. .	392,200	498,400

*Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.*—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given above. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland at the end of selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first three columns of estimates in the table show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively, and at the conclusion of hostilities. 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, 1948.	June, 1949.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	5.3	5.6
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	7.1	7.6
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4	73.1	74.6
Building and Construction ..	26.3	19.5	14.6	28.2	30.1
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5	7.9	8.4
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3	31.2	32.5
Communication .. ..	3.3	4.2	4.5	7.4	8.0
Retail Trade .. ..	33.2	13.9	9.9	15.9	15.7
Other Commerce .. ..		15.5	13.1	22.4	23.4
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		5.0	6.2	12.2	11.1
Other Industries .. ..	17.3	17.3	16.4	23.0	23.0
All Industries .. ..	172.8	168.0	169.0	232.6	240.3
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	16.1	16.6
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.7
Communication .. ..	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.3	2.2
Retail Trade .. ..	13.4	12.6	12.4	13.8	14.1
Other Commerce .. ..		5.9	7.4	7.6	7.8
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		1.0	2.5	7.3	4.4
Other Industries <sup>c</sup> .. ..	25.8	23.5	27.9	31.3	32.3
All Industries .. ..	53.2	62.6	75.1	77.9	80.0
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	5.3	5.6
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	7.2	7.7
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4	89.2	91.2
Building and Construction ..	26.4	20.1	15.1	28.7	30.6
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8	8.2	8.7
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5	33.6	35.2
Communication .. ..	4.5	5.4	7.4	9.7	10.2
Retail Trade .. ..	46.6	26.5	22.3	29.7	29.8
Other Commerce .. ..		21.4	20.5	30.1	31.2
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		6.0	8.7	19.5	15.5
Other Industries .. ..	42.9	39.8	43.4	53.3	54.4
All Industries .. ..	226.0	230.6	244.1	310.5	320.3

*a* Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

*b* Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

*c* Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. b	June, 1948.	June, 1949.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	529.9	556.8	536.0	702.3	705.5 <sup>c</sup>
Victoria .. ..	357.5	405.1	359.2	473.3	489.9
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>232.6</b>	<b>240.3</b>
South Australia .. ..	106.7	121.9	109.4	149.0	155.6
Western Australia .. ..	82.9	83.2	75.9	109.2	113.0
Tasmania .. ..	37.4	39.4	39.5	54.5	56.2
Australia <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3	1,730.9	1,772.1
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	168.0	229.3	247.9	261.9	263.8 <sup>c</sup>
Victoria .. ..	142.9	192.8	193.2	196.7	202.8
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>80.0</b>
South Australia .. ..	34.0	45.6	49.0	50.1	52.1
Western Australia .. ..	26.2	32.6	35.6	37.0	37.9
Tasmania .. ..	11.6	15.2	16.6	18.0	18.6
Australia <sup>a</sup> .. ..	437.1	579.8	619.4	644.0	657.9
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	697.9	786.1	783.9	964.2	969.3 <sup>c</sup>
Victoria .. ..	500.4	597.9	552.4	670.0	692.7
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>310.5</b>	<b>320.3</b>
South Australia .. ..	140.7	167.5	158.4	199.1	207.7
Western Australia .. ..	109.1	115.8	111.5	146.2	150.9
Tasmania .. ..	49.0	54.6	56.1	72.5	74.8
Australia <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7	2,374.9	2,430.0

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

<sup>b</sup> Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

<sup>c</sup> Affected by coal strike.

#### 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 1950 there were three other members of the Court, and, under legislation passed in 1948, one other 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 business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949. <i>b</i>
Applications for New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, or Interpretations	140	194	227	246	356	253	252	692	490	418
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes	5	16	18	28	16	10	11	45	17	22
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers .. .. .	45	32	15	11	8	8	..	2	..	1
Applications for Deregistrations of Industrial Unions .. .. .	5	1	..	3	..	2	2	2	3	3
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts .. .. .	41	24	22	23	24	16	24	20	15	20
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts .. .. .	14	16	10	15	4	3	1	1	4	5
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders .. .. .	2	8	10	3	8	12	10	8	4	9
Miscellaneous Applications .. .. .	24	14	10	25	33	26	56	65	44	33
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry <i>a</i>	9	21	..	..	..	19	19	14	25	25
<b>Total Cases .. .. .</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>536</b>

*a* Mainly applications for variations of awards.

*b* Excluding 951 complaints under Section 55 of the Acts against Brisbane tramway employees for failing to obey an order of the Court. These cases were remitted to the Industrial Magistrate, Brisbane, for hearing and determination.

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.	£
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
1949 ..	38	234	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985

A comparison with the other States for 1949 is given in the next table.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1949.

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 ..	739	3,428	197,367	3,526	200,893	1,005,285	1,981,769
Victoria ..	20	193	22,018	..	22,018	60,112	115,883
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>26,184</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>26,271</b>	<b>183,333</b>	<b>351,985</b>
S. Australia ..	18	45	5,845	147	5,992	28,318	51,541
W. Australia ..	16	33	5,564	97	5,661	26,287	52,421
Tasmania ..	15	48	3,503	..	3,503	29,316	55,319
<b>Australia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>849</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>260,720</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>264,577</b>	<b>1,333,990</b>	<b>2,611,536</b>

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

*Trade Unions in Queensland.*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 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.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	43,534	52,425	57,610	65,516	67,479
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	16,185	16,543	17,381	17,805	18,942
Queensland Shop Assistants'	5,397	7,147	7,701	8,460	10,587
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	10,038	10,038 <sup>a</sup>	9,748	9,311	9,523
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	8,889	8,889 <sup>a</sup>	8,500	8,500	8,900
Amalgamated Engineering	6,980	6,758	6,938	8,082	8,509
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	7,396	6,668	7,243	7,931	7,983
Clothing and Allied Trades	4,293	5,293	5,294	6,445	6,596
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	4,598	5,248	5,245	5,787	6,417
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	4,585	5,091	5,645	6,072	6,148
Queensland State Service ..	5,774	4,964	4,858	4,952	5,094
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	4,822	4,216	4,258	5,198	4,578
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,890	4,548	4,564	4,713	4,574
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	2,648	2,989	3,364	3,609	4,111
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	5,021	4,138	3,881	4,006	4,075
Waterside Workers' Fedn.	3,987	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Queensland Colliery ..	2,883	2,961	3,200	2,978	3,336
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	2,526	3,011	2,732	2,934	3,037
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	2,903	2,421	2,440	2,673	3,014
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,863	2,272	2,447	2,637	2,972
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	2,359	2,407	2,342	2,593	2,755
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,242	1,950	2,206	2,614	2,753
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen ..	2,279	2,077	2,305	2,520	2,694
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,037	1,432	2,273	2,408	2,580
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,812	1,517	1,804	2,142	2,481
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	1,494	1,874	1,991	2,077	2,186
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	1,484	1,717	1,893	2,061	2,120
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	1,822	1,502	1,404	1,846	2,100
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	..	..	1,740 <sup>c</sup>	1,845	2,039
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	1,358	1,938	1,950	2,000	2,000
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	1,945	1,865	1,996	1,747	1,933
Queensland Police ..	1,610	1,633	1,632	1,738	1,929
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	3,017	1,879	2,008	1,906	1,925
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,374	1,494	1,415	1,494	1,749
Brisbane Tramways ..	1,722	1,478	1,520	1,834	1,658
Boot Trade Federation (Q.)	1,062	1,154	1,344	1,482	1,624
Queensland Government Pro- fessional Officers' ..	1,159	1,286	1,202	1,333	1,467
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,188	1,216	1,202	1,320	1,460
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	1,215	1,335	1,291	1,328	1,328
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	2,244	1,781	1,767	1,724	1,241
Queensland Railway Salaried	1,140	1,059	1,062	1,019	1,035
Leather & Allied Trades (Q.)	733	800	942	957	1,025
Hospital Employees' ..	661	734	788	928	1,000
Other Unions ..	8,831	8,736	9,286	9,277	9,863
<b>Total (75 Unions) ..</b>	<b>194,000</b>	<b>198,484</b>	<b>210,412</b>	<b>227,802</b>	<b>238,820</b>

<sup>a</sup> Figures not available; previous year's figures repeated.

<sup>b</sup> Not now registered with the State Industrial Court.

<sup>c</sup> 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.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,479	7,306	7,097	7,186	6,892
United Graziers' .. .. .	3,815	4,175	4,239	3,968	4,389
Australian Sugar Producers'	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,440	4,056	4,033
Queensland Grocers' and Retail Traders' .. .. .	1,348	1,562	1,916	2,194	2,335
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	993	1,278	1,327	1,415	1,506
Other .. .. .	2,899	3,183	3,284	3,402	3,932
Total (22 Unions) ..	16,534	17,504	21,303	22,221	23,087

*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 last war (31st December, 1938), there were 366 separate unions in Australia, and the number had decreased to 323 at 31st December, 1949, but membership had increased from 885,158 to 1,497,924.

## TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	30,582	31,952	35,250	36,559	39,162
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	197,182	201,050	205,892	217,005	226,794
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	75,655	80,691	84,444	90,064	98,564
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	98,155	100,211	113,664	121,175	123,039
Books, Printing, &c. ..	25,483	28,492	29,012	29,668	32,374
Other Manufacturing ..	57,262	63,805	65,266	63,246	67,432
Building .. .. .	71,651	78,066	82,716	93,291	100,225
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	38,581	42,758	44,361	45,879	45,608
Railway & Tramway Services	125,636	128,426	128,816	137,318	134,513
Other Land Transport ..	27,555	29,455	31,239	43,224	50,550
Shipping, &c. .. .. .	34,150	32,417	33,008	33,546	40,520
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	34,592	37,756	39,610	48,631	52,687
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	30,711	37,758	41,027	37,632	36,889
Public Service .. .. .	128,372	130,173	146,075	158,467 <sup>r</sup>	189,965
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical .. .. .	84,288	79,468	83,953	87,340 <sup>r</sup>	92,515
Retail and Wholesale ..	36,470	40,648	44,883	45,185	50,052
Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring .. .. .	45,056	52,705	55,244	61,009	33,836
Other .. .. .	59,014	67,827	74,997	73,911	83,199
Total .. .. .	1,200,395	1,263,658	1,339,457	1,423,150	1,497,924

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

## 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 was a "needs" wage, which was varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week. In subsequent interpretations of the new award the Court declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. The result was that

in Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was increased by 19s. to £7 14s. The Court further decided that as from the first pay period in February, 1951, the new basic wage would be shown in shillings by a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

On 12th 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 unchanged between November, 1943, and May, 1946.

The following table gives annual averages of the basic wage for males, and each change from 1st February, 1941, to 1st December, 1950.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. <i>a</i>	Commencing Date.	Male Rate. <i>a</i>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921 .. .. .	3 18 0	1st February, 1941 ..	4 2 0
1922 .. .. .	3 11 11	1st May, 1941 ..	4 3 0
1925 .. .. .	3 15 4	1st November, 1941 ..	4 4 0
1929 .. .. .	4 0 5	1st February, 1942 ..	4 6 0
1930 .. .. .	3 17 2	1st May, 1942 ..	4 8 0
		1st August, 1942 ..	4 9 0
1931 .. .. .	3 1 4	1st November, 1942 ..	4 11 0
1932 .. .. .	2 18 0	1st May, 1943 ..	4 12 0
1933 .. .. .	2 18 1	1st August, 1943 ..	4 14 0
1934 .. .. .	3 1 0	1st November, 1943 ..	4 13 0
1935 .. .. .	3 2 2	1st May, 1946 ..	4 14 0
		1st December, 1946 ..	5 1 0 <sup>b</sup>
1936 .. .. .	3 4 2	1st February, 1947 ..	5 3 0
1937 .. .. .	3 8 8	1st May, 1947 ..	5 4 0
1938 .. .. .	3 14 7	1st November, 1947 ..	5 5 0
1939 .. .. .	3 15 10	1st February, 1948 ..	5 7 0
1940 .. .. .	3 18 0	1st May, 1948 ..	5 10 0
		1st August, 1948 ..	5 13 0
1941 .. .. .	4 2 7	1st November, 1948 ..	5 15 0
1942 .. .. .	4 7 11	1st February, 1949 ..	5 18 0
1943 .. .. .	4 12 4	1st May, 1949 ..	5 19 0
1944 .. .. .	4 13 0	1st August, 1949 ..	6 2 0
1945 .. .. .	4 13 0	1st November, 1949 ..	6 5 0
		1st February, 1950 ..	6 7 0
1946 .. .. .	4 14 3	1st May, 1950 ..	6 9 0
1947 .. .. .	5 3 8	1st August, 1950 ..	6 12 0
1948 .. .. .	5 10 6	1st November, 1950 ..	6 15 0
1949 .. .. .	6 0 3	1st December, 1950 ..	7 14 0 <sup>c</sup>

*a* The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but in recent years has varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

*b* Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

*c* Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

*State Basic Wage.*—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. 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, but in December, 1950, the basic wage was raised by 15s. per week both for males and females.

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.

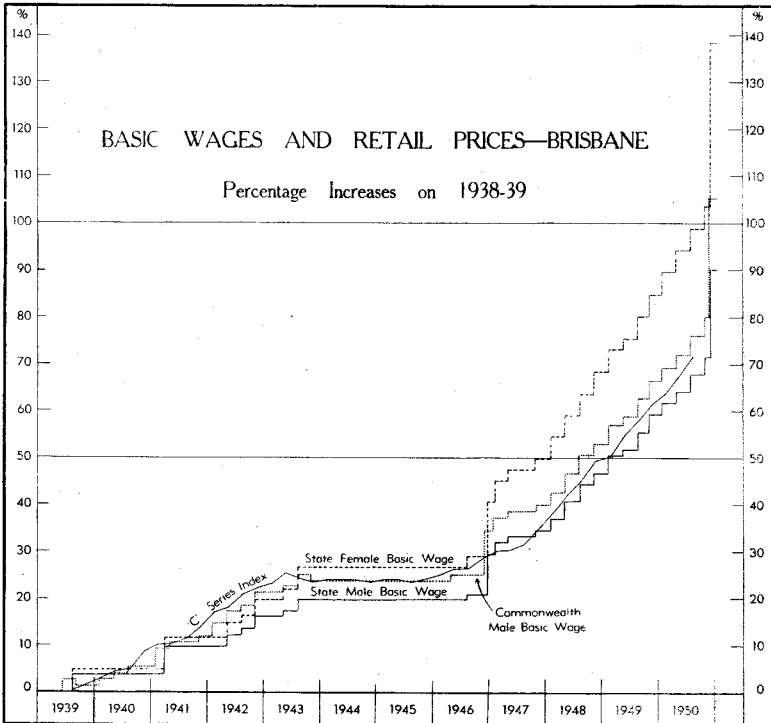
STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.	Females.
1st March, 1921 .. .. .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st March, 1922 .. .. .	4 5 0	2 3 0
28th September, 1925 <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	4 0 0	2 1 0
1st August, 1930 .. .. .	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

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE—*continued.*

Date of Operation.	Males.		Females.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
3rd May, 1943 .. .. .	4	15 0	2	12 6
2nd August, 1943 .. .. .	4	17 0	2	14 6
5th August, 1946 .. .. .	4	18 0	2	15 6
23rd December, 1946 .. .. .	5	5 0	3	0 6
10th February, 1947 .. .. .	5	7 0	3	2 6
28th April, 1947 .. .. .	5	8 0	3	3 6
27th October, 1947 .. .. .	5	9 0	3	4 6
2nd February, 1948 .. .. .	5	11 0	3	6 6
26th April, 1948 .. .. .	5	14 0	3	8 6
2nd August, 1948 .. .. .	5	17 0	3	10 6
1st November, 1948 .. .. .	5	19 0	3	12 6
31st January, 1949 .. .. .	6	2 0	3	14 6
2nd May, 1949 .. .. .	6	3 0	3	15 6
1st August, 1949 .. .. .	6	6 0	3	17 6
31st October, 1949 .. .. .	6	9 0	3	19 6
30th January, 1950 .. .. .	6	11 0	4	1 6
1st May, 1950 .. .. .	6	13 0	4	3 6
31st July, 1950 .. .. .	6	16 0	4	5 6
30th October, 1950 .. .. .	6	19 0	4	7 6
7th December, 1950 .. .. .	7	14 0	5	2 6

a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.



The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

*Comparison of State Basic Wages.*—The next table shows the actual basic wages declared by wage-fixing authorities of the various States, 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 was operative under awards of the State Industrial Commission, and for Victoria and Tasmania, where no basic wage was declared but Commonwealth rates were 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 1949.

COMPARISON OF STATE BASIC WAGES, DECEMBER QUARTER, 1949.

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.
<b>Brisbane</b> .. ..	<b>1,393</b>	<b>6 9 0</b>	<b>6 9 0</b>	..
Sydney .. ..	1,486	6 12 0	6 3 9	5 3
Melbourne .. ..	1,472	6 10 0	6 3 0	6 0
Adelaide .. ..	1,440	6 5 0	6 0 11	8 1
Perth .. ..	1,459	6 15 11	6 9 9	— 0 9
Hobart .. ..	1,459	6 8 0	6 2 2	6 10

*a* The rates shown are those which were operating on 15th November, 1949.

*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. <sup>a</sup>

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	<b>52 10</b>	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	<b>54 4</b>	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	<b>96 8</b>	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	<b>101 2</b>	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	<b>88 1</b>	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1939 ..	96 7	94 0	<b>97 5</b>	88 11	100 6	89 5	95 3
31st Dec., 1940 ..	99 7	97 0	<b>97 9</b>	92 11	104 0	92 7	98 1
31st Dec., 1941 ..	105 4	104 5	<b>101 9</b>	100 3	110 2	99 3	104 3
31st Dec., 1942 ..	118 3	116 7	<b>110 2</b>	112 3	117 7	108 2	115 8
31st Dec., 1943 ..	121 3	119 7	<b>116 10</b>	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31st Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	<b>118 0</b>	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31st Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	<b>119 10</b>	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31st Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	<b>128 0</b>	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31st Dec., 1947 ..	141 3	136 10	<b>134 9</b>	133 10	137 8	133 0	137 11
31st Dec., 1948 ..	159 9	155 5	<b>151 4</b>	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
31st Mar., 1949 ..	161 8	158 6	<b>154 6</b>	155 4	159 6	156 4	158 10
30th June, 1949 ..	165 4	162 7	<b>159 8</b>	161 11	162 5	160 5	163 1
30th Sept., 1949 ..	169 1	165 11	<b>162 10</b>	163 3	167 11	163 5	166 6
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 11	168 10	<b>167 10</b>	165 3	171 10	165 4	169 8

<sup>a</sup> Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

## 6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in 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.
1940 ..	43-70	44-28	<b>43-46</b>	45-23	44-09	44-92	44-04
1941 ..	43-68	44-12	<b>43-43</b>	44-49	43-13	44-42	43-83
1942 ..	43-52	43-94	<b>43-32</b>	44-25	43-11	43-51	43-65
1943 ..	43-52	43-94	<b>43-18</b>	44-21	43-11	43-37	43-62
1944 ..	43-50	43-91	<b>43-18</b>	44-21	43-16	43-39	43-61
1945 ..	43-50	43-91	<b>43-18</b>	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-59
1946 ..	43-50	43-82	<b>43-18</b>	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-57
1947 ..	41-11	43-68	<b>43-18</b>	42-84	43-15	43-27	42-51
1948 ..	40-00	39-99	<b>40-00</b>	40-00	39-57	40-00	39-96
1949 ..	39-99	39-99	<b>40-00</b>	40-00	39-54	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 27 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, 1949, there were 3,750 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 1,877 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 2,053 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, 1948, the numbers were 3,935, 2,104, and 2,061, 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, and 75.0 in 1949.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1940-41 to 1949-50.

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.
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
1949-50 ..	2,349	54	1,753	630	..	8,320

*a* Including 493 men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

*b* Excluding a total of 527 cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

*c* 3,204 indentures were suspended during the 1939-1945 War. They were accounted for as follows at 30th June, 1950:—died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527.

*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.

In 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 were extended to 35 country branches. These branches are carried on in conjunction with State Employment Exchanges.

The three vocational guidance officers previously attached to the Bureau were transferred to the Research and Guidance Office of the Department of Public Instruction in July, 1949. The Bureau now arranges appointments for boys and girls wishing to take aptitude tests, and the results of these tests and interviews are discussed with the guidance officers before the tested juveniles are placed in employment.

In September, 1950, the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred back to the Department of Public Instruction and amalgamated with the Apprenticeship Office. This office is now known as the Juvenile Employment Bureau and Apprenticeship Office, and is under the control of the Chairman of the Apprenticeship Executive and Group Apprenticeship Committees.

During the year ended 30th June, 1949, placements of juveniles by the Bureau numbered 3,388, comprising 2,797 boys and 591 girls, bringing the total placed since the inception of the Bureau to 71,240, consisting of 50,398 boys and 20,842 girls.

#### 8. STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

Free employment exchanges, which had 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.							
1945 ..	37	16	<b>10</b>	5	16	6	90
1946 ..	48	19	<b>14</b>	3	15	1	100
1947 ..	63	19	<b>9</b>	8	22	1	122
1948 ..	43	18	<b>10</b>	6	20	4	101
1949 ..	59	24	<b>10</b>	5	19	3	120
PERSONS INCAPACITATED. <sup>a</sup>							
1945 ..	17,580	1,975	<b>1,034</b>	183	1,143	67	21,982
1946 ..	17,264	2,192	<b>1,087</b>	275	1,497	83	22,398
1947 ..	19,699	2,409	<b>1,220</b>	218	1,452	87	25,085
1948 ..	15,920	1,989	<b>1,075</b>	131	1,395	88	20,598
1949 ..	12,694	1,816	<b>1,050</b>	404	1,179	86	17,229

<sup>a</sup> 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal Accidents .. No.	155	122	165	155	169
Non-fatal Accidents No.	21,369	23,254	29,458	32,912	30,482
Industrial Diseases—					
Claims Admitted .. No.	224	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>c</sup>
Compensation Paid .. £	590,520	675,351	868,557	901,431	953,636
Premiums Received .. £	843,662	829,808	919,567	1,095,256	1,561,738
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department. <sup>a</sup></i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	52	41	48	65	65
Compensation Recipients <sup>b</sup> —					
Incapacitated .. No.	211	214	236	268	335
Dependent .. No.	237	253	252	265	290
Compensation Paid .. £	27,027	27,797	31,090	37,301	56,147
Premiums Received .. £	25,366	24,331	25,405	35,064	46,269

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

<sup>b</sup> At 30th June.

<sup>c</sup> 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 1949.

## COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND, 1949.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1949.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	16,616	5,029	21,645	169,178	667	75	742
Sickness ..	8,172	2,020	10,192	116,327	1,467	385	1,852
Special ..	412	172	584	10,979	64	110	174
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>25,200</b>	<b>7,221</b>	<b>32,421</b>	<b>296,484</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>2,768</b>

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during its first five years.

The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high. The high average for New South Wales in 1949-50 was due to the indirect results of a coal strike which lifted the total on benefit in that State at the end of July, 1949, to 92,086.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.							
1945-46	No. 4,066	No. 225	No. <b>913</b>	No. 913	No. 336	No. 26	No. 6,479
1946-47	1,059	1,349	<b>2,993</b>	115	998	34	6,548
1947-48	293	86	<b>1,769</b>	20	206	15	2,389
1948-49	188	24	<b>705</b>	10	74	10	1,011
1949-50	10,625	86	<b>1,653</b>	543	505	13	13,425
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.							
1945-46	No. 3,380	No. 321	No. <b>1,510</b>	No. 854	No. 443	No. 43	No. 6,551
1946-47	1,815	1,697	<b>4,610</b>	206	1,032	78	9,438
1947-48	637	140	<b>2,640</b>	49	390	32	3,888
1948-49	282	32	<b>1,094</b>	15	121	31	1,575
1949-50	8,327	123	<b>1,371</b>	241	155	30	10,247
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.							
1945-46	£ 22,934	£ 2,353	£ <b>9,011</b>	£ 6,102	£ 3,037	£ 319	£ 43,756
1946-47	14,345	13,255	<b>36,754</b>	1,672	9,225	651	75,902
1947-48	5,042	1,387	<b>20,696</b>	336	3,099	242	30,802
1948-49	1,940	201	<b>8,300</b>	49	832	249	11,571
1949-50	88,725	555	<b>11,787</b>	2,758	1,514	167	105,506

*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, 1947-48, 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. Special Commonwealth grants are made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 335). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax and entertainment tax.

*The Financial Agreement of 1928.*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments 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 Trans- ferred Properties.
		1927-28.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,561,650	3,565,595	3,610,437	3,663,662	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,444,079	2,448,404	2,462,669	2,488,589	34,543
Q'land	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,228,627</b>	<b>1,318,466</b>	<b>1,320,647</b>	<b>1,330,795</b>	<b>1,343,575</b>	<b>23,410</b>
S.A. ..	703,816	811,690	898,679	902,479	916,199	931,060	15,535
W.A. <sup>a</sup>	560,639	551,991	659,332	662,270	670,564	678,117	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	295,457	318,310	321,637	326,101	331,792	7,511
Total	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,200,516	9,221,032	9,316,765	9,436,795	163,865

<sup>a</sup> 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 1939-1945 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.
1944-45 ..	272,650,000	274,510,650	3 2 8
1945-46 ..	296,105,786	311,044,050	3 1 5
1946-47 ..	201,862,091	202,618,840	3 0 4
1947-48 ..	174,383,120	174,275,410	3 2 4
1948-49 ..	284,186,176	314,772,001	2 18 10

Conversion and redemption loans raised during 1948-49 totalled £237·9m., of which £151·3m. bore interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., maturing in 9 to 14 years, £53·0m. was at 3 per cent., maturing in 16 to 28 years, and the balance of £33·6m. was at 2 per cent., maturing in 3 years. Of the remaining raisings of £76·9m., consisting of two loans (£15·1m. and £49·8m.) both at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., maturing in 11 to 14 years, and a loan of £12·0m. at 2 per cent., maturing in 3 years, £30·6m. was utilised for war, repatriation, and rehabilitation purposes, £7·1m. was advanced to the States for housing, and £29·2m. was raised on behalf of the States. All loans, both in London and Australia, were issued at par, London raisings being £53·0m. at 3 per cent.

In addition, £627,867 was raised by local counter sales on behalf of the States at varying rates of interest for public works, redemption, &c.

An interest-free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions reduced the amount owing to £122,387 at 30th June, 1949.

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, 1949, was £62,197,906. 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 330. 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 335 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1948-49.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1948-49.

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>	21,879	12,027	<b>8,813</b>	4,622	4,482	1,665	53,488
(b) <i>Direct Payments—</i>							
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest .. .. .	2,918	2,127	<b>1,096</b>	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund .. ..	746	361	<b>247</b>	227	205	65	1,851
Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works .. .. .	2,152	1,328	<b>1,465</b>	840	1,465	381	7,631
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	2,850	3,600	1,000	7,450
Price Control Reimbursement .. .. .	218	145	<b>95</b>	67	44	28	597
Contribution to Interest on Drought Relief Loans	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Morgan-Whyalla Waterworks .. .. .	..	..	..	27	..	..	27
National Welfare Fund—Hospitals Benefits ..	1,780	1,066	<b>812</b>	326	351	191	4,526
Total .. .. .	7,815	5,028	<b>3,715</b>	5,061	6,138	1,932	29,689
(c) <i>Assistance for Producers</i>							
Bounties—							
Tractor .. .. .	35	2	..	..	..	..	37
Wine Export .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Wheat Industry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy .. .. .	1,830	1,339	<b>825</b>	385	275	149	4,803 <sup>a</sup>
Efficiency Grant ..	54	54	<b>10</b>	6	10	7	141
Herd Testing Contribution	5	10	<b>1</b>	1	2	1	20
Pedigree Stock Assistance	1	..	<b>1</b>	..	..	..	2
Stock Feeding .. ..	9	2	<b>3</b>	1	1	5	21
Cattle Tick Control ..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nitrogenous Fertilisers ..	30	30	<b>76</b>	10	10	8	164
Superphosphate Subsidy	405	1,172	<b>76</b>	624	1,003	93	3,373
Drought Relief .. ..	<sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	<sup>b</sup>
Tobacco Industry .. ..	1	..	<b>4</b>	..	1	..	6
Flood and Cyclone Relief	9	..	<b>2</b>	..	..	..	11
Total .. .. .	2,432	2,610	<b>998</b>	1,028	1,302	271	8,641
(d) <i>Other Payments—</i>							
National Fitness Campaign	12	12	<b>12</b>	11	11	9	67
National Health Campaign	3	2	<b>3</b>	3	3	3	17
Medical Research .. ..	14	32	<b>1</b>	6	1	..	54
Grants for Other Research	21	20	<b>12</b>	13	9	7	82
Total .. .. .	50	66	<b>28</b>	33	24	19	220
<b>Total All Payments ..</b>	<b>32,176</b>	<b>19,731</b>	<b>13,554</b>	<b>10,744</b>	<b>11,946</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>92,038</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including £150,000 recovered from the United Kingdom Government.

<sup>b</sup> £43.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1949, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown in the following table.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	14,990,820	15,045,039	16,127,942	18,302,325	21,878,947
Victoria ..	6,796,023	6,803,905	8,770,774	9,881,621	12,027,220
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>5,733,737</b>	<b>5,756,003</b>	<b>6,564,625</b>	<b>7,357,240</b>	<b>8,812,744</b>
S. Australia ..	2,408,834	2,958,217	4,536,619	3,883,695	4,622,447
W. Australia ..	2,586,424	2,594,342	4,263,114	3,792,877	4,481,684
Tasmania ..	916,265	916,723	1,333,694	1,370,265	1,664,750
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>33,432,103</b>	<b>34,074,229</b>	<b>41,596,768</b>	<b>44,588,023</b>	<b>53,487,792</b>

## OTHER PAYMENTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	8,667,596	10,692,869	9,079,747 <sup>r</sup>	11,079,304 <sup>r</sup>	10,297,319
Victoria ..	9,082,233	10,120,939	8,830,589 <sup>r</sup>	9,335,216 <sup>r</sup>	7,703,625
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>4,991,221</b>	<b>5,252,882</b>	<b>4,314,913<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,873,406<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>4,741,702</b>
S. Australia ..	4,598,258	5,522,056	5,785,171 <sup>r</sup>	5,918,184 <sup>r</sup>	6,121,405
W. Australia ..	4,544,872	5,131,980	5,542,527 <sup>r</sup>	6,848,438 <sup>r</sup>	7,463,793
Tasmania ..	2,237,408	1,825,214	2,741,117 <sup>r</sup>	1,995,314 <sup>r</sup>	2,222,085
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>34,121,588</b>	<b>38,545,940</b>	<b>36,294,064<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>40,049,862<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>38,549,929</b>

## TOTAL.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	23,658,416	25,737,908	25,207,689 <sup>r</sup>	29,381,629 <sup>r</sup>	32,176,266
Victoria ..	15,878,256	16,924,844	17,601,363 <sup>r</sup>	19,216,837 <sup>r</sup>	19,730,845
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>10,724,958</b>	<b>11,008,885</b>	<b>10,879,538<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>12,230,646<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>13,554,446</b>
S. Australia ..	7,007,092	8,480,273	10,321,790 <sup>r</sup>	9,801,879 <sup>r</sup>	10,743,852
W. Australia ..	7,131,296	7,726,322	9,805,641 <sup>r</sup>	10,641,315 <sup>r</sup>	11,945,477
Tasmania ..	3,153,673	2,741,937	4,074,811 <sup>r</sup>	3,365,579 <sup>r</sup>	3,886,835
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>67,553,691</b>	<b>72,620,169</b>	<b>77,890,832<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>84,637,885<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>92,037,721</b>

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

The total payments of £394,740,298 during the five years ended June, 1949, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. There have been no payments to the States from Commonwealth Loan Fund since 1942-43. Of the total, £46,442,889 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £207,178,915 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £24,082,000 as special grants of various kinds, £24,671,959 for roads, and £92,364,535 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 1948-49 (£92,037,721) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £53,487,792 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 1948-49, the dairy industry subsidy amounted to £4,802,951. Deducting these items from the total Commonwealth payments to States, a balance of £33,746,978 remained in 1948-49, compared with corresponding amounts of £31,182,764 in 1947-48, £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 1948-49 payments which were greater than in 1941-42, figures for which year are shown in brackets, were:— Assistance to Stock Feeders, £20,991 (nil); Superphosphate Subsidy, £3,373,105 (£779,817); Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £163,813 (nil); and Public Hospitals Benefits, £4,525,500 (nil). Partially offsetting these increases were the following main decreases:—Apple and Pear Industry, nil (£1,600,000); and Assistance to the Wheat Industry, £7,875 (£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
Total .. .. .	<u>34,255,000</u>

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, 1949-50, and 1950-51, 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, £62,537,279, and £70,398,097 for the three 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.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	16,477,000	22,021,712	25,489,859	28,538,913
Victoria .. ..	8,860,000	12,098,479	14,303,485	16,337,974
Queensland .. ..	6,601,000	8,832,622	10,230,827	11,465,551
South Australia ..	3,458,000	4,630,081	5,370,255	6,039,980
Western Australia	3,384,000	4,494,632	5,172,433	5,766,838
Tasmania .. ..	1,220,000	1,666,945	1,970,420	2,248,841
Total .. ..	40,000,000	53,744,471	62,537,279	70,398,097

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 343.

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, 1948-49.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement) .. .. .	8,832,622	..	8,832,622
Motor .. .. .	441,190	1,056,813	1,498,003
Other <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	3,580,866	274,440	3,855,306
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways .. .. .	14,908,984	Dr. 32,578	14,876,406
Other .. .. .	96,402	5,402,683	5,499,085
Land Revenue .. .. .	1,673,031	695,727	2,368,758
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	368,284	316,860	685,144
Commonwealth Payments .. .. .	1,096,235	2,700,226	3,796,461
Other .. .. .	1,552,984	6,720,583	8,273,567
Net Total Receipts .. .. .	32,550,598	17,134,754	49,685,352
Gross Total Receipts <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	32,979,078	18,028,915	51,007,993
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	3,392,728	458,296	3,851,024
Education .. .. .	3,681,825	169,423	3,851,248
Public Health and Recreation .. .. .	2,797,175	1,660,292	4,457,467
Social Amelioration .. .. .	720,376	94,098	814,474
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways .. .. .	13,686,658	945,336	14,631,994
Other .. .. .	157,252	4,299,419	4,456,671
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	3,203,512	3,203,512
Land Settlement .. .. .	425,186	1,754,555	2,179,741
Forestry .. .. .	130,891	834,200	965,091
Agriculture .. .. .	438,513	497,727	936,240
Debt Charges .. .. .	6,443,121	540,697	6,983,818
Other .. .. .	566,969	3,644,656 <sup>d</sup>	4,211,625
Net Total Expenditure .. .. .	32,440,694	18,102,211	50,542,905
Gross Total Expenditure <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	32,929,355	18,936,191 <sup>e</sup>	51,865,546

<sup>a</sup> For details see page 352.

<sup>b</sup> This is the gross total of all funds, no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

<sup>c</sup> Including law, order, and public safety.

<sup>d</sup> Including £127,595 Commonwealth Reconstruction Training, and £262,482 advanced to Local Bodies by State Government Insurance Office.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding refunds of insurance companies' deposits, £15,000.

In the next table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.



## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
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
1948-49 .. ..	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543

It will be seen from the above table that receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the 1939-1945 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, £3m. 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. A major part of the increases in 1948-49 was due to the railways, owing partly to increased traffic and partly to increased charges and costs.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion of 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 having fallen to 5·1 per cent. in 1948-49. While other sources of revenue have increased with rising prices and increasing population, revenue from State lands has remained fairly constant at about £1½m.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 334, 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<b>Taxation—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and Succession Duties ..	701,235	890,782	943,332	1,072,386	1,262,401
Lottery Tax ..	145,375	148,125	154,500	168,090	189,500
Other Stamp Duties	586,834	737,691	948,271	1,087,688	1,268,352
Land Tax ..	383,220	375,404	375,303	372,383	374,450
Income Tax <sup>a</sup> ..	5,821,000	5,821,000	6,601,000	7,426,125	8,832,622
Racing Taxes ..	161,708	172,507	147,752	158,049	164,856
Motor Taxes ..	69,140	81,486	181,976	280,595	441,190
Liquor Taxes ..	143,076	142,090	165,178	184,374	191,031
Licenses, Other Taxes	53,349	53,390	57,431	95,660	130,276
<b>Total Taxation ..</b>	<b>8,064,937</b>	<b>8,422,475</b>	<b>9,574,743</b>	<b>10,845,260</b>	<b>12,854,678</b>
<b>Railways .. ..</b>	<b>13,682,994</b>	<b>11,658,892</b>	<b>10,549,827</b>	<b>10,955,379</b>	<b>14,908,984</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents .. ..	1,079,036	1,093,384	1,120,190	1,163,795	1,184,514
Forestry .. ..	484,669	349,152	402,341	417,453	402,872
Other .. ..	75,805	77,768	84,683	88,765	85,645
<b>Total Lands ..</b>	<b>1,639,510</b>	<b>1,520,304</b>	<b>1,607,214</b>	<b>1,670,013</b>	<b>1,673,031</b>
<b>Interest .. ..</b>	<b>899,475</b>	<b>910,916</b>	<b>774,567</b>	<b>780,400</b>	<b>782,255<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt.<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>
<b>Fees for Services ..</b>	<b>323,252</b>	<b>335,378</b>	<b>459,265</b>	<b>475,240</b>	<b>611,770</b>
<b>Other<sup>c</sup> .. ..</b>	<b>740,871</b>	<b>830,206</b>	<b>971,280</b>	<b>997,321</b>	<b>1,052,125</b>
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>26,447,274</b>	<b>24,774,406</b>	<b>25,033,131</b>	<b>26,819,848</b>	<b>32,979,078</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

<sup>b</sup> Contribution to interest on public debt.

<sup>c</sup> Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, &c.

<sup>d</sup> Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Interest" although on page 338 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under this head.

*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The table on pages 341-342 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 head-

ings 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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Legislative and General Administration—</b>					
Parliament, including Governor ..	106,302	114,263	121,756	129,012	152,008
Electoral .. ..	6,404	13,352	44,031	22,867	18,173
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	1,119	2,554	854	..	881
Other .. ..	950,979	1,073,286	1,224,614	1,323,425	1,546,462
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,064,804</b>	<b>1,203,455</b>	<b>1,391,255</b>	<b>1,475,304</b>	<b>1,717,524<sup>a</sup></b>
<b>Law, Order, and Public Safety—</b>					
Police .. ..	875,658	920,996	949,873	1,081,745	1,321,111
Prisons .. ..	62,796	67,793	71,896	77,639	91,331
Other .. ..	348,114	386,915	436,931	472,901	519,341
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,286,568</b>	<b>1,375,704</b>	<b>1,458,700</b>	<b>1,632,285</b>	<b>1,931,783</b>
<b>Regulation of Trade and Industry—</b>					
Factories and Shops	28,195	40,765	37,604	40,008	34,487
Labour Legislation	29,890	36,159	57,096	55,427	72,745
Price Fixing ..	3,401	3,383	1,000	1,200	85,894
Weights & Measures	8,565	9,887	12,243	14,352	13,631
Transport Control	10,851	14,712	21,949	30,510	34,493
Liquor Lic. Control	4,426	5,446	6,589	7,264	8,643
Other .. ..	150	150	150	150	150
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>85,478</b>	<b>110,502</b>	<b>136,631</b>	<b>148,911</b>	<b>250,043</b>
<b>Education—</b>					
State Schools ..	1,858,743	2,123,533	2,328,797	2,584,946	3,015,522
Technical Colleges	169,209	202,077	246,306	279,335	360,040
University .. ..	150,742	87,766	99,797	94,263	129,233
Agricultural ..	42,442	66,263	83,265	98,656	113,744
Other .. ..	22,710	26,835	35,635	48,878	63,286
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,243,846</b>	<b>2,506,474</b>	<b>2,793,800</b>	<b>3,106,078</b>	<b>3,681,825</b>
<b>Science and Art—</b>					
Libraries, Museum	7,824	25,326	21,629	26,733	48,850
Art Gallery ..	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	2,495
Other .. ..	..	..	..	10,666	11,773 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>9,074</b>	<b>26,576</b>	<b>22,879</b>	<b>38,649</b>	<b>63,118</b>

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Public Health and Recreation—	£	£	£	£	£
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	442,845	510,032	569,099	1,421,847	1,786,660
Mental Hospitals ..	343,938	363,380	437,009	505,160	620,182
Baby Clinics ..	54,995	59,550	75,468	88,498	99,512
Other ..	157,803	205,937	169,092	193,727	319,821
Total ..	999,581	1,138,899	1,250,668	2,209,232	2,826,175
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	166,533	171,235	176,152	181,932	189,409
Aboriginals ..	98,540	116,587	154,656	184,838	233,756
Unemployment ..	263,838	85,515	79,664	67,653	55,653
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated ..	128,980	162,253	204,633	205,116	241,558 <sup>c</sup>
Total ..	657,891	535,590	615,105	639,539	720,376 <sup>a</sup>
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	229,327	273,434	308,981	312,838	433,536
Mining ..	65,518	81,165	117,606	82,199	120,093
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	208,954	245,301	388,809	347,908	488,245
Forestry ..	181,428	258,932	89,056	106,235	130,891
Transfer to Trust Funds ..	1,072,577	400,000	17,000	..	..
Other ..	104,990	116,959	214,149	211,037	272,642
Total ..	1,862,794	1,375,791	1,135,601	1,060,217	1,445,407
Business Undertakings (Gross)—					
Railways ..	10,877,362	10,018,487	9,755,203	10,271,393	13,686,658
State Batteries ..	429	1,231	3,610	5,128	1,240
Total ..	10,877,791	10,019,718	9,758,813	10,276,521	13,687,898
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	4,870,734	4,377,887	4,626,645	4,570,924	4,614,241
Exchange and Commission ..	849,754	612,333	681,761	584,502	652,247
Sinking Fund ..	896,071	960,183	1,004,113	1,109,619	1,176,633
Total ..	6,616,559	5,950,403	6,312,519	6,265,045	6,443,121
Other ..	173,673	516,426	141,304	62,699	162,085
Total Expenditure	25,878,059	24,759,538	25,017,275	26,914,480	32,929,355

<sup>a</sup> 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 338 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

<sup>b</sup> Including £10,760 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra, and £1,013 for encouragement of opera.

<sup>c</sup> Including £9,980 for relief on account of rail strike and cyclone and flood damage.

*Trust Funds.*—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

## TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Balance 30th June, 1949.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare .. .. .	70,731	73,314	-2,516
Agricultural Bank <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	1,744,974	1,502,008	655,997
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads .. .. .	146,500	62,091	123,474
Commonwealth-State Housing .. .. .	1,154,844	1,004,208	160,234
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction .. .. .	218,448	294,859	423,358
Dairy Cattle Improvement .. .. .	16,025	19,248	-5,405
Drought Relief .. .. .	79,758	94	170,077
Electricity .. .. .	48,394	42,146	34,517
Federal Aid Rehabilitation .. .. .	73,855	12,206	337,574
Fish Supply .. .. .	645,543	663,484	-26,853
Forestry and Lumbering .. .. .	626,410	626,409	1
Harbour Dues .. .. .	274,321	323,050	185,475
Hospital Benefits .. .. .	993,004	1,019,217	49,339
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	950,950	595,463	497,082
Irvinebank State Treatment Works .. .. .	16,402	16,323	-25,065
Land Act Improvement .. .. .	50,131	54,186	28,023
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits	463	15,613	532,100
Main Roads .. .. .	3,589,006	3,563,573	577,797
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge .. .. .	287,630	191,247	174,883
National Fitness .. .. .	17,069	17,038	8,917
Police Superannuation .. .. .	117,336	116,400	2,194
Port Development .. .. .	206	4,207	135,521
Post-War Reconstruction .. .. .	240,634	1,586,031	5,239,434
Public Service Superannuation .. .. .	319,299	129,712	3,860,314
Queensland-British Food Corporation .. .. .	..	146,000	344,000
Queensland Housing Commission .. .. .	531,284	1,003,420	1,252,149
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	43,464	43,583	61
State Coal Mines .. .. .	387,850	402,854	-151,821
State Coke Works .. .. .	88,180	75,247	-40,691
State Enterprises .. .. .	6,541	800	93,576
State Grants (Local Public Works) .. .. .	475	9,290	29,486
State Insurance <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	3,165,484	2,077,272	11,497,731
State Stores Board .. .. .	245,392	455,991	-210,599
Stock Diseases .. .. .	104,930	120,193	-106,643
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction .. .. .	139,679	124,939	67,305
Sugar .. .. .	66,779	45,722	32,310
Sugar Cane Prices .. .. .	53,728	47,744	10,341
Supreme Court .. .. .	13,891	10,887	23,478
Tourist Bureau .. .. .	470,638	398,073	72,565
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	-144	..	2,695,672
Wire and Wire-Netting .. .. .	22,447	12,150	69,614
Workers' Homes .. .. .	83,353	58,111	420,085
Other .. .. .	755,070	724,306	688,717
Total .. .. .	17,860,974	17,688,709	29,923,808 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding advances and repayments from and to the Loan Fund.

<sup>b</sup> Receipts exclude repayments by Local Authorities, £168,404, and expenditure excludes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £1,262,482.

<sup>c</sup> Cash £5,781,997, and securities £24,141,811.

## 4. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Loan Expenditure.*—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers 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, 1949, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1948-49.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	1,098,137	1,069,138	43,257,933
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>a</sup>
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings .. .. .	11,666	10,307	4,096,457
Public Buildings .. .. .	1,147,632	1,141,787	11,156,531
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	875,471	285,000	1,705,339
Main Roads Commission .. .. .		423,777	5,724,952
Harbours and Marine .. .. .	29,007	27,228	3,664,593
Mining .. .. .	15,495	10,302	228,140
Forestry .. .. .	708,889	708,889	3,171,511
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	275,719	275,550	1,307,064
Land Resumptions .. .. .	218,985	182,488	3,722,145
Prickly Pear Lands .. .. .	18,437	8,444	953,162
Water Supply, Irrigation .. .. .	539,925	371,021	3,739,635
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	850,000	769,577	3,881,355
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	196	-24,020	152,881
Wire-Netting .. .. .	..	-16,620	151,412
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-43,012	245,690
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings .. .. .	100,000	7,670	3,258,649
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-24,198	760,843
Building Improvement .. .. .	474	-579	2,253
Soldier Settlement .. .. .	518	-33,912	817,899
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	651,900	145,283	13,213,592
Subsidies to Local Bodies .. .. .	572,086	572,086	7,396,049
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	154,000	-26 <sup>b</sup>	2,381,485
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,268,537</b>	<b>5,866,180<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>153,413,869</b>
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	10,298,149
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	1,500,252
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	21,087,126
<b>Gross Public Debt .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>144,125,144</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

<sup>b</sup> 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.
	£	£	£	£
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	3,578,795 <sup>a</sup>	142,529,696	135,355,529
1947-48 ..	5,972,312	4,717,993 <sup>a</sup>	147,397,689	138,693,978
1948-49 ..	7,268,537	5,866,180 <sup>a</sup>	153,413,869	144,125,144

<sup>a</sup> See note b on previous page.

*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, 1949, is shown opposite each amount.

## QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1949.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	698,599	34,930
4 0 0	7,545,433	301,774
3 17 6	6,281,774	243,208
3 15 0	10,520,326	394,485
3 12 6	568,000	20,590
3 10 0	26,848,429	939,658
3 9 9	3,127,287	96,033
3 7 6	1,752,569	59,149
3 5 0	35,578,096	1,156,238
3 2 6	21,192,630	662,267
3 2 0	1,752,154	54,033
3 0 0	18,824,021	572,961
2 14 3	76,900	2,086
2 10 0	2,461,700	61,543
2 0 0	4,217,160	84,343
1 0 0	2,030,490	20,305
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	180	8
Inscribed Stock <sup>a</sup> ..	649,396	20,006
Gross Public Debt ..	144,125,144	4,723,617
Less Sinking Funds ..	77,035	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	144,048,109	£3 5s. 7d.

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock matured 1st January, 1945, unconverted at 30th June, 1949 (£104,870), and Queensland Government Inscribed Stock redeemed by the Commonwealth in London on 1st April, 1949, from cash reserves (£544,526).

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Act, 1927*, and £2,617,004 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 £144,125,144 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia .. .. .	93,841,583	65.1
London .. .. .	45,401,463	31.5
America .. .. .	4,882,098	3.4

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 35 and 65 per cent., approximately the same as for the public debts of the other States taken together, compared with 9 and 91 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, £3,040,663; London, £1,504,785; America, £178,169; representing average interest rates of 3.24, 3.31, 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.
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	2,203	4,682
1947-48 .. .. .	744	624	852	1,128	2,624	5,972
1948-49 .. .. .	1,098	875	951	1,224	3,121	7,269
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	69,711	7,431	9,025	20,610	46,637	153,414

*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.

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 £20.6m.,



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 1948-49 income tax alone amounted to 49.1 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £272,346,873, £53,487,792 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1948-49 accounted for 43.7 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.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1939-40	53,825	12,196	16,430	1,646	5,914	18,485	3,418	111,914
1940-41	53,780	19,793	43,305	3,191	5,315	19,975	5,123	150,482
1941-42	56,781	26,830	77,564	3,691	14,569	23,386	7,220	210,041
1942-43	64,878	28,846	141,027	3,873	18,520	28,008	9,307	294,459
1943-44	67,291	27,909	183,799	3,819	20,849	30,281	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 <sup>a</sup>	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765 <sup>a</sup>	3,679	23,905	30,957	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900 <sup>a</sup>	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347 <sup>a</sup>	3,032	30,419	34,912 <sup>b</sup>	48,439 <sup>c</sup>	554,377

<sup>a</sup> Including Social Services Contribution, £20,000(000) in 1945-46, £51,000(000) in 1946-47, £71,448(000) in 1947-48, and £90,255(000) in 1948-49.

<sup>b</sup> Post Office, £33,307(000); Railways, £1,605(000).

<sup>c</sup> Including surplus balances of certain trust funds, £17,000(000), and Wheat Tax levied in connection with Wheat Prices Stabilisation Scheme, £18,086(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:—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, £68,613,000, and £80,777,000 in the six years ended 30th June, 1949.

## 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. <i>d</i>	Total.
1939-40	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1940-41	24,884	18,835	18,201	16,876	15,697	14,492	108,985
	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	294,459
1943-44	167,843	19,604	28,581	64,674	13,247	48,239	342,188
1944-45	194,574	19,289	30,322	66,703	14,437	51,529	376,854
1945-46	225,651	18,892	31,294	46,499	15,540	52,904	390,780
1946-47	197,456	19,259	35,952	64,647	18,783	95,159	431,256
1947-48	184,021	19,674	42,668	88,043	22,072	109,427	465,905
1948-49	196,492	21,647	56,256 <sup>e</sup>	110,058	25,116	144,803 <sup>f</sup>	554,377

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Including war pensions, debt charges, repatriation, &c.

<sup>c</sup> Invalid and age pensions, maternity allowances, and child endowment from 1941-42, widows' pensions from 1942-43, and National Welfare Fund from 1943-44.

<sup>d</sup> Including taxation reimbursements to States from 1942-43.

<sup>e</sup> Post Office, £53,439 (000); Railways, £2,817 (000).

<sup>f</sup> Including primary production self-balancing items, £19,939 (000).

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 1948-49 "Defence and War" expenditure included the following price stabilisation subsidies:—Potatoes, £1,064,732; Tea, £4,667,266; Other Imports, £7,605,708; Coal, £232,189; Whole Milk, £563,710; Recoupment of Basic Wage Adjustment, £10,635; Coastal Shipping Freights, £219,273; and Other, £456,884. It also included the following assistance to primary producers:—Dairy Industry (excluding amounts recovered from U.K. Government), £4,652,951; Assistance to Stock Feeders, £20,991; Superphosphate and Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £3,536,918; Apple and Pear Board, £37,463. The following relief to primary producers in 1948-49 was included in "Other":—Dairy Efficiency Grant, £141,356; Cattle Tick Control, £53,325; and Tractor Bounty, £37,146.

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Commonwealth Aid for Roads and Works (Federal Aid to Roads), and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and

Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

*Expenditure from Loans.*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, &c.

The table on page 350 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £161m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,088m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,559m. spent from loans on the 1939-1945 War and £373m. on the 1914-1918 War, leaving £156m. 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.
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 <sup>b</sup>	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015 <sup>b</sup>	48,895
1947-48	..	..	-1	-4	-9	13,140 <sup>b</sup>	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	..	-1	-1	-6	14,488 <sup>b</sup>	-4,253
Total to Date ..	1,941,327	13,241	40,135	13,761	8,426	71,459	2,088,349

*a* Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

*b* Housing.

## 6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

*Government Debt.*—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1949, 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 £508,675,594, or 17·5 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 346. 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 £577,455 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £16,637,429, 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 1949-50 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, 1949.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
<b>On Account of States—</b>	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales..	397,947,571	127 16 2	12,418,694	3 19 9
Victoria ..	202,883,165	94 16 11	6,704,528	3 2 8
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>143,580,628</b>	<b>124 15 5</b>	<b>4,709,120</b>	<b>4 1 10</b>
South Australia ..	124,719,766	185 6 0	4,002,563	5 18 11
Western Australia ..	103,687,716	194 13 2	3,302,389	6 4 0
Tasmania ..	37,746,585	140 2 5	1,225,940	4 11 0
Maturing Overseas	343,692,608	43 12 6 <sup>c</sup>	10,967,276	1 7 10 <sup>c</sup>
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	666,872,823	84 12 10 <sup>c</sup>	21,395,958	2 14 4 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total States ..</b>	<b>1,010,565,431</b>	<b>128 5 4<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>32,363,234</b>	<b>4 2 2<sup>c</sup></b>
<b>On Account of Com- monwealth—</b>				
<b>War—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	96,361,649 <sup>b</sup>	12 3 7 <sup>d</sup>	577,455	0 1 5 <sup>d</sup>
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	1,639,776,855	207 5 1 <sup>d</sup>	45,323,397	5 14 7 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Works and Other—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	68,621,337	8 13 6 <sup>d</sup>	2,439,082	0 6 2 <sup>d</sup>
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	92,433,214	11 13 8 <sup>d</sup>	2,726,527	0 6 11 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>1,897,193,055</b>	<b>239 15 10<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>51,066,461</b>	<b>6 9 1<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Total C'wealth &amp; States</b>	<b>2,907,758,486</b>	<b>367 10 5<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>83,429,695</b>	<b>10 10 11<sup>d</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

<sup>b</sup> Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been postponed.

<sup>c</sup> Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

<sup>d</sup> Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1948-49 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1948-49.

Government.	During 1948-49.			Aggregate to End of 1948-49.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	22,056	546	22,602	452,421
Victoria .. .. .	10,534	1,494	12,028	273,003 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Queensland .. .</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>6,429</b>	<b>163,712</b>
South Australia	5,214	602	5,816	140,028
Western Australia	3,580	10	3,590	126,728
Tasmania .. .	3,525	491	4,016	44,727
Total States ..	50,775	3,706	54,481	1,200,619
Commonwealth	14,480	-18,733	-4,253	2,088,349
Total Australia ..	65,255	-15,027	50,228	3,288,968

*a* The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth represents the repayment of surplus balances of Defence Trust Accounts, 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 £413(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 335 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, 1948-49.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
Consld. Revenue—	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Income <sup>a</sup> .. ..	8,832,622	20,085,921	28,918,543	155 8	354 0	509 8
Land .. ..	374,450	77,218	451,668	6 7	1 4	7 11
Probate, Succession, and Estate	1,262,401	278,101	1,540,502	22 3	4 11	27 2
Lottery .. ..	189,500	..	189,500	3 4	..	3 4
Other Stamp Duty	1,268,352	34,755	1,303,107	22 4	0 7	22 11
Customs .. ..	..	6,474,979	6,474,979	..	114 1	114 1
Excise .. ..	..	7,101,552	7,101,552	..	125 2	125 2
Sales .. ..	..	4,366,732	4,366,732	..	77 0	77 0
Flour .. ..	..	210	210	..	..	..
Entertainment ..	..	646,108	646,108	..	11 5	11 5
Pay-roll .. ..	..	2,280,271	2,280,271	..	40 2	40 2
Transport .. ..	510,180	..	510,180	9 0	..	9 0
Liquor .. ..	191,031	..	191,031	3 4	..	3 4
Betting .. ..	164,856	..	164,856	2 11	..	2 11
Wool Contributory Charge .. ..	..	191,700	191,700	..	3 5	3 5
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. ..	..	113,069	113,069	..	2 0	2 0
Other .. ..	61,286	-55	61,231	1 1	..	1 1
Trust Funds—						
Motor Veh. Regn.	1,056,813	..	1,056,813	18 8	..	18 8
Other .. ..	274,440	..	274,440	4 10	..	4 10
Total .. ..	14,185,931	41,650,561	55,836,492	250 0	734 1	984 1

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £8,832,622 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.

*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 335.

*Uniform Income Taxation Rates.*—The rates of income tax imposed on income earned in 1949-50 are shown below. In addition, there was a social services contribution (see next page).

## 1949-50 Rates.

Taxable Income (T).		Personal Exertion Income.			
		Rate of Tax.			
£		d. in £.		d. in £.	
1- 1,000	.. First	£500 :	Nil	.. Balance :	18 + .024 (T-500)
1,001- 2,000	.. First	£1,000 :	15	.. Balance :	42 + .02 (T-1,000)
2,001- 5,000	.. First	£2,000 :	38.5	.. Balance :	82 + .01 (T-2,000)
5,001-10,000	.. First	£5,000 :	82.6	.. Balance :	142 + .002 (T-5,000)
10,001 & over	.. First	£10,000 :	117.3	.. Balance :	162

## Property Income.

Taxable Income (T).		Rate of Tax.	
£		d. in £.	d. in £.
1- 500	.. First	£350 : Nil	.. Balance : 7.75 + .005 (T-350)
501- 1,000	.. First	£500 : 2.55	.. Balance : 28 + .03 (T-500)
1,001- 2,000	.. First	£1,000 : 22.775	.. Balance : 58 + .022 (T-1,000)
2,001- 5,000	.. First	£2,000 : 51.3875	.. Balance : 102 + .008 (T-2,000)
5,001-10,000	.. First	£5,000 : 96.155	.. Balance : 150 + .0012 (T-5,000)
10,001 & over	.. First	£10,000 : 126.0775	.. Balance : 162

*Social Services Contribution.*—The basic rate of contribution in 1949-50 was 3d. for every £1 of taxable income up to and including £100. Thereafter the rate increased uniformly by 0.0375d. 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 £500 per annum, while on larger incomes the maximum contribution was payable. Contribution instalments were deducted where income was derived from salaries or wages. Commencing with the income year 1950-51, the Social Services Contribution was merged into a new scale of general income taxation.

*Uniform Tax Assessments.*—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1947-48 on the 1946-47 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,342 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £1,242,000 and from property £440,000. They were assessed £551,000 as income tax and £124,000 as social services contribution.

## UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1947-48.

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	.. 31,418	3,695	318	4,013	..	107
151 to 300	.. 126,824	27,713	1,300	29,013	394	1,633
301 to 500	.. 127,352	45,880	1,470	47,350	1,661	3,166
501 to 1,000	.. 33,110	19,714	1,678	21,392	1,976	1,596
1,001 to 2,000	.. 7,381	8,795	1,228	10,023	2,002	752
2,001 to 3,000	.. 1,797	3,780	550	4,330	1,277	324
3,001 to 5,000	.. 992	3,242	475	3,717	1,419	279
5,001 and Over	.. 375	2,513	320	2,833	1,447	212
Total	.. .. 329,249	115,332	7,339	122,671	10,176	8,069

*Concessional Allowances (Income Tax).*—With 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 were 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 in 1949-50 was as follows:—dependent wife or husband, £150; parent, £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 person (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years and over, £100; children between 16 and 19 years attending school, £100; medical expenses, £50, including dental expenses, £10, optical and diathermic treatment expenses, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a blind or totally incapacitated taxpayer, spouse, or child; funeral expenses, £30; assurance, &c., £150; 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, and for purchase and maintenance of hearing aids. The maximum amounts of concessional allowances shown for medical, &c., expenses applied to each member of the taxpayer's family; but the rebate of tax allowed on account of each dependant could not exceed £15 for a child other than the first or £45 for each other dependant.

From the income tax year 1950-51, the old system of allowing concessions as deductions from assessable income was restored, with consequential alterations in their amounts.

*Company Tax.*—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

The rates for 1949-50 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 the £ 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 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 1948-49.

## STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

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	12,268	6,066	1,810	61	..	20,205
Companies	292	412	367	148	23	1,247 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	12,560	6,478	2,177	209	23	21,452 <sup>a</sup>
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,269,350	4,977,672	6,374,606	942,397	..	14,564,025
Companies	69,299	451,212	1,686,803	3,099,016	2,372,952	7,895,107 <sup>b</sup>
Total ..	2,338,649	5,428,884	8,061,409	4,041,413	2,372,952	22,459,132 <sup>b</sup>
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,457	33,983	67,449	14,625	..	125,514
Companies	289	3,144	19,397	51,156	57,248	133,033 <sup>c</sup>
Total ..	9,746	37,127	86,846	65,781	57,248	258,547 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value.

<sup>b</sup> Including £215,825 for mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value.

<sup>c</sup> Including £1,799 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 £101,808—£43,312 on individuals and £58,496 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £360,355. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1948-49 was £393,201.

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 £374,450, an increase of £2,066 on the 1947-48 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £564 was granted to eighteen taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £9 17s. 5d. for each £100 collected.

*Land Tax (Commonwealth).*—The rates payable are summarised on page 356. During 1947-48, tax assessed on land in Queensland amounted

to £62,692, which was £839 more than in 1946-47. 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	3¾	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	1	1½	2	3	3	3¾	4	5
1,000 but not over	2,500	1½	1¾	3	3	4½	5⅝	6	7½
2,500 but not over	4,000	2⅝	3¼	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6¾	8⅞	9	11½
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	6¼	5	6¼	7½	9¾	10	12½
6,000 but not over	7,000	5½	6⅝	5½	6⅝	8¼	10⅞	11	13¾
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11¼	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	6½	8⅞	6½	8⅞	9¾	12⅞	13	16¼
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13½	14	17½
10,000 but not over	12,500	7½	9⅝	7½	9⅝	11¼	14½	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	10⅝	8½	10⅝	12¾	15⅞	17	21¼
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	11¼	9	11¼	13½	16⅞	18	22½
20,000 but not over	22,500	9½	11⅞	9½	11⅞	14¼	17⅞	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	13¼	10½	13¼	15¾	19⅞	21	26½
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16½	20⅞	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.

*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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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. On 13th October, 1950, four rates of tax came into operation, as follows:— (i) a general rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. which covers the majority of taxable goods, (ii) a rate of 10 per cent. on motor cars, (iii) a rate of 25 per cent. on a limited class of goods such as musical instruments, and (iv) a rate of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on non-essential goods such as jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, &c.

*Entertainments Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax was reintroduced by the Commonwealth Government in August, 1942 (operative from 1st October, 1942) and the Commonwealth agreed upon payment of compensation to those States which vacated this tax field at its request. The rate of tax from 1st October, 1949, was 2d. on an admission price of 1s., increasing at the rate of 1d. or 2d. for every sixpence increase until it reached 1s. 10d. on an admission price of 6s. 6d., and thereafter by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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.

*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  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 352. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions

and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to £17,013 in 1948-49. The next table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Racing Clubs with					
Totalisators .. ..No.	308	297	335	351	392
Meetings Held with					
Totalisators in Use ..No.	552	692	709	747	705
Amount Passed through					
Totalisators .. ..£	1,144,504	1,144,290	930,055	929,086	972,580
Retained by Clubs .. ..£	102,589	102,933	83,632	83,943	86,467
Totalisator Tax .. ..£	57,225	57,214	46,653	46,455	48,629

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 1d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities where it is 3d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £10 annually in the Brisbane area, and £5 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1948-49 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £14,173; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £85,042.

*Lottery Tax (State).*—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1948-49 was £189,500.

*Motor Taxation (State).*—See pages 227 and 228.

### 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, 1948, 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 page 33, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 46-49, 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 362 and 363. 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 30th June, 1948.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1948.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities .. No.	1	11	11 <sup>a</sup>	121	144
Population .. No.	410,000	215,980	47,730	445,110	1,118,820 <sup>b</sup>
Ratepayers .. No.	<i>n</i>	51,302	16,424	123,980	<i>n</i>
Dwellings .. No.	103,074	54,216	13,934	114,752	285,976
Rateable Value £	21,408,690	7,889,103	1,716,622	46,676,171	77,690,586
Streets and Roads .. Miles	2,110	1,688	527	130,521	134,846

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding Thursday Island, migratory population, and residents of unincorporated areas.

*n* Not available.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on page 364 shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1947-48 (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 1947-48. 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, mosquito eradication, aerodrome works, tourist jetties, and street kerbing and channelling 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



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





paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commission. (See Chapter 8, section 5, for arrangements with Main Roads Commission.)

Receipts from business undertakings are not included in the table, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 365).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1947-48.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates .. ..	1,291,942	540,793	112,730	1,688,746	3,634,211
Licenses .. ..	23,423	7,098	3,159	7,302	40,982
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans..	211,326	87,632	13,350	37,260	349,568
Main Roads Comm.	66,341	53,357	6,548	477,174	603,420
Other .. ..	34,409	6,385	6,069	114,469	161,332
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	188,690	245,269	44,861	196,092	674,912
Other Public Works and Services ..	137,160	89,813	32,514	379,941	639,428
Profits Transferred from Business Undertakings ..	..	7,644	4,650	1,882	14,176
Other .. ..	147,740	57,422	7,902	68,795	281,859
Total .. ..	2,101,031	1,095,413	231,783	2,971,661	6,399,888

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, 1947-48.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	179,840	70,329	17,047	227,847	495,063
Debt Services ..	633,927	263,989	48,739	437,677	1,384,332
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	168,343	70,201	16,268	199,692	454,504
Maintenance ..	629,346	199,473	48,343	1,315,794	2,192,956
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	242,748	110,781	18,052	49,102	420,683
Maintenance ..	361,596	156,667	27,348	372,077	917,688
Health and Cleansing	207,631	169,616	41,278	223,768	642,293
Other Services ..	43,615	29,408	6,897	24,319	104,239
Grants .. ..	61,517	21,196	5,509	52,945	141,167
Other .. ..	83,947	16,477	2,377	28,841	131,642
Total .. ..	2,612,510	1,108,137	231,858	2,932,062	6,884,567

*Business Undertakings.*—The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1947-48. Transfers of profits to general funds are not included in expenditure.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1947-48.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and Charges .. ..	929,114	330,178	66,239	94,669	1,420,200
Subsidy of Loans .. ..	37,431	5,468	3,382	13,252	59,533
Other .. ..	60,177	15,914	5,396	10,489	92,006
Total .. ..	1,026,722	351,590	75,017	118,410	1,571,739
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses .. ..	308,918	175,804	35,489	53,089	573,300
Construction .. ..	32,341	33,736	6,323	20,089	92,489
Debt Charges .. ..	581,267	129,751	27,804	46,942	785,764
Other .. ..	59,312	3,360	1,803	1,288	65,763
Total .. ..	981,838	342,651	71,419	121,408	1,517,316
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales .. ..	1,222,460	50,907	71,661	110,734	1,455,762
Other .. ..	15,221	2,106	17,269	7,174	41,770
Total .. ..	1,237,681	53,013	88,930	117,908	1,497,532
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses .. ..	985,004	34,905	58,576	92,441	1,170,926
Debt Charges .. ..	184,067	11,386	16,821	15,361	227,635
Other .. ..	138,840	6,400	19,049	8,315	172,604
Total .. ..	1,307,911	52,691	94,446	116,117	1,571,165
<i>Transport.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges .. ..	1,487,694	41,961	2,158	16,495	1,548,308
Other .. ..	40,143	386	4	2,529	43,062
Total .. ..	1,527,837	42,347	2,162	19,024	1,591,370
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses .. ..	1,167,359	39,359	2,013	16,281	1,225,012
Debt Charges .. ..	202,262	5,033	799	3,545	211,639
Other .. ..	287,250	9,058	15	5	296,328
Total .. ..	1,656,871	53,450	2,827	19,831	1,732,979
<i>Other Undertakings.</i>					
Receipts—					
Sales and Charges .. ..	..	21,742	10,368	1,377	33,487
Other .. ..	..	..	140	..	140
Total .. ..	..	21,742	10,508	1,377	33,627
Expenditure—					
Purchases and Work- ing Expenses .. ..	..	19,891	9,740	1,871	31,502
Other .. ..	..	1,460	586	199	2,245
Total .. ..	..	21,351	10,326	2,070	33,747

Waterworks supplied 92 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 (70) were controlled by 45 Shire Councils. The above figures are exclusive of Thursday Island, where the water supply was under the control of the Local Government Department in 1947-48.

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 1947-48, only 43,485 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 117,920 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 25 Local Authorities, but only 17 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. The decrease in these numbers compared with those for 1946-47 was due to the continued absorption of undertakings by Regional Electricity Boards, of which five operated during 1947-48, and the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. (see page 188).

Electric tramways and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. Bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils and the Southport Town 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, 1948, were £33,771,735. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

Brisbane .. .. .	£23,043,243, or £56 4s. 1d. per head
Other Cities and Towns	£6,074,790, or £23 0s. 9d. per head
Shires .. .. .	£4,653,702, or £10 9s. 1d. per head

to the following:—

State Government .. .. .	£7,671,096
Other Fixed Loans .. .. .	£24,149,519
Bank Overdrafts .. .. .	£601,099
Other Liabilities .. .. .	£1,350,021

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which, at 30th June, 1948, owed £2,434,700 in London and £2,704,783 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £3,050,549 was to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £369,232 of the bank overdrafts. As an offset to its indebtedness, the Brisbane City Council had £2,810,940 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, 1948:—

Electricity Supply	£2,926,030
Water Supply	£7,708,462
Tram and Bus Services	£2,834,668
Other (including Roads and Sewerage)	£18,351,455
<b>Total</b>	<b>£31,820,615</b>

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day-to-day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by Local Authorities during the year 1947-48.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1947-48.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c.	463,720	123,114	36,962	363,334	937,130
Other Ordinary Services	94,593	35,964	24,529	213,929	369,015
Sewerage and Drainage	387,558	135,234	12,030	45,154	579,976
Water	225,647	115,159	17,474	30,203	388,486
Electricity	246,347	26,871	55,076	15,818	344,112
Tram and Bus Services	277,475	48,526	4,402	750	331,153
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,695,340</b>	<b>484,868</b>	<b>150,473</b>	<b>639,191</b>	<b>2,999,872</b>

## 9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

### (OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies", when the 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 and Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authorities, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation, Burdekin, Don, 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) five 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) 60 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 113 hospital boards and 87 ambulance brigades, (11) 44 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 £18,786,405 at 30th June, 1948, £17,693,577 being loan, and £1,092,828 overdraft.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,396,451 was for water supply authorities, £36,215 for irrigation and drainage, £3,707,352 for harbours, £2,355,524 for electricity, £6,301,393 for roads and bridges, £451,459 for trading bodies, £130,274 for fire brigades, £2,065,968 for hospitals and ambulances, £629,041 for marketing and industry improvement, and £619,900 for the University Works Board.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
RECEIPTS, 1947-48.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	23,429	12,147	10,447	4,523	50,546
Harbours <sup>a</sup> .. ..	..	3,906	398,572	209,234	611,712
Electricity .. ..	..	7,365	815,544	9,280	832,189
Roads and Bridges	961,491	1,434,506	55,310	346,414	2,797,721
Trading, n.e.i. .. ..	..	..	1,363,132	1,132	1,364,264
Fire Brigades .. ..	..	142,664	8,964	116,339	267,967
University <sup>b</sup> .. ..	..	144,579	102,982	31,589	279,150
Hospitals and Ambulances .. ..	..	2,736,857 <sup>d</sup>	179,797	282,940	3,199,594
Marketing, &c. <sup>c</sup> .. ..	145,317	46,741	23,735,937	56,833	23,984,828
Other .. ..	..	..	135,682	10,118	145,800
Total .. ..	1,130,237	4,528,765	26,806,367	1,068,402	33,533,771

<sup>a</sup> Harbour Boards' figures for the year 1947.

<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1947.

<sup>c</sup> Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1947-48.

<sup>d</sup> Including grants from Golden Casket Funds not shown as ordinary government expenditure.

## STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Particulars.		Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions .. .. .	£	128,239	47,737	175,976
Interest from Government .. .. .	£	185,932	..	185,932
Government Subsidy .. .. .	£	4,000	64,100	68,100
Other .. .. .	£	440	5,500	5,940
Total .. .. .	£	318,611	117,337	435,948
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits .. .. .	£	74,197	113,164	187,361
Refunds .. .. .	£	59,921	3,237	63,158
Total .. .. .	£	134,118	116,401	250,519
Funds at End of Year .. .. .	£	3,843,269	2,193	3,845,462
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>				
Males .. .. .	No.	7,188	1,850	9,038
Females .. .. .	No.	3,164	..	3,164
Total .. .. .	No.	10,352	1,850	12,202

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, 1947-48.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation..	34,504	44,195	11,225	89,924	-39,378	99,032
Harbours <sup>a</sup> ..	155,258	382,860	78,318	616,436	-4,724	109,903
Electricity ..	175,988	610,320	80,027	866,335	-34,146	779,961
Roads and Bridges ..	404,266	2,496,918	612,145	3,513,329	-715,608	206,967
Trading, n.e.i.	18,820	965,212	433,374	1,417,406	-53,142	19,056
Fire Brigades	23,253	230,571	3,401	257,225	+10,742	13,515
University <sup>a</sup>	..	277,482	..	277,482	+1,668	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	152,781	3,011,116	48,752	3,212,649	-13,055	349,933
Marketing <sup>a</sup>	113,400	24,343,032	130,641	24,587,073	-602,245	65,686
Other ..	..	128,166	5,466	133,632	+12,168	56,538
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,078,270</b>	<b>32,489,872</b>	<b>1,403,349</b>	<b>34,971,491</b>	<b>-1,437,720</b>	<b>1,700,591</b>

<sup>a</sup> See notes a, b, and c to previous table.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental 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, 1947-48.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	10,845,260	26,819,848	26,914,480	-94,632	5,822,313
Semi-Governmental &c. Bodies ..	1,130,237	33,533,771	34,971,491	-1,437,720	1,700,591
Other Trust Funds	109,541	10,862,451	11,215,714	-353,263	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane .. ..	1,533,728	5,893,271	6,559,130	-665,859	1,695,340
Other Cities ..	560,496	1,556,461	1,578,280	-21,819	484,868
Towns .. ..	127,804	403,750	410,876	-7,126	150,473
Shires .. ..	1,708,941	3,226,498	3,191,488	+35,010	669,191
Gross Total .. ..	16,016,007	82,296,950	84,841,459	-2,545,409	10,522,776
Net Total <sup>a</sup> .. ..	16,016,007	74,336,656	76,882,065	-2,545,409	9,451,744

<sup>a</sup> Excluding transfers between governmental funds. Revenue receipts and expenditure exclude £2,154,614 transferred from loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £850,000; Somerset Dam, £57,450; New University Works, £59,600; Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £180,000; Queensland-British Food Corporation, £500,000; and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £507,564.

## 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 285). 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 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, 1949, was £2,051,391, 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 £294,765. The net indebtedness of the Treasury at 30th June, 1949, was £993,596.

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, 1949, was £28,528. 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  $3\frac{1}{2}$  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.<sup>a</sup>

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Advances Approved £	449,502	1,038,589	1,379,158	1,167,917	1,114,357
Advances Made .. £	313,852	446,681	1,087,599	956,266	889,391
Repayments Made £	328,048	329,893	454,878	471,222	664,057
Amount Owing by Borrowers .. £	1,452,723	1,623,026	2,334,676	2,916,963	3,251,342
Accounts Opened No.	362	527	1,032	841	737
Accounts Open at End of Year .. No.	3,730	3,611	3,749	3,859	3,192

<sup>a</sup> All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment 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,

1949, advances totalling £709,094 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £486,570 had been advanced, while repayments of £82,611 had left £403,947 owing as principal on 760 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1949, advances totalling £465,677 had been approved and £269,884 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, 1949, 682 advances totalling £1,038,938 had been approved, of which £1,000,791 had been actually advanced on 655 accounts. Repayments of £567,666 had been made, and £427,421 was still owing as principal and interest on 245 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 £25,807 repaid at 30th June, 1949. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £147,763 had been repaid by 30th June, 1949. The amounts of principal and interest still on the books as owing at 30th June, 1949, were £548 for the 1940-41 drought and £232,106 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 1950*, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own

a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts were increased to £1,500 for a wooden building and £1,850 for a brick or concrete building from 4th April, 1949, and to £1,750 and £2,000 respectively from 6th June, 1950. 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, 1949, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, now superseded by *The State Housing Acts*, was £9,968,798.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<i>During Year—</i>					
Amount Advanced £	62,133	231,989	243,082	259,843	323,648
Dwellings					
Completed .. No.	64	257	277	276	297
<i>At End of Year—</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	20,060	20,317	20,594	20,870	21,167
Amount Advanced					
on Completed					
Dwellings .. £	8,941,172	9,152,613	9,399,305	9,655,045	9,968,798
Dwellings on					
Books .. No.	6,804	6,083	5,517	5,248	4,945
Total Amount Owing					
on Dwellings on					
Books .. £	2,029,816	1,908,495	1,802,178	1,777,188	1,830,741

*Workers' Homes.*—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, 1919 to 1949, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons who are not the owners of building sites, and applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of less than £800. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 30 years, interest being charged at 3½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Homes Erected to					
End of Year .. No.	2,318	2,321	2,323	2,329	2,331
Total Cost <sup>a</sup> .. £	1,831,414	1,850,003	1,867,750	1,887,850	1,904,574
Homes on Books at					
End of Year .. No.	1,617	1,461	1,285	1,139 <sup>r</sup>	1,028
Total Amount Owing					
on Homes on Books					
at End of Year £	521,235	449,422	381,731	326,083	279,967

<sup>a</sup> Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

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

*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 1948-49 was 695, and, at 30th June, 1949, 472 were under construction, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 634 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £828,702, of which £797,396 was in respect of construction work and £31,306 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 £178,618 have been made to 1,570 borrowers. At 30th June, 1949, the amount outstanding was £2,253, the number of accounts still current being 23.

*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 73,063 at 30th June, 1949. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £377,426 were held at 30th June, 1949. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £12,471, of which Consolidated Revenue received £6,235. The Public Curator held investments of £1,965,239 in government securities, £74,528 in premises and fittings, and £128,476 in bank and cash balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	2,267	2,426	3,678	3,309	4,426
For Intestate Estates .. £	236,013	258,523	317,804	339,934	351,997
For Wills and Trusts .. £	740,805	837,083	869,069	992,185	1,109,253
For Mental Patients .. £	178,326	191,237	224,702	246,097	270,332
For Other Purposes .. £	79,072	82,396	93,629	75,425	72,560
Total .. .. .	£ 1,236,483	1,371,665	1,508,882	1,656,950	1,808,568
Amount of Mortgages Held £	210,286	166,261	136,689	123,120	113,371
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No.	2,282	3,411	4,067	4,108	4,460

*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, 1949, the amount outstanding was £250,000.

A guarantee of a loan of £100,000 has been given in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1949, was £58,500.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £288,500 at 30th June, 1949. This amount was made up as follows:— manufacture of cement, £200,000; open-cut coal mining, £33,000; gold mining, £30,000; building blocks and brick making, £17,500; plastic tile making, £4,000; and manufacture of textile bobbins, £4,000.

*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 hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1948-49 was £957,851.

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1949, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £8,905,653; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £1,011,289; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £266,258.

## GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	2,907,500	2,962,500	3,090,000	3,360,000	3,790,000
Other .. .. £	2,417	2,621	2,672	2,526	2,655
Total .. .. £	2,909,917	2,965,121	3,092,672	3,362,526	3,792,655
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	1,857,150	1,893,300	1,973,800	2,146,200	2,420,800
Salaries, Commission, &c. .. .. £	138,802	144,182	155,998	169,745	191,558
Office Expenses .. £	22,896	24,061	25,018	27,975	32,946
State Stamp Duty .. £	145,375	148,125	154,500	168,000	189,500
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	685,694	725,453	783,356	850,606	957,851
To Patriotic Funds .. £	60,000	30,000	..	..	..
Total .. .. £	2,909,917	2,965,121	3,092,672	3,362,526	3,792,655
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.82	63.85	63.82	63.83	63.83
Administration .. %	5.56	5.67	5.85	5.88	5.92
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs and Patriotic Funds .. %	25.62	25.48	25.33	25.29	25.25

*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.



## 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 passed a Bill through 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. On account of the failure of the Senate to pass the Bill, a double dissolution of Parliament took place in March, 1951.

*Cheque-Paying Banks.*—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1949; and there was 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, 1949<sup>a</sup>.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-Interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	169,097	370,018	83,607	453,625
Bank of Australasia ..	2,758,903	5,213,991	1,276,868	6,490,859
Bank of N.S.W. ..	11,973,728	25,674,129	9,255,499	34,929,628
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	2,168,202	..	2,083,135	2,083,135
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	7,171,198	8,324,519	2,590,725	10,915,244
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	3,535,467	8,639,230	2,869,235	11,508,465
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd. ..	3,355,617	5,206,944	1,048,693	6,255,637
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	17,467,712	29,164,108	7,447,635	36,611,743
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. <sup>b</sup>	1,223,551	375,525	23,234	398,759
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd.	3,817,500	6,110,837	2,257,766	8,368,603
Total Private Banks ..	53,640,975	89,079,301	28,936,397	118,015,698
Commonwealth Bank <sup>c</sup> ..	7,582,681	8,467,681	2,757,302	11,224,983
Total All Banks ..	61,223,656	97,546,982	31,693,699	129,240,681

<sup>a</sup> Average of five Wednesdays—1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th June, 1949.

<sup>b</sup> In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding Savings Bank.

*Bank Clearings.*—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives daily. Average weekly clearings (including country branch bank balances) are shown below.

## BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
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
1944 .. .. .	7,073,792	1949 .. .. .	11,898,633

*Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts.*—Representing the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, bank debits are a much more comprehensive guide to business trends than bank clearings. They are available since 1946, average weekly State totals having been as follows:—1946, £15,902,000; 1947, £18,313,000; 1948, £21,901,000; 1949, £26,763,000.

*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, 1950, deposits were £92·2m., or £118 7s. 10d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 63 branches and 786 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.
1940-41 ..	497,433	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
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,093,984	73,764,325	92,200,538	77 17 8

*a* Excluding inoperative accounts.

*b* Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

*c* Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1949. 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, 1949.

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. ..	2,072,040	244,483,122	..	244,483,122	78 10 5
Victoria	1,836,762	51,886,560	187,359,151	239,245,711	111 16 10
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>754,430</b>	<b>87,442,122</b>	..	<b>87,442,122</b>	<b>75 19 9</b>
S. Aust.	613,067	14,587,004	66,576,058	81,163,062	120 11 9
W. Aust.	365,130	37,534,968	..	37,534,968	70 9 4
Tasmania	229,358	8,362,109	14,050,633 <sup>b</sup>	22,412,742	83 4 0
N.T. ..	6,861	726,307	..	726,307	52 12 7
A.C.T. ..	12,704	1,211,354	..	1,211,354	62 13 2
Total ..	5,890,352	446,233,546	267,985,842	714,219,388	90 5 5

*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.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions	No. 3	1	2	8	5
Creditors' ..	No. 8	10	17	44	48
Total ..	No. 11	11	19	52	53
Liabilities ..	£ 5,129	5,655	9,887	38,533	68,373
Assets ..	£ 3,533	894	8,545	21,247	38,714
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement <sup>a</sup>					
Liabilities ..	£ 1,496	5,554	879	1,309	1,551
Assets ..	£ 290	1,825	540	483	630
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment <sup>b</sup>					
Liabilities ..	£ ..	..	..	..	3,029
Assets ..	£ ..	..	..	..	3,098
Deeds of Arrangement <sup>c</sup>					
Liabilities ..	£ ..	2,947	9,386	38,625	26,591
Assets ..	£ ..	366	10,500	32,867	11,929

<sup>a</sup> Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

<sup>b</sup> Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

<sup>c</sup> Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

## 3. INSURANCE.

*Life Assurance.*—At 31st December, 1948, 16 life assurance organizations were operating in Queensland. Three of them had their head offices in Queensland, 11 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

## LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1948.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
<b>Discontinuances—</b>			
<b>By Death and Maturity—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	5,094	11,764	16,858
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	1,355	512	1,867
<b>By Forfeiture and Surrender—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	11,049	15,834	26,883
Proportion of Policies in Force at			
Beginning of Year .. .. . %	3.4	4.0	3.7
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	4,421	1,402	5,823
Proportion of Sum Assured for All			
Policies at Beginning of Year %	3.7	6.3	4.1
<b>New Business—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	43,531	42,630	86,161
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	20,579	4,203	24,782
<b>Business at End of Year—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	351,770	409,171	760,941
Sum Assured .. .. . £1,000	133,451	24,640	158,091
Annual Premiums .. .. . £1,000	4,354	1,329	5,683

*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 32 Australian companies, including the State Government Insurance Office, and 69 other companies, conducting insurance other than life in Queensland in 1948-49. 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 325.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £160,314 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £143,539, and other companies £16,775. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £271,670, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses was £903,804.

## GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsurances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Contributions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expenditure. <sup>a</sup>	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (32).						
Fire .. .. .	£ 505,755	£ 93,560	} 31,131	£ 37,048	£ 333,841	} 18·5
Loss of Profits ..	18,026	1,886				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	20,182	3,743	} ..	3,232	57,370	} 18·5
Marine .. .. .	76,243	30,787				
Motor Vehicles ..	223,433	132,826	} ..	3,585	1,445,487	} 59·4
Compulsory Third Party .. .. .	72,358	67,996				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	1,608,007	1,263,286	} ..	3,585	1,445,487	} 78·6
Other .. .. .	149,957	61,397				
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,673,961</b>	<b>1,655,481</b>	<b>31,131</b>	<b>69,202</b>	<b>2,283,076</b>	<b>36·8<sup>b</sup></b>
OTHER COMPANIES (69).						
Fire .. .. .	£ 903,758	£ 224,926	} 73,607	£ 71,515	£ 782,862	} 24·9
Loss of Profits ..	75,497	13,259				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	51,926	4,394	} ..	12,352	109,964	} 8·5
Marine .. .. .	159,127	59,051				
Motor Vehicles ..	457,565	233,967	} ..	12,504	532,729	} 51·1
Compulsory Third Party .. .. .	81,701	124,163				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	2,187	398	} ..	98	1,467	} 18·2
Other .. .. .	151,217	51,896				
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,882,978</b>	<b>712,054</b>	<b>73,607</b>	<b>102,675</b>	<b>1,536,548</b>	<b>37·8<sup>b</sup></b>
ALL COMPANIES (101).						
Fire .. .. .	£ 1,409,513	£ 318,486	} 104,738	£ 108,563	£ 1,116,703	} 22·6
Loss of Profits ..	93,523	15,145				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	72,108	8,137	} ..	15,584	167,334	} 11·3
Marine .. .. .	235,370	89,838				
Motor Vehicles ..	680,998	366,793	} ..	28,737	848,223	} 53·9
Compulsory Third Party .. .. .	154,059	192,159				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	1,610,194	1,263,684	} ..	3,683	1,446,954	} 78·5
Other .. .. .	301,174	113,293				
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,556,939</b>	<b>2,367,535</b>	<b>104,738</b>	<b>171,877</b>	<b>3,819,624</b>	<b>37·5<sup>b</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

<sup>b</sup> 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
1949 ..	2,745	140,596	921	354,871	226	320,813	3,892	816,280

New Queensland companies registered in 1948-49 numbered 195 and their nominal capital was £8,682,000. Corresponding figures for the first post-war year, 1945-46, were 124 and £2,013,000. During 1948-49, increases of capital by existing Queensland companies added £8,265,000 to the total nominal capital, while the removal of 114 Queensland companies from the register and reductions of capital by existing companies reduced the total nominal capital by £3,536,000. Private companies accounted for 93 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the first four post-war years.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1949, the number of societies was 25, with 554 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 1948-49 was 37s. 0d. 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. From 1946-47 to 1948-49 there was an increase, £742,754, or 29·5 per cent., being invested in mortgages at 30th June, 1949. Commonwealth and State Government loans increased from £422,418 at 30th June, 1939, to £1,354,871, or from 20·9 to 53·8 per cent. of all funds. Investments in property, £162,731, and cash with banks, &c., £256,389, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,516,745 at 30th June, 1949.

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 69,029, or 6·0 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1949, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Branches .. No.	570	565	564	559	554
Members—					
Males .. No.	60,831	60,296	59,780	58,666	57,500
Females .. No.	12,763	12,580	12,112	11,793	11,529
Total .. No.	73,594	72,876	71,892	70,459	69,029
Deaths of Members—					
Males .. No.	814	920	796	732	819
Females .. No.	179	207	213	181	180
Total .. No.	993	1,127	1,009	913	999
Sickness—					
Male Cases .. No.	12,294	12,776	13,869	13,440	13,781
Duration Weeks	131,828	132,537	140,330	141,400	140,846
Female Cases .. No.	984	926	932	969	938
Duration Weeks	9,494	9,029	9,492	9,546	9,244
Receipts—					
Members' Dues £	244,501	252,916	275,542	273,351	274,942
Investments £	91,269	89,966	90,180	90,724	94,922
Total .. £	335,770	342,882	365,722	364,075	369,864
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay .. £	85,050	85,488	93,323	91,421	94,034
Death Benefits £	43,858	52,218	50,109	44,209	48,410
Medical .. £	104,734	108,924	113,627	120,633	120,842
Management £	49,379	55,125	59,724	57,309	61,627
Total .. £	283,021	301,755	316,783	313,572	324,913

Particulars of membership and finances during 1948-49 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the table on the next page.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Society.	Branches.	Members. a	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. . . . .	15	1,372	7,990	2,375	2,485	7,079	45,181
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	4	262	1,537	886	416	1,500	20,055
R'hampton Dist.	10	830	3,571	1,706	1,328	3,631	26,643
United Bris. Dist.	35	4,726	23,471	8,972	8,032	21,116	147,841
G.U.O.O.F. . . . .	31	3,475	19,905	9,165	6,395	18,353	127,696
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	9	569	3,498	1,918	783	3,379	31,748
R'hampton Dist.	12	1,226	6,814	2,767	2,276	5,966	48,768
S. Q'land Dist.	58	6,863	46,263	21,980	12,425	40,310	254,179
I.O.O.F. . . . .	26	2,259	11,674	3,779	4,273	10,626	66,475
I.O.R. . . . .	67	6,480	33,561	11,789	10,959	27,146	324,592
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	17	1,892	10,122	3,216	2,977	8,015	98,110
Q'land Branch	156	18,530	101,354	33,436	33,997	87,406	675,607
P.A.F.S. . . . .	72	12,873	65,705	25,076	24,341	60,171	476,008
U.A.O.D. . . . .	31	5,258	28,156	11,240	9,490	24,684	161,971
Other . . . . .	11	2,414	6,243	4,139	665	5,531	11,871
<b>Total. . . . .</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>69,029</b>	<b>369,864</b>	<b>142,444</b>	<b>120,842</b>	<b>324,913</b>	<b>2,516,745</b>

a Including unfinancial members.

## 6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
Societies . . . . .	No. 11	10	10	10	10
Shareholders <sup>a b</sup> . . . . .	No. 10,884	11,543	12,044	12,716	13,965
Borrowers <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	No. 6,714	6,690	6,968	8,538	8,124
Loans Repaid . . . . .	£ 506,919	523,046	686,363	821,702	888,237
Interest on Loans . . . . .	£ 91,299	89,831	89,320	102,557	121,696
Loans Granted . . . . .	£ 420,002	495,948	889,802	1,085,777	1,191,180
Interest on Shares . . . . .	£ 93,396	92,094	83,199	87,344	96,795
<b>Total Advances on Mortgages<sup>b</sup> . . . . .</b>	<b>£ 1,813,396</b>	<b>1,856,431</b>	<b>2,170,991</b>	<b>2,576,502</b>	<b>3,028,783</b>

a Excluding borrowing shareholders.

b At 30th June.

It should be noted that, in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed over £2m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1949. (See page 373.) 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 to 1934*, or *The Co-operative Societies Act, 1946*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1948-49, returns were furnished by 134 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. The 46 returns received for 1948-49 included 37 co-operative stores and 2 home-building societies.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1949.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1948-49.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies .. .. No.	132	46	2	180
Branches <sup>a</sup> .. .. No.	71	21	8	100
Members .. .. No.	79,155	28,055	3,147	110,357
Sales .. .. . £	25,064,600	2,766,584	1,261,712	29,092,896
Other Receipts .. .. £	690,415	63,699	4,766	758,880
Total Receipts .. .. £	25,755,015	2,830,283	1,266,478	29,851,776
Working Expenses .. .. £	4,255,221	346,922	191,425	4,793,568
Rebates and Bonuses .. .. £	164,172	64,009	5,596	233,777
Dividends on Share Capital .. .. £	66,563	10,615	1,022	78,200
Purchases .. .. . £	20,056,242	2,401,514	1,047,464	23,505,220
Other Expenditure .. .. £	92,448	12,800	8,498	113,746
Total Expenditure .. .. £	24,634,646	2,835,860	1,254,005	28,724,511
Assets .. .. . £	9,296,698	1,150,804	347,238	10,794,740

<sup>a</sup> In addition to main establishment.

## 8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887*, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

## REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
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
1943-44	14,248	8,240,415	1948-49	36,435	27,448,487

## 9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

*Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.*—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him so far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows particulars of mortgages on live stock registered and released in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

## MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which No Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

## MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1948-49	252	477,339	1,538	15,891	259,409	1,092,803	1,140

## MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1948-49	283	610,563	1,784	32,597	776,944	2,788,179	706

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.
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
1948-49	70	37,384	194	820,216	710	1,345,559	1,586

*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, 1949.

## MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1944-45	..	7,136	11,968	5,117,409
1945-46	..	11,610	12,829	5,854,550
1946-47	..	18,878	14,150	7,112,085
1947-48	..	23,795	13,386	8,086,720
1948-49	..	20,999	16,265	12,232,149

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1948-49, the number registered was 73 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 252 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.	£
1944-45	..	3,484	479	476,740
1945-46	..	4,234	620	546,143
1946-47	..	5,846	1,034	984,707
1947-48	..	6,739	1,277	1,185,180
1948-49	..	6,619	1,742	1,418,584

## 10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.  
(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.	Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	119.4	140.4	98.3
1946	134.9	158.9	110.9
1947	153.5	176.9	130.1
1948	162.5	191.1	133.9
1949	158.7	189.1	128.2

For December, 1950, the complete index was 196.5, the industrial section being 236.5 and the financial and trading section 156.5.

APPENDIX

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
Since 1860



## SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. a	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,031	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	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	10,224
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	-2,736	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	379,533	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	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,188
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	15,185
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
1949	594,154	566,146	1,160,300	1,134,788	1,147,523	10,148	17,587

a 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>b</i>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>b</i>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. <i>c</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	530	<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	23.3	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	533	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,733	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,153	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
19,938	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,934	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	7,323	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,232	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,423	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
19,733	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1923
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	23.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,335	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
27,748	24.2	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.9	686	481	24.7	17.3	1949

*b* Rate per 1,000 mean population.  
*c* Rate per 1,000 live births.

*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year. <i>b</i>		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>c</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>d</i>	Schools. <i>e</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>e</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Males.	Females.						
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,233	110,534	..
1907	998	468	33	268	13	1,603	1,240	109,536	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	109,392	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,309	111,560	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	307	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	162	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	1,405
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	1,902
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,805
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419
1944-45	1,765	439	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791
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	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,811
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,799	185,470	4,343

*a* From 1915 to 1923, the figures are as at 30th June following the year shown.

*b* From 1924-25 to 1946-47, the figures are as at the middle of the financial year shown.

*c* Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, the numbers are for the calendar year ended six months later than the financial year indicated.

*d* 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>f</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	i	3	..	..	1860	
13	7	n	1,811	i	10	137	..	1865	
27	13	n	2,074	i	17	224	..	1870	
63	20	n	4,080	i	29	408	..	1875	
85	29	n	4,537	i	37	644	..	1880	
115	47	n	10,417	i	85	936	..	1885	
163	54	n	13,763	i	102	1,252	..	1890	
181	59	n	14,675	i	95	1,578	..	1895	
250	71	n	18,766	i	120	2,010	..	1900	
282	75	n	20,123	i	113	2,213	..	1905	
295	76	n	20,253	i	115	2,299	..	1906	
298	78	805	21,880	i	131	2,372	..	1907	
305	78	845	23,755	i	151	2,529	..	1908	
319	81	889	24,525	i	151	2,551	8,561	1909	
334	81	914	26,069	i	154	2,616	9,894	492	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	i	176	2,688	10,436	989	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	i	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	i	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	i	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	i	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	i	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	i	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	i	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	i	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	i	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	i	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	i	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	i	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	1923
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	i	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	1924-25
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	1925-26
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,569	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	4,860	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	66,500	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	1930-31
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	1931-32
1,223	119	3,283	73,780	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	3,928	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	18,065	1,421	4,206	34,159 <i>h</i>	8,677 <i>h</i>	1939-40
1,616	118	4,937	110,539	18,817	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
3,206	121	7,606	132,839	24,745	3,636	4,881	43,684	12,460	1948-49

*e* From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

*f* From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

*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. *i* Included with general patients. *n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. <i>a</i>				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No. <i>b</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	985	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,680	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	251,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	n	n	3,413,919	14,886,438
1907	19,703	264,114	488,486	n	n	3,892,232	16,738,047
1908	21,309	275,191	519,969	n	n	4,321,600	18,348,851
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	n	n	4,711,732	19,593,791
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	n	n	5,073,201	20,740,981
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	n	n	5,210,891	20,310,036
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	n	n	5,322,033	21,786,600
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	4,874,977	580,966	5,455,943	23,129,919
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,733	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,894	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,073	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,653	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,677,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,069,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,233	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,335
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,391	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,538	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,330	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,436	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,693,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,098	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,310	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,793	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 <i>b</i>	4,808,000	1,392,122	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,460,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,332,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957

*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

## STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Figs.	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.		
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860	
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865	
30,992	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870	
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875	
66,248	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880	
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885	
96,836	67,350	2,525	n	2,000 <sup>e</sup>	n	170 <sup>e</sup>	1890	
100,747	109,287	2,987	n	3,720	n	1,842	1895	
122,137	64,688	2,197	n	8,680	n	1,985	1900	
164,037	70,169	2,650	n	20,320	n	2,682	1905	
138,232	86,111	3,389	n	22,747	n	2,921	1906	
133,246	99,462	4,153	n	22,789	926	2,685	1907	
124,749	110,546	4,193	n	23,838	1,085	3,200	1908	
124,803	129,668	5,453	n	24,593	1,092	3,662	1909	
152,212	139,251	5,908	n	31,258	1,334	4,147	1910	
173,902	142,332	5,580	n	27,859	1,243	3,718	1911	
143,695	136,878	5,561	n	30,307	1,482	3,943	1912	
140,045	154,133	6,296	n	35,199	1,582	5,395	1913	
166,638	155,479	6,090	n	37,230	1,726	7,932	1914	
117,787	130,733	6,267	n	25,457	1,744	4,383	1915	
129,733	102,220	6,602	n	23,967	1,857	8,496	1916	
172,699	87,426	6,284	n	33,931	2,673	11,142	1917	
140,966	113,777	8,296	n	32,372	2,320	8,637	1918	
99,593	118,035	8,607	n	26,214	2,129	8,296	1919	
104,370	114,810	7,176	n	40,751	4,200	11,512	1920	
145,083	132,580	7,784	n	60,923	5,128	15,201	1921	
160,617	134,971	10,826	n	53,786	4,185	10,560	1922	
132,243	121,913	12,191	n	40,660	3,374	7,221	1923	
156,163	140,863	15,554	n	70,406	4,863	12,644	1924	
199,598	146,936	10,993	n	63,001	4,922	12,581	1925	
183,662	119,848	8,939	n	51,403	4,176	9,260	1926	
191,947	126,430	10,078	n	72,039	5,653	14,128	1927	
215,764	138,989	9,081	n	77,045	6,362	14,392	1928	
236,037	161,083	6,887	n	78,796	6,003	12,381	1929	
217,523	182,061	7,040	n	95,719	5,979	13,648	1930	
222,686	184,716	5,957	n	98,013	5,368	11,022	1931	
213,249	185,834	7,340	n	103,032	4,660	13,084	1932	
217,443	169,990	10,223	n	127,343	5,612	13,887	1933	
269,873	174,083	7,537	n	133,625	6,036	12,192	1934	
304,888	142,793	8,288	n	115,920	6,003	9,149	1935	
290,855	153,766	9,156	n	87,475	4,960	7,790	1936	
282,941	174,751	10,390	n	113,244	7,348	11,963	1937	
325,326	179,459	8,195	n	157,626	9,605	15,769	1938	
391,333	195,770	10,033	n	142,346	9,036	13,349	1939	
435,946	214,704	11,773	n	119,940	7,648	11,733	1940	
352,360	204,119	11,635	n	97,623	6,271	16,360	1941	
409,348	213,966	13,603	n	113,211	7,785	28,541	1,148	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	n	103,032	7,329	24,051	998	1943
438,088	173,719	11,967	n	96,354	6,747	22,635	961	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	n	102,567	7,673	26,936	1,196	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	n	75,359	6,297	17,292	836	1946
378,102	143,290	26,179	n	105,382	9,680	21,607	1,150	1947
407,322	147,767	30,772	n	107,029	11,288	21,041	1,235	1948

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* 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	98	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1906-07	98,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,109
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,203
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	98,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	139,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	213,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,943	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	3,783	442,017	6,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	365,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,637
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,938	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,316	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	436	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	3,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317

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	..	..	..	..	..	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	941,733	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,139	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,351	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,668	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,739	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,523	8,534	1,668	7,350	2,362	1,725,342	1939-40
667,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,754,706	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	6,374	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,336	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	1,617,230	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,357	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,320	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,932,495	1948-49

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 Production. a	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£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	231,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	n	222,441	945	n	..	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	370	4	13	68
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	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	138,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425 <sup>a</sup>	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	933	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	235	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,281	1,105	3,264,994	284	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	623	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	623	648	221
1947	721	72,281	778	2,100,966	380	2,487	339	391
1948	914	69,646	750	2,306,869	422	3,002	476	225

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

## TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

					Timber Production. <i>a</i>					Year.
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber. <i>b</i>				Ply-wood and Veneer.	
					Pine.		Other.			
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
..	12	9	..	21	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
..	53	25	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,885	n	n	n	n	..	1885
..	398	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	234	39,653	227	..	1900
..	529	153	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	607	173	154	4,199	50,438	265	32,364	194	..	1906
..	683	222	218	4,132	57,826	358	33,926	220	..	1907
..	696	245	185	3,844	66,823	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	333	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
..	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
4	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	223	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	833	1939
555	1,285	1,152	51	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
514	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
394	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
76	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
519	1,563	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,739	1,833	2,238	197	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,687	1,742	2,347	295	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948

*b* Excluding sawn equivalent of timber produced and used in case mills (8,381,000 sup. ft. in 1948-49).

*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	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1880	575	"	"	"	"	"	"
1885	1,069	"	"	"	"	"	"
1890	1,308	"	"	"	"	"	"
1895	1,384	"	"	18,584	"	5,428 <sup>e</sup>	"
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	4,791	28,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,458	24,548	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	7,638	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	34,905	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,380	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	7,337	42,818	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,591	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	6,361	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,368
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,538	50,139	13,955	64,174	17,740	16,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	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
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278

*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. <i>c</i>	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.	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
4,583	n	13	144	n	276 <sup>e</sup>	<sup>e</sup>	66	1895
7,801	n	25	347	n	474	80	115	1900
7,962	n	21	316	n	459	113	169	1905
8,729	n	22	324	n	449	118	191	1906
10,907	n	21	380	42	453	120	200	1907
11,060	n	21	400	48	448	138	182	1908
12,626	n	20	433	53	466	141	193	1909
15,577	n	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	173	322	1913
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
33,932	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	2,439	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49

*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>
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 <sup>c</sup>	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1906-07	1,310	3,137	5,269	2,384	1,830	913	21,839
1907-08	1,447	3,359	5,989	2,564	1,951	1,054	22,576
1908-09	1,601	3,498	6,664	2,662	2,103	1,227	23,395
1909-10	1,640	3,661	7,522	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,793	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,338
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	3,368	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	23,353 <sup>b</sup>	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,653	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,523	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,136	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 <sup>d</sup>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,193	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	40,403
1941-42	1,821 <sup>r</sup>	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471 <sup>r</sup>	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018 <sup>r</sup>	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975 <sup>r</sup>	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682

*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.

*d* Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses. <i>h</i>	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
..	..	..	n	..	..	179	..	1885
n	51	40	n	..	..	223 f	..	1890-91
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	232 f	..	1895-96
n	27	n	n	..	..	315 f	..	1900-01
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	360	..	1905-06
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	..	..	..
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	1,236	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,239	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	1,633	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,475	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	2,243	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	88,060	522	1,871	23,938	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
73,282	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
90,879	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,432	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	158,247	1,076 r	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,962	56,182	171,109	1,248 r	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	3,378	58,344	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49

*e* Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*f* Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*g* Estimated.

*h* Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942.

*n* Not available.

*r* Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>			Favourable Visible Balance. <i>a</i>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <i>b</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	57	654	711		500	500	-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	4,588	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	14,176	5,782
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	13,728	4,941
1909	4,591	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	14,355	5,132
1910	5,428	"	"	8,129	"	"	"
1911	6,213	"	"	8,354	"	"	"
1912	7,457	"	"	9,133	"	"	"
1913	6,715	"	"	12,293	"	"	"
1914-15	6,429	"	"	12,975	"	"	"
1915-16	7,001	"	"	8,105	"	"	"
1916-17	6,263	"	"	14,541	"	"	"
1917-18	4,493	"	"	10,957	"	"	"
1918-19	6,076	"	"	12,447	"	"	"
1919-20	7,219	"	"	14,399	"	"	"
1920-21	11,340	"	"	15,171	"	"	"
1921-22	8,639	"	"	17,573	"	"	"
1922-23	10,783	"	"	15,732	"	"	"
1923-24	11,606	"	"	14,623	"	"	"
1924-25	12,333	"	"	23,313	"	"	"
1925-26	13,773	"	"	23,585	"	"	"
1926-27	13,493	"	"	14,019	"	"	"
1927-28	11,760	"	"	19,715	"	"	"
1928-29	11,594	"	"	20,125	"	"	"
1929-30	11,540	"	"	16,591	"	"	"
1930-31	5,671	"	"	16,239	"	"	"
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992 <sup>b</sup>	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,339	31,900	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,922	25,097	35,079	32,195	13,950	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,223	33,272	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	23,904	43,445	17,839	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,233	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,434	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,433	129,530	43,226

*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. c		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
							1860
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 d	9	1875
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 d	4	1880
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 d	28	1885
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 d	37	1890
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 d	114	1895
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 d	68	1900
35,323	1,323	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909
102,405	4,178	153,689	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
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,843	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,738	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	3,775	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360 r	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising, but excluding noils and wool waste.

d Chiefly refined sugar.

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	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,863	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,826
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,408	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	4,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,103	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,820	15,250	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,723	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
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
1948-49	14,186	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865

*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. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accumulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19						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 0	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,813	35,051	42,864	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,248	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,434	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,648	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 <sup>b</sup>	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	77	n	1948-49

<sup>b</sup> Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

<sup>c</sup> Prior to 1937-38, the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown; and include loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-Paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	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		<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,298	8 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,003	89 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	1,298	407 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	3,233	642 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	4,292	944 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,559	1,338 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	1,661 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	33
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	2,329	<i>n</i>	44
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	3,896	<i>n</i>	66
					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	1,403	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	10,167	1,544	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	11,973	1,633	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	12,939	1,852	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	14,726	1,924	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	16,501	2,298	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	17,511	2,578	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	17,910	2,462	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	18,588	3,087	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	19,494	3,030	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	20,384	3,324	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	20,419	3,748	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	21,340	4,081	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	22,837	3,711	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	22,453	3,764	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	23,325	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,780	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,230	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,785	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	23,453	2,721	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	24,834	2,853	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,184	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,498	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,693	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	28,206	3,933	251
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	29,045	4,177	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	28,252	4,258	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	5,250	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	<i>n</i>	107,919	<i>n</i>	90,063	7,020	247
1946-47	42,564	<i>n</i>	105,843	<i>n</i>	85,602	7,469	257
1947-48	51,090	<i>n</i>	113,913	<i>n</i>	84,836	8,644	256
1948-49	61,224	<i>n</i>	129,241	<i>n</i>	87,442	10,726	263

*a* To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June. 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.

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