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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1953

No. 14



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

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THE
QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK
1953

No. 14.



Issued by the
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,
BRISBANE

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

Preface.

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

Detailed tables in this issue generally refer to the financial year 1951-52 or the calendar year 1952. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in previous Year Books will be found in this issue.

As in previous years, I thank the Government Printer and his staff for their co-operation in the exacting work involved in producing the Year Book. Thanks are also due to business men, primary producers, and other members of the community for completing the various statistical forms and questionnaires sent to them, and to all who have helped to maintain the regular flow of statistical information, including the District Statisticians at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville, the Commonwealth Statistician, the Statisticians of other States, and many Queensland State and Commonwealth Departments.

The preparation of the Year Book was primarily the work of Mr. D. C. L. Smith, Deputy Government Statistician, who edited it, assisted by Mr. M. Kalinowski and Mr. E. A. Leaver, but the statistics which form the book's main substance are the results of the keen work of the officers in charge of the four principal sections of the office, Mr. R. A. Nimmo, Mr. E. W. Maike, Mr. A. Johnston, and Miss O'Sullivan, and all the statistical staff associated with them. The diagrams were drawn by Miss M. F. Lynch.

S. E. SOLOMON,
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,
Brisbane, 25th May, 1954.

Errata.

Page 249. In the second table, last column, third line, for “279,587” read “279,852”.

Page 261. In the last column, second last line, for “27,137,868” read “27,717,081”, and, in the last line, for “47,705,143” read “48,284,356”.

In the footnote, second line, for “£3,543,704” read “£4,069,308”, and for “£1,402,290” read “£1,455,899”.

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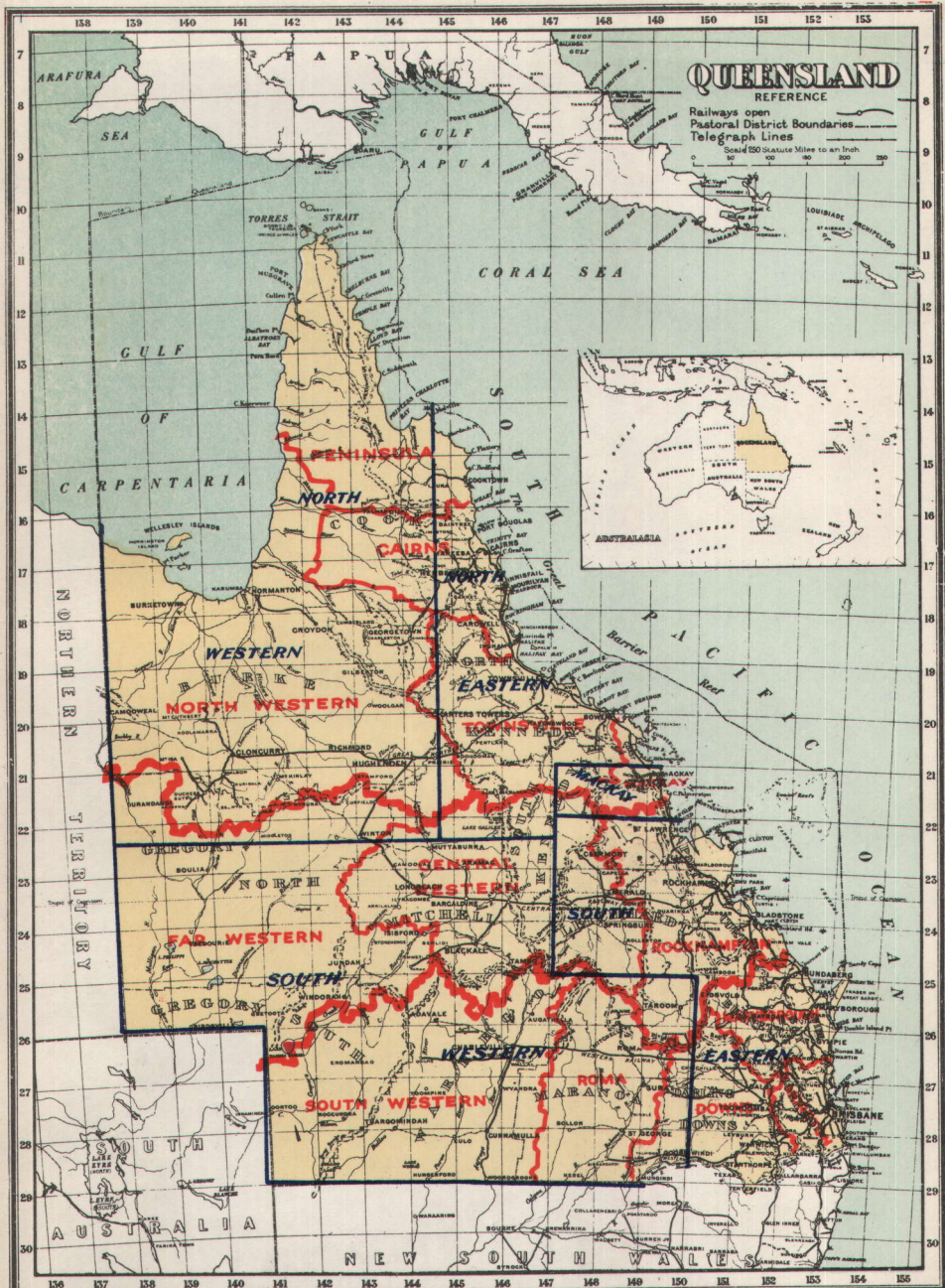
CALENDAR, 1953.

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

CALENDAR, 1954.

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1954 being 11th August. In 1954, local holidays were also granted for the visit of Her Majesty the Queen, the date for the metropolitan area being 9th March.



Drawn at the Survey Office, Dept. of Public Lands, & Printed at the Govt. Printing Office, Brisbane 3027

Statistical Divisions are shown in red, and Basic Wage Districts in blue. See page 34.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 14—1953

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 60 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 4 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 84 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

* 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 Brisbane 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.

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

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1952.

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. ^a
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.96	78.7	94.9	64.5	86.5	71.0	1.31	4	5.72
February ..	29.96	76.1	94.2	65.1	83.6	68.5	2.63	9	5.47
March ..	30.03	73.9	90.6	62.4	81.5	66.3	5.65	15	4.97
April ..	30.03	71.0	86.9	51.6	79.2	62.8	4.35	14	3.68
May ..	30.06	64.5	80.7	45.4	72.5	56.5	2.06	9	2.35
June ..	30.03	61.3	79.2	43.5	70.1	52.4	4.84	6	2.75
July ..	30.17	59.5	77.8	39.5	68.6	50.4	1.07	11	1.88
August ..	30.07	62.3	76.2	45.0	71.5	53.1	1.80	12	1.07
September ..	30.12	64.6	84.1	46.0	74.4	54.8	0.92	9	1.69
October ..	30.02	69.3	90.1	51.2	77.4	61.3	3.78	16	2.27
November ..	29.87	75.1	96.1	59.6	84.3	66.0	2.34	5	4.00
December ..	29.91	76.4	101.8	61.0	85.2	67.6	2.74	12	4.24
Year ..	30.02	69.4	101.8	39.5	77.9	60.9	33.49	122	40.09

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1952. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1952. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1952. %	Average. %	1952. In.	Average. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January	103.2	98.7	79.7	76.5	30	30	4.87	4.73
February	101.0	96.3	76.0	75.4	23	34	0.72	3.96
March	95.7	94.6	72.6	73.0	22	32	0.47	1.86
April	87.7	89.9	64.3	66.9	25	26	2.12	0.62
May	84.3	82.9	60.1	59.7	31	26	1.01	0.48
June	78.2	77.3	48.1	54.1	20	29	0.00	0.80
July	78.2	76.4	51.9	51.5	23	27	0.00	0.23
August	81.1	81.4	53.5	54.3	28	19	0.06	0.12
September	90.9	88.4	60.4	61.0	21	18	0.09	0.16
October	96.9	95.1	69.5	68.2	22	18	1.05	0.44
November	98.9	98.6	73.2	73.5	18	22	1.01	1.59
December	102.6	100.4	77.1	76.2	18	24	0.85	1.90
Year	91.6	90.0	65.5	65.9	23	25	12.25	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January	103.4	99.6	75.7	73.3	23	31	0.02	2.31
February	99.6	96.9	72.0	71.7	26	34	1.67	3.12
March	95.9	94.1	66.8	68.1	27	35	0.06	2.10
April	87.1	87.8	60.1	60.1	26	32	0.78	1.01
May	79.9	80.4	54.7	52.1	39	35	2.34	0.52
June	75.5	74.3	43.8	46.7	28	38	0.00	0.94
July	74.8	73.2	45.4	44.3	29	35	0.16	0.80
August	78.5	77.9	47.7	46.5	28	28	0.36	0.30
September	88.7	85.4	56.1	53.7	22	24	0.04	0.52
October	93.9	92.8	63.7	61.5	23	22	0.89	0.84
November	99.5	97.0	68.8	67.5	15	24	1.35	1.26
December	103.7	99.7	72.1	71.5	16	27	0.61	1.82
Year	90.0	88.3	60.6	59.8	25	30	8.28	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January	100.4	97.6	73.6	70.8	21	28	2.34	2.65
February	94.9	96.1	70.2	70.1	34	29	3.48	2.36
March	88.1	91.7	63.4	65.1	36	33	4.02	1.54
April	80.3	84.5	54.0	55.7	51	34	1.48	0.95
May	72.7	76.4	48.6	47.2	57	39	2.92	0.69
June	68.5	69.3	40.4	42.3	40	43	0.46	1.46
July	66.5	68.3	39.3	40.1	42	40	0.54	1.32
August	70.5	72.9	44.4	42.1	39	33	0.98	0.75
September	80.8	80.4	48.1	49.0	27	28	0.09	0.95
October	85.0	88.2	57.0	57.7	44	26	3.25	1.02
November	91.1	93.6	61.6	64.4	23	25	0.48	1.68
December	98.8	96.4	66.1	68.5	29	27	0.68	2.60
Year	83.1	84.6	55.5	56.1	37	32	20.72	17.97

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

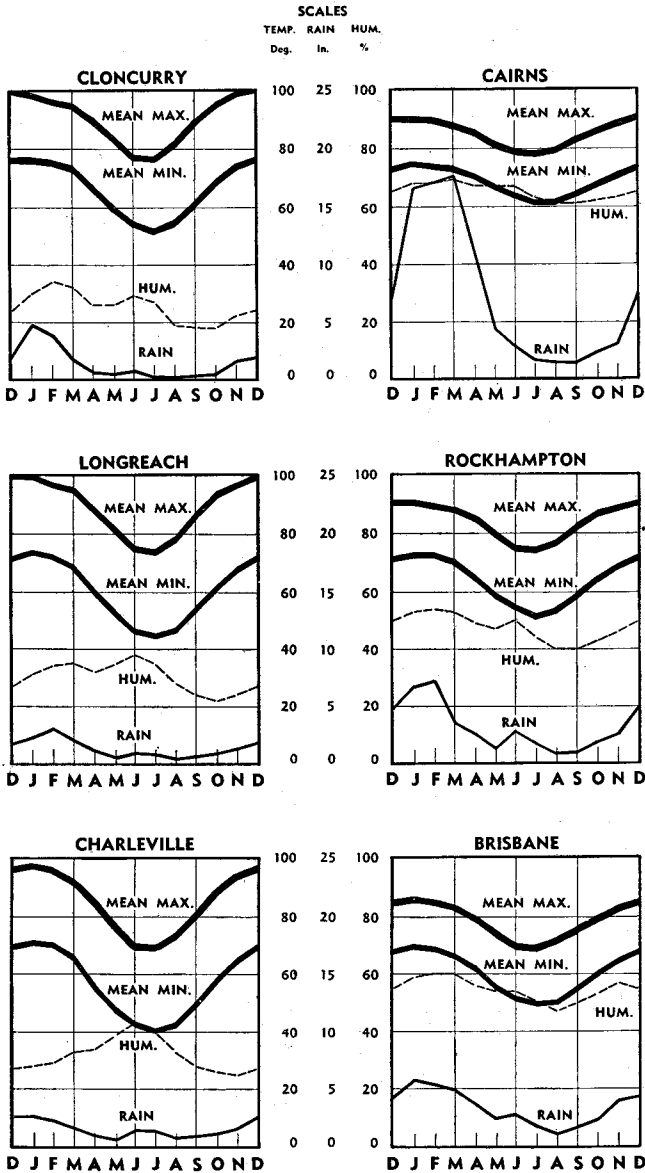
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued.*

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1952. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1952. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1952. %	Average. %	1952. In.	Average. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January	88.1	89.7	73.9	74.2	68	68	27.14	16.51
February	88.1	89.0	73.7	73.9	66	68	9.97	17.00
March	88.1	87.1	72.8	72.6	62	69	8.40	17.59
April	86.0	84.9	71.3	70.0	67	67	6.86	10.76
May	82.1	81.6	68.5	66.2	66	67	5.65	4.37
June	79.5	78.8	64.3	63.5	60	67	1.12	2.87
July	78.7	78.1	64.3	61.0	61	63	1.36	1.56
August	80.0	79.5	64.9	61.1	63	61	2.58	1.46
September	80.9	82.6	64.5	63.8	61	61	1.36	1.43
October	85.4	85.6	69.5	67.4	62	62	2.25	2.40
November	88.1	87.9	73.2	70.4	69	63	2.63	3.05
December	90.2	89.7	73.7	72.9	66	65	2.30	7.35
Year	84.6	84.5	69.5	68.1	64	65	71.62	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January	92.7	90.0	73.9	72.3	56	53	4.68	6.70
February	90.1	88.7	72.3	72.1	53	54	3.24	7.28
March	87.3	87.2	69.5	69.8	53	53	3.46	3.54
April	85.7	84.2	66.5	64.8	50	49	2.02	2.66
May	78.4	79.3	59.5	58.3	51	47	2.37	1.26
June	74.9	74.4	51.1	54.0	46	50	2.79	2.80
July	74.9	73.7	53.2	51.2	46	44	1.25	1.77
August	78.0	76.7	56.7	52.9	47	40	0.73	0.82
September	81.7	81.7	58.9	58.3	42	40	2.26	0.94
October	84.8	85.9	65.1	63.8	51	43	5.31	1.99
November	92.5	88.5	70.6	68.0	47	46	2.55	2.63
December	93.6	90.0	71.6	70.9	44	50	2.78	4.97
Year	84.5	83.4	64.0	63.0	49	47	33.44	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January	86.5	85.5	71.0	69.1	57	59	1.31	5.72
February	83.6	84.6	68.5	68.7	55	60	2.63	5.47
March	81.5	82.3	66.3	66.2	59	60	5.65	4.97
April	79.2	79.1	62.8	61.5	54	56	4.35	3.68
May	72.5	73.7	56.5	55.6	52	54	2.06	2.35
June	70.1	69.4	52.4	51.5	49	54	4.84	2.75
July	68.6	68.6	50.4	49.4	49	51	1.07	1.88
August	71.5	71.1	53.1	50.0	46	47	1.80	1.07
September	74.4	75.5	54.8	54.8	45	50	0.92	1.69
October	77.4	79.2	61.3	60.3	59	53	3.78	2.27
November	84.3	82.3	66.0	64.6	44	57	2.34	4.00
December	85.2	84.5	67.6	67.5	49	55	2.74	4.24
Year	77.9	78.0	60.9	59.9	51	55	33.49	40.09

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

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

Meteorology of Typical Stations



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

4. RAINFALL.

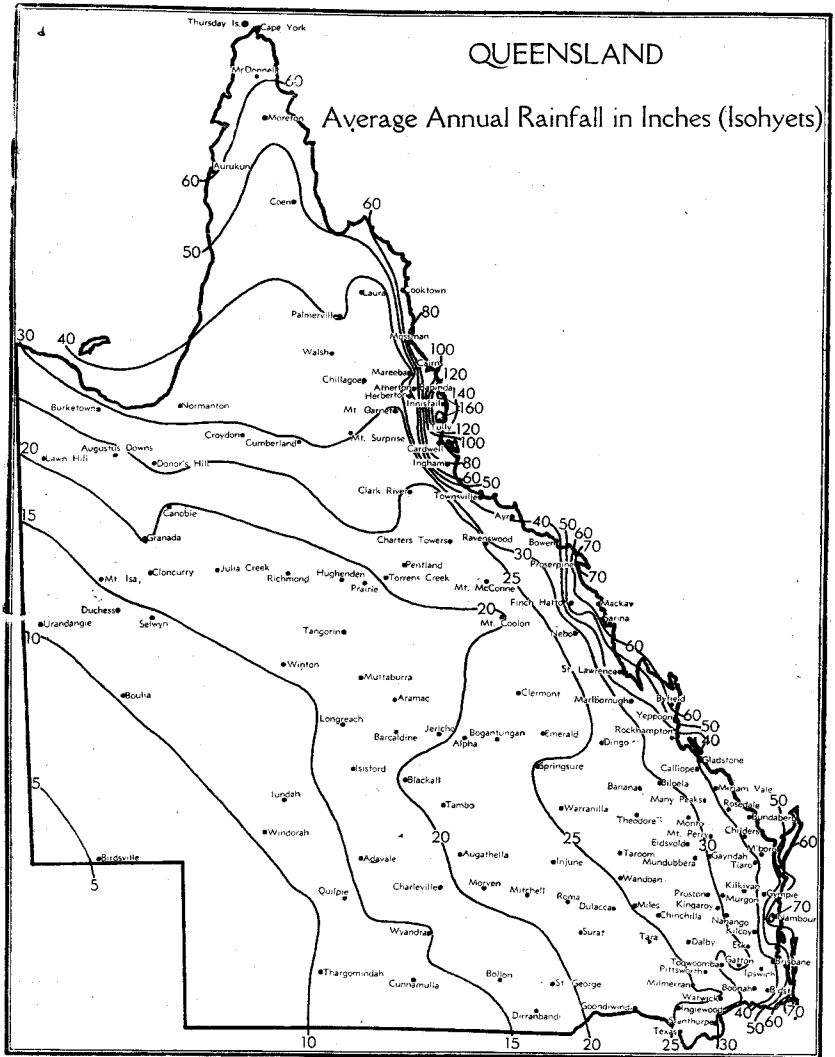
Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes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

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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1945 TO 1952.

Locality.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	48.2	38.7	60.3	41.5	47.2	63.9	33.9	33.5	40.1
Bundaberg	28.4	22.7	63.1	38.4	46.1	73.5	27.1	51.8	42.4
Gladstone	26.6	21.8	59.5	36.6	42.5	43.5	24.5	39.9	38.3
R'hampton	23.6	25.8	33.9	21.9	35.1	59.0	24.6	33.4	37.4
Mackay ..	44.6	45.4	52.0	34.6	44.9	101.8	65.2	40.3	63.2
Townsville	40.5	52.9	55.5	24.9	51.6	86.5	41.1	36.3	39.7
Innisfail ..	188.9	103.8	126.2	120.7	158.2	228.3	101.4	102.5	139.2
ThursdayIs.	71.0	77.6	76.0	82.1	77.2	86.0	43.6	87.4	66.5
Burketown	26.9	34.3	51.0	23.2	30.9	67.5	22.9	14.9	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	27.2	29.6	33.4	26.3	31.7	36.8	23.9	33.7	25.1
Toowoomba	40.3	35.5	53.1	34.5	42.9	66.2	33.6	35.9	35.2
Kingaroy	32.6	20.3	56.3	27.9	35.0	40.6	18.9	25.9	28.1
Eidsvold	25.6	17.4	34.9	30.2	35.7	46.6	21.3	37.0	28.4
Emerald ..	25.1	19.6	28.7	10.8	33.2	42.2	17.4	19.8	23.3
Ch. Towers	22.8	28.3	29.8	15.3	28.5	48.0	16.3	15.1	23.3
Atherton	88.6	54.4	55.6	47.7	84.4	89.8	41.9	55.3	54.1
Palmerville	37.5	35.4	36.7	38.3	56.2	38.6	26.4	28.9	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	9.2	7.1	19.1	14.2	26.5	31.6	10.7	17.8	12.6
Charleville	13.4	8.1	21.7	14.2	33.3	41.2	11.0	20.7	18.0
Blackall ..	20.0	11.8	17.8	13.0	26.2	40.9	17.0	18.9	19.2
Longreach	8.3	8.1	20.5	9.0	23.6	41.4	22.2	8.3	15.5
Boulia ..	5.0	6.7	10.6	3.7	13.0	31.4	6.0	8.5	9.5
Winton ..	10.4	9.3	16.0	6.8	23.4	41.8	12.7	9.9	16.2
Hughenden	13.0	20.4	19.9	10.3	15.9	41.5	18.9	6.6	18.2
Cloncurry	12.9	22.6	21.3	14.7	18.1	37.1	15.0	12.3	16.9
Croydon ..	18.9	17.6	28.5	32.3	25.9	39.7	30.8	9.6	28.9

a For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.



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.

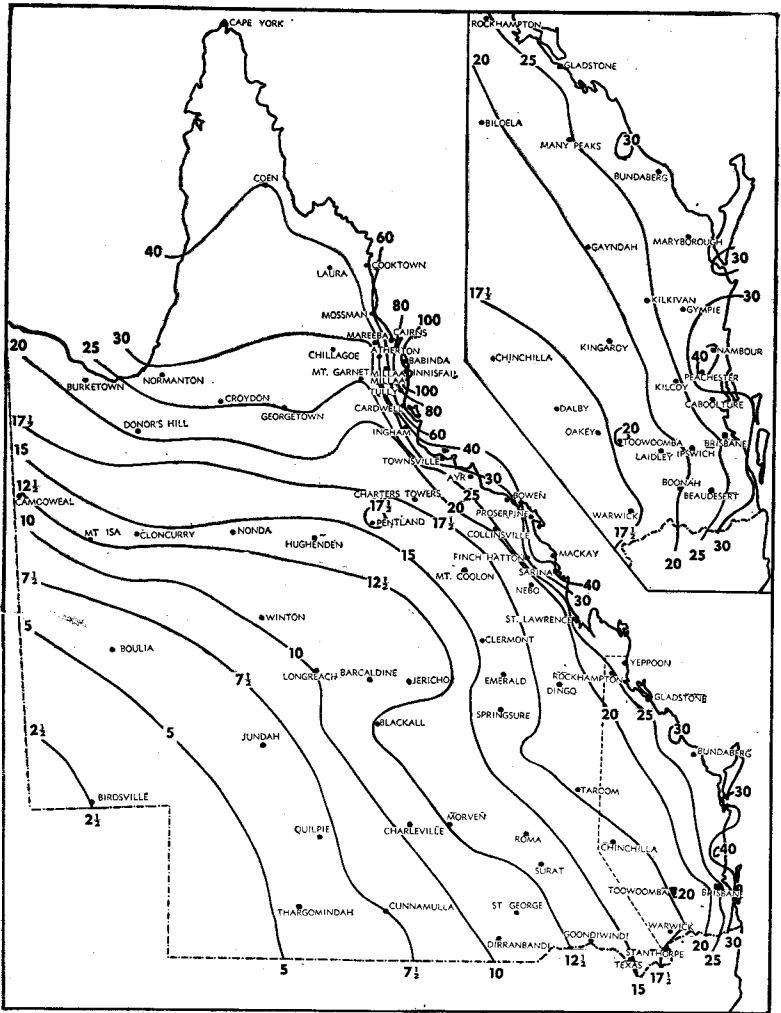
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland are shown on pages 12 and 13.

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.

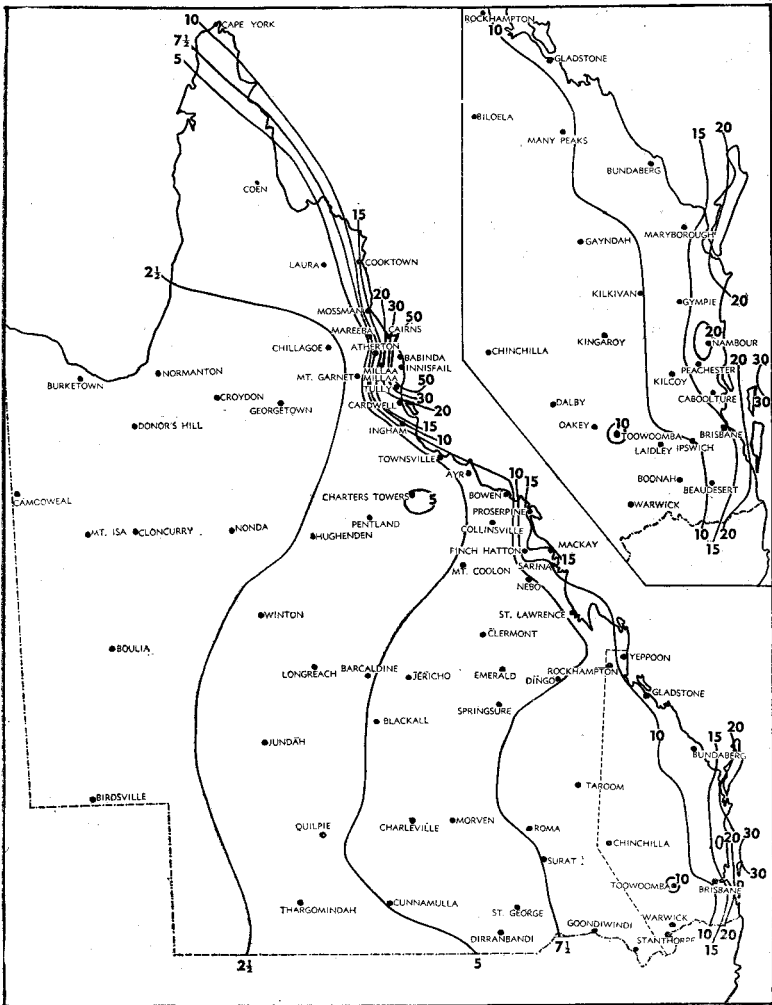
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent 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 numbers of inches of rain which most frequently fall in summer (October-March) and in winter (April-September). These are *modal* values and are rather lower than the arithmetic average rainfalls

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, 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 fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and rather less general droughts occurred in the late 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	..	..
.. .. .	Grain—May, June	4½-5	October, November
Canary Seed	May, June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	October to December	5-7	April to June
Deciduous Fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	December to March
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March

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

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Green Beans ..	South Queensland— Highlands : October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland— Tableland: August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coast: April to Aug.	2½-3	July to August
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
			September
Hay, Wheaten ..	April to June	3-5	Sept. to November
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	South Queensland— February & August	3½-4½	June and November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins	September to January	5-6	March to July
Sorghum	September to January	4-5	March to May
Sugar Cane	South Queensland— August to March	12-24	July to December.
	North Queensland— April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed ..	September to January	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes ..	Sept. to February	4-5	March to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland— Sept. to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland— Tableland: July to October	3-4	Nov. to January
	Coast: May & June	3-4	September
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.

1951-52.—A practically rainless July intensified the effects of four earlier dry months to the stage of drought over most of the State, and conditions continued to deteriorate through the late winter and early spring. Dairy production dropped to a very low level, but the wheat crops showed remarkable resistance to the harsh conditions, and over 6½ million bushels of excellent quality grain were eventually harvested. Cane crops suffered severely, the production of about 700,000 tons of raw sugar being almost 200,000 tons below the average for the previous three seasons. Conditions in most grazing areas were difficult.

Improved, but still generally well below normal, October rainfalls were inadequate to effect any appreciable alleviation of the drought, which was intensified by the absence of useful falls in November. December rains averaged only one to two inches in most divisions.

Good relief rains were received on the coastal belt from Maryborough northwards during January, but that month's falls, and also February's, were only sufficient in most other parts of the State to induce a hesitant and partial emergence from the drought. However, mainly over-average rains in March and April continued and completed the restoration of good conditions, except in the north-western pastoral areas.

Over-average rains were also received in most districts during May, and in coastal areas they were supplemented by good falls during June. Good winter conditions were thereby established in the main agricultural districts, and a satisfactory outlook prevailed in pastoral areas, excepting the north-western where acute drought conditions persisted. Wheat crops made an excellent beginning, and dairy production was good.

1952-53.—The good seasonal conditions which had prevailed throughout agricultural areas since the March-April rains continued through the late winter and early spring months, which, except in the north-western drought area, were also particularly favourable for the pastoral industries. July butter production was the highest for that month for ten years.

Most of the State had well above normal rains in October, but generally hot and dry conditions during November were unfavourable for the planting of the summer-growing crops of maize, sorghum, and peanuts. However, the weather was ideal for the harvesting of record crops of winter grains. The wheat crop amounted to nearly 19 million bushels, which was over 4 million bushels above the previous best crop in 1948.

Poor December rainfalls, which were generally 40 to 70 per cent. below normal, continued to restrict the planting of summer crops. At the end of the month conditions generally were very dry and practically the whole State needed rain. Stock losses were increasing in the still drought-stricken North-West, but in other pastoral areas feed, though dry, was plentiful.

Heavy to flood rains during January relieved the dry conditions in the northern and central parts of the State, including the north-western drought area, while storm rains gave partial relief to southern districts. The harvesting of the 1952 sugar cane crop was completed during the month for a record production of 935,000 tons of 94 net titre

sugar. Practically State-wide good rains fell in February, near-record or record monthly totals being registered in parts of the North-West, the Moreton Division, and the southern parts of the Downs and Maranoa. Summer grain crops, restricted in acreage by the dry early summer, now made vigorous growth.

Good March rains were confined to coastal divisions and the Eastern Downs, and April falls were generally below normal, but all crops continued to progress and the pastoral outlook was good. Southern inland divisions received useful rains in May, but the rest of the State had a dry month, followed by a practically rainless June. Because of insufficient moisture, more than half of the large area prepared for wheat and other winter grains remained unsown at the end of the month, and crops already planted needed rain urgently. However, June production of butter and cheese was the highest for that month since 1942.

8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are—Brisbane (wool, butter, meat, grain), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, wool), Cairns (sugar, timber, minerals), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, bêche-de-mer). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane, and about half of the total quantity of oversea exports go from Brisbane, large shipments also being made from Townsville, Cairns, Mackay, and Gladstone. Rockhampton 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 natural resources depends greatly on external markets. The greater portion of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The greater portion of imports is purchased in Australia, being chiefly goods manufactured in southern States. Information is given in the chapter on trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, minerals, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, maize, sorghum, pineapples, bananas, and tomatoes. Amongst minerals, lead and zinc have the greatest value. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are the chief items of oversea export, while sugar, fruit, and meat are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and large quantities of bananas are sent to other States.

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

THE STATE MINISTRY. (*As from 16th March, 1953.*)

Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

Minister for Transport.—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

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

Treasurer.—Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh.

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

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

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

Attorney-General.—Hon. William Power.

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

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

Secretary for Mines and Immigration.—Hon. Ernest Joseph Riordan.

THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

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

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

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

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

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

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona	Petrie Terrace ..	Power, Hon. W. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,164
Brisbane	Brisbane	Mann, Hon. J. H. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	9,717
Bulimba	Bulimba	Gardner, R. J. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	6½	13,161
Buranda	Buranda	Brown, R. K. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,341
Chermside	Chermside	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	23½	15,020
Clayfield	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	2	10,711
Coorparoo	Coorparoo	Hiley, T. A. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	2½	12,550
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	Brosnan, M. T. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,463
Ithaca	Rosalie	Eastment, L. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,616
Kedron	Gordon Park ..	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	9½	16,492
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	Turner, J. A. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,934
Kurilpa	West End	Moore, T. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,373
Merthyr	New Farm	Moore, Hon. W. M. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,340
Mount Coot-tha ..	Newmarket	Morris, K. J. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	88	14,041
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Dittmer, Dr. F. C. S. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	56	20,823
Norman	East Brisbane ..	Baxter, W. E. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	3	11,719
Nundah	Nundah	*Roberts, F. E. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	33	11,928
Sandgate	Sandgate	Robinson, H. F. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	19	15,522
Sherwood	Sherwood	Kerr, T. C. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	79	14,529
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,163
Toowong	Toowong	Munro, A. W. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	6	12,245
Windsor	Wooloowin	Rasey, T. W. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,734
Wynnum	Wynnum Central	Gunn, W. M. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	35	14,349
Yeronga	Moorooka	Noble, Dr. H. W. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	4½	12,545
Total Metropolitan ..			385	299,480

* Independent from 26th August, 1953.

State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At by-elections any person about to leave, or who has left, the electorate may vote before polling-day before an Electoral Registrar. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may vote by post or by attending before a Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar.

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

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

The table below shows the name and political party of each Member of the Legislative Assembly elected at the General Election held on 7th March, 1953, and particulars of the voting at that election.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953.

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.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
<i>(24 Electorates).</i>									
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,701	89.5	6,239	..	..	457	..	1,598 ^b	407	4.7
12,595	95.7	7,938	..	4,464	..	..	..	193	1.5
9,750	94.3	6,117	..	3,523	..	..	..	110	1.1
14,266	95.0	6,844	..	7,306	..	..	..	116	0.8
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,802	94.0	4,970	..	6,722	..	..	..	110	0.9
9,603	91.8	6,718	..	..	438	..	2,156 ^b	291	3.0
10,122	95.3	6,513	..	3,361	141	..	..	107	1.1
15,790	95.7	10,279	..	5,351	..	..	..	160	1.0
10,362	94.8	6,314	..	3,883	..	..	..	165	1.6
9,516	91.7	5,853	..	2,868	165	101	349 ^b	180	1.9
9,709	93.9	6,110	..	3,470	..	..	..	129	1.3
13,225	94.2	5,578	..	7,484	..	..	..	163	1.2
19,483	93.6	12,203	..	6,635	386	..	..	259	1.3
11,009	93.9	6,447	..	4,446	..	..	..	116	1.1
11,276	94.5	6,882	..	4,232	..	..	..	162	1.4
14,594	94.0	8,047	..	6,338	..	..	..	209	1.4
13,692	94.2	6,552	..	6,830	..	..	141 ^c	169	1.2
9,186	90.4	5,847	..	2,787	..	..	418 ^d	134	1.5
11,505	94.0	4,234	..	7,135	..	..	..	136	1.2
10,099	94.1	6,011	..	3,980	..	..	..	108	1.1
13,479	93.9	9,261	..	4,066	..	..	..	152	1.1
11,954	95.3	5,767	..	6,041	..	..	..	146	1.2
261,718	93.9	150,724	..	100,922	1,587	101	4,662	3,722	1.4

a Not contested.

b Social Credit.

c Liberal-Labour.

d Independent Labour

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny	Oakey	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. (<i>Country</i>) ..	3,140	9,386
Barambah	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (<i>Country</i>) ..	3,020	9,569
Bremer	Booval	Donald, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	29½	10,697
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Walsh, Hon. E. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	22½	10,571
Callide	Monto	Jones, V. E. (<i>Country</i>)	10,440	9,965
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	8,020	10,066
Condamine	Dalby	Diplock, L. F. (<i>Labour</i>)	11,085	10,837
Coorooora	Nambour	Low, D. A. (<i>Country</i>)	845	9,662
Cunningham	Pittsworth	Fletcher, A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	2,800	10,549
Darlington	Beaudesert	Plunkett, T. F. (<i>Country</i>)	1,085	10,814
Fassifern	Boonah	Müller, A. G. (<i>Country</i>)	1,830	9,380
Fitzroy	Allenstown	Clark, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	235	9,217
Ipswich	Ipswich	Marsden, I. (<i>Labour</i>)	5	9,693
Isis	Childers	Pizzey, J. C. A. (<i>Country</i>)	4,540	9,721
Keppel	Rockhampton	Cooper, V. J. N. (<i>Labour</i>)	5,010	11,147
Landsborough	Landsborough	Nicklin, G. F. R. (<i>Country</i>)	1,080	10,484
Lockyer	Laidley	Chalk, G. W. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)	1,250	9,703
Marodian	Goomeri	Heading, J. A. (<i>Country</i>)	4,245	9,194
Maryborough	Maryborough	† Farrell, D. (<i>Labour</i>)	140	10,164
Murrumba	Redcliffe	Nicholson, D. E. (<i>Country</i>)	960	12,383
Nash	Gympie	Kehoe, G. B. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,160	10,653
North Toowoomba	East Toowoomba	Wood, L. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	3½	9,840
Port Curtis	Gladstone	Burrows, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	4,235	9,736
Rockhampton	Rockhampton	Larcombe, J. (<i>Labour</i>)	2½	9,374
Somerset	Brassall	Skinner, A. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	2,075	9,539
Southport	Southport	Gaven, E. J. (<i>Country</i>)	350	10,938
Toowoomba	Toowoomba	Duggan, Hon. J. E. (<i>Labour</i>)	4	9,923
Warwick	Warwick	Madsen, O. O. (<i>Country</i>)	1,130	9,181
Total South-Eastern			68,742½	282,386
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin	Ayr	Coburn, A. (<i>Independent</i>)	1,470	7,890
Cairns	Cairns	Crowley, T. M. (<i>Labour</i>)	79	8,545
Cook	Cairns	Adair, H. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	54,250	8,783
Haughton	Townsville	McCarthy, C. G. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,395	8,153
Hinchinbrook	Ingham	Jesson, C. G. (<i>Labour</i>)	4,575	8,383
Mackay	Mackay	Graham, F. D. (<i>Labour</i>)	5	7,619
Mirani	Sarina	Evans, E. (<i>Country</i>)	2,220	7,964
Mourilyan	Innisfail	Byrne, P. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,310	7,755
Mulgrave	Gordonvale	English, C. B. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,330	7,928
Mundingburra	West Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>N. Q. Labour</i>)	1,065	8,840
Tablelands	Mareeba	Collins, Hon. H. H. (<i>Labour</i>)	36,820	8,603
Townsville	Townsville	Keyatta, G. (<i>Labour</i>)	3½	7,103
Whitsunday	Mackay	Roberts, L. H. S. (<i>Country</i>)	6,185	8,392
Total Northern			110,707½	105,958

† Deceased. At by-election, 28th November, 1953, H. J. Davies (*Labour*) elected.

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953—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.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
(28 Electorates).									
8,919	95-0	..	5,240	..	..	3,601	..	78	0-9
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,994	94-5	6,513	..	2,865	..	549	..	67	0-7
9,655	96-9	3,386	5,988	..	..	..	..	281	2-9
9,270	92-1	5,625	3,537	..	..	..	..	108	1-2
10,102	93-2	5,074	4,975	..	..	..	..	53	0-5
9,139	94-6	2,713	6,359	..	..	..	..	67	0-7
9,830	93-2	3,808	5,944	..	..	..	..	78	0-8
10,089	93-3	2,998	6,507	..	270	..	..	314	3-1
8,846	94-3	..	5,954	..	..	2,791	..	101	1-1
8,753	95-0	6,023	..	2,490	157	..	..	78	0-9
9,045	93-3	8,090	..	..	463	..	..	492	5-4
9,192	94-6	3,743	5,326	..	..	..	..	123	1-3
10,665	95-7	5,850	4,001	..	..	703	..	111	1-0
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,256	95-4	3,032	..	6,177	..	..	..	47	0-5
8,581	93-3	2,754	5,748	..	..	..	..	79	0-9
9,913	97-5	5,429	..	..	92	4,178	..	214	2-2
11,454	92-5	4,801	6,564	..	..	..	..	89	0-8
10,031	94-2	5,583	..	4,373 ^e	..	..	..	75	0-7
9,217	93-7	5,649	..	3,486	..	..	..	82	0-9
9,280	95-3	6,241	2,970 ^e	..	..	..	..	69	0-7
8,913	95-1	5,457	..	3,141	..	227	..	88	1-0
8,953	93-9	4,522	4,353	..	..	..	..	78	0-9
10,194	93-2	4,031	6,089	..	..	..	..	74	0-7
9,280	93-5	6,086	..	3,123	..	..	..	71	0-8
8,787	95-7	3,069	5,651	..	..	..	..	67	0-8
237,358	94-3	110,482	85,206	25,655	982	12,049	..	2,984	1-3
(13 Electorates).									
7,581	96-1	3,137	..	..	..	4,337	..	107	1-4
7,741	90-6	4,546	2,389	..	292	..	406 ^f	108	1-4
7,886	89-8	4,135	3,658	..	..	..	..	93	1-2
7,850	96-3	4,617	1,661	..	..	..	1,526 ^g	46	0-6
7,716	92-0	4,494	..	1,549	..	1,534	..	139	1-8
7,154	93-9	4,586	..	2,520	..	..	..	48	0-7
7,552	94-8	3,146	4,332	..	..	..	..	74	1-0
7,294	94-1	4,867	2,142	..	227	..	..	58	0-8
7,368	92-9	3,716	3,553	..	..	..	..	99	1-3
8,378	94-8	2,303	..	1,647	..	..	4,372 ^g	56	0-7
7,866	91-4	5,165	2,412	..	217	..	..	72	0-9
6,566	92-4	3,786	..	1,713	200	..	782 ^g	85	1-3
7,896	94-1	3,510	3,878	..	443	..	..	65	0-8
98,848	93-3	52,008	24,025	7,429	1,379	5,871	7,086	1,050	1-1

^a Not contested.

^e Joint Liberal-Country Party.

^f Independent Labour Protestant People's Party. ^g North Queensland Labour Party.

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	5,020
Barcoo	Blackall	Davis, E. W. (<i>Labour</i>)	56,380	4,790
Belyando	Emerald	Foley, Hon. T. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	48,920	4,842
Carpentaria	Cloncurry	Smith, A. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	98,040	5,918
Charters Towers	Charters Towers	Jones, Hon. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,305	4,509
Flinders	Hughenden	Riordan, Hon. E. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	70,390	4,693
Gregory	Longreach	Devries, Hon. G. H. (<i>Labour</i>)	91,140	4,562
Mackenzie	Clermont	Whyte, P. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	24,700	4,919
Roma	Roma	Dohring, A. (<i>Labour</i>)	12,180	5,293
Warrego	Charleville	Duffley, J. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	58,300	5,209
Total Western			490,665	49,755
Total for State			670,500	737,579

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1953 Election were as follows:—Labour, 42; Country, 13; Liberal, 7; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 8 Labour, 2 Country Party, and 1 Liberal were returned unopposed. Offices in the 1953-54 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker.—Hon. J. H. Mann.

Chairman of Committees.—J. Clark.

Temporary Chairmen of Committees.—F. D. Graham, G. Keyatta, J. C. A. Pizzey, H. B. Taylor, and J. A. Turner.

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

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 7TH MARCH, 1953—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.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
<i>(10 Electorates).</i>									
4,288	85.4	2,600	1,650	..	..	..	..	38	0.9
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,982	84.2	3,093	1,842	..	..	..	..	47	0.9
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,434	90.1	2,420	1,978	..	..	..	..	36	0.8
4,933	94.1	2,555	2,393	..	..	..	..	35	0.7
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18,687	88.4	10,668	7,863	..	..	..	..	156	0.8
616,611	93.8	323,882	117,094	134,006	3,948	18,021	11,748	7,912	1.3

a Not contested.

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

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 11th May, 1951.*)

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

Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. Sir A. W. Fadden, K.C.M.G. (Q.).

Vice-President of Executive Council; and Defence Production.—Rt. Hon. Sir Eric J. Harrison, K.C.V.O. (N.S.W.).

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

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

External Affairs.—Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (V.).

Defence.—Hon. Sir P. A. M. McBride, K.C.M.G. (S.A.).^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.).

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

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

Army.—Hon. J. Francis (Q.).

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

National Development.—Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M. (N.S.W.).

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

Supply.—Hon. H. Beale, Q.C. (N.S.W.).

Interior and Works.—Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.,
E.D. (V.).

Social Services.—Hon. A. G. Townley (T.).

Territories.—Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck (W.A.).

Navy and Air.—Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.).^b

^a Defence, Navy, and Air until 17th July, 1951.

^b Appointed 17th July, 1951.

Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament.—The following statements show the names and parties of Queensland members of the Commonwealth Parliament. As the General Election of 28th April, 1951, followed a dissolution of the Senate, ten Senators were elected, instead of five as at ordinary elections. To restore the rotation of Senators whereby half of those in each State are elected every three years for a six-year term, the Senate decided that the first five elected for each State in April, 1951, would sit until 30th June, 1956, and the others until 30th June, 1953. A Senate election, to replace the Senators due to retire on 30th June, 1953, was held on 9th May, 1953.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

Term—To 30th June, 1956.

Elected—28th April, 1951.

Benn, A. M. (*Labour*).

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

Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).

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

Rankin, A. J. M. (*Liberal*).

Term—To 30th June, 1959.

Elected—9th May, 1953.

Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).

Byrne, C. B. (*Labour*).

Kendall, R. (*Liberal*).

Maher, E. B. (*Country*).

Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*).

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General Election—28th April, 1951.

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. Sir A. W., K.C.M.G. (<i>Country</i>).
Maranoa	..	Brimblecombe, W. J. (<i>Country</i>).
Moreton	..	Francis, Hon. J. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Oxley	..	Cameron, Dr. D. A., O.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Wide Bay	..	Corser, B. H. (<i>Country</i>).

Central and Northern.

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

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last election for each House of the Commonwealth Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.	House of Representatives (Election of 28th April, 1951).	Senate (Election of 9th May, 1953).
Labour	257,099	299,268
Liberal	193,559	..
Country	149,118	..
Liberal-Country .. .. .	..	322,214
Democrat .. .. .	..	40,109
Communist	7,681	7,528
Non-party	19,521	..
Total Valid Votes	626,978	669,119
Informal	12,355	18,110
Total Votes Cast	639,333 ^a	687,229

^a One division uncontested.

Details of the voting at the 1951 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in *italics*, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
28TH APRIL, 1951.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Bowman <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	42,205	McColm, M. L. .. Lyons, M. G. .. Hanson, M. E. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	21,410 16,637 1,552
Brisbane <i>(Brisbane)</i>	38,038	Lawson, G. MacDonagh, D. .. Graham, A. L. ..	Labour .. Liberal .. Communist ..	18,588 13,883 2,225
Capricornia <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	34,407	Pearce, H. G. Gardner, H. S. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	17,073 15,848
Darling Downs <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	38,469	Swartz, R. W. C. ..	Liberal ..	a
Dawson <i>(Mackay)</i>	36,082	Davidson, C. W. .. Hyde, G. J. C. ..	Country .. Labour ..	19,058 14,773
Fisher <i>(Gympie)</i>	42,247	Adermann, C. F. .. Arnell, G. E. ..	Country .. Labour ..	29,417 10,952
Griffith <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	37,964	Berry, D. R. Thieme, W. . . .	Liberal .. Labour ..	19,019 16,373
Herbert <i>(Townsville)</i>	39,401	Edmonds, W. F. .. Jeffrey, D. D. .. Phelan, G. G. P. ..	Labour .. Country .. Communist ..	19,445 15,332 1,160
Kennedy <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	31,181	Riordan, W. J. F. .. Browne, S. U. ..	Labour .. Country ..	16,700 11,038
Leichhardt <i>(Cairns)</i>	37,936	Bruce, H. A. Gilmore, T. V. .. Anear, R. A. ..	Labour .. Country .. Communist ..	16,827 16,163 1,329
Lilley <i>(Albion, Bris.)</i>	42,594	Wight, B. M. Hadley, J. W. Collings, W. L. S. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Non-party ..	22,945 15,055 1,681
McPherson <i>(Southport)</i>	35,244	Fadden, A. W. Rosser, J. H.	Country .. Non-party ..	24,899 8,338
Maranoa <i>(Dalby)</i>	34,561	Brimblecombe, W. J. Dohring, A. . . . Russell, C. W. ..	Country .. Labour .. Non-party ..	10,316 11,989 9,502

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND.
28TH APRIL, 1951—continued.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Moreton .. (<i>Mt. Gravatt, Brisbane</i>)	48,477	Francis, J.	Liberal ..	27,146
		Mansfield, R. C. E.	Labour ..	17,661
		Yarrow, W. H. T. . . .	Communist ..	813
Oxley .. (<i>Ipswich</i>)	38,086	Cameron, D. A. . . .	Liberal ..	21,219
		Crilly, A. A.	Labour ..	14,648
		O'Connor, F. G. . . .	Communist ..	602
Petrie .. (<i>Albion, Bris.</i>)	45,090	Hulme, A. S.	Liberal ..	24,843
		Bredhauer, P. J. . . .	Labour ..	17,533
Ryan .. (<i>Toowong, Bris.</i>)	46,501	Drury, E. N.	Liberal ..	26,021
		Luton, B. F.	Labour ..	16,733
Wide Bay .. (<i>Maryborough</i>)	42,035	Corser, B. H.	Country ..	22,895
		Wallace, T. J.	Labour ..	17,337

^a Elected unopposed.

4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. J. Cahill (<i>Labour</i>) ..	February, 1953
Victoria ..	Hon. J. Cain (<i>Labour</i>) ..	December, 1952
Queensland ..	Hon. V. C. Gair (<i>Labour</i>) ..	March, 1953
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March, 1953
W. Australia ..	Hon. A. R. G. Hawke (<i>Labour</i>) ..	February, 1953
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 in the table on the next page. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

Particulars.		Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members^a—									
Upper House .. No.		60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House .. No.		123	94	65	75	39	50	30	476
Annual Salary^a—									
Upper House .. £		1750 ^b	500	1050 ^c	..	1188 ^c	1000 ^f	925 ^g	..
Lower House .. £		1750 ^b	1875	1050 ^c	1375 ^d	1188 ^c	1000 ^f	950 ^g	..
Total Cost—									
Executive .. £1,000		144	96	108	67	34	83	70	602
Parliament .. £1,000		1,710	412	299	231	182	212	87	3,133
Total £1,000		1,854	508	407	298	216	295	157	3,735
Cost per Head—									
Executive .. s. d.		0 4	0 7	0 11	1 1	0 11	2 10	4 8	1 5
Parliament .. s. d.		4 0	2 5	2 7	3 10	5 0	7 2	5 10	7 4
Total s. d.		4 4	3 0	3 6	4 11	5 11	10 0	10 6	8 9

^a At 31st October, 1952.

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

^c Subject to automatic cost of living adjustment amounting to £360 at 31st October, 1952. Plus £100 for non-metropolitan electorates.

^d Increased from 1st July, 1953, to £1,575, subject to adjustment in accordance with any variation of the equivalent Public Service Award classification. Plus marginal allowance of £100 for metropolitan electorates and ranging from £165 to £270 for non-metropolitan electorates.

^e Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

^f Subject to adjustment in accordance with variations of the State basic wage, amounting to £320 at 31st October, 1952. Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth, and reimbursement of expenses ranging from £200 per annum for metropolitan electorates to £400 per annum for north-western electorates.

^g Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate, and is subject to cost of living adjustment amounting to £327 12s. at 31st October, 1952.

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

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

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

Prior to separation, Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act* of

1858, but this Act was repealed in 1864. At that time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

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

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

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

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

(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 lists on pages 46 to 49, and the maps on pages 372 and 373, show the Local Authorities in each Division.

(h) *Development Regions*: In 1947, the State was divided into eighteen regions for developmental purposes. Each region consists of a group of Local Authority Areas which may be expected to share common economic and social interests. It is also intended that they shall form the basis for the decentralisation of government and semi-governmental administration and development. Further details of the individual regions are given on pages 135 and 136.

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,247,890 in 1952.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, and 1947. During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of Queensland increased by 16·8 per cent., which was more than in any other State. Increases in other States were:—New South Wales, 14·8 per cent.; Western Australia, 14·5; Tasmania, 13·0; Victoria, 12·9; and South Australia, 11·2. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century, and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions.

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

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

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

a Included with New South Wales.

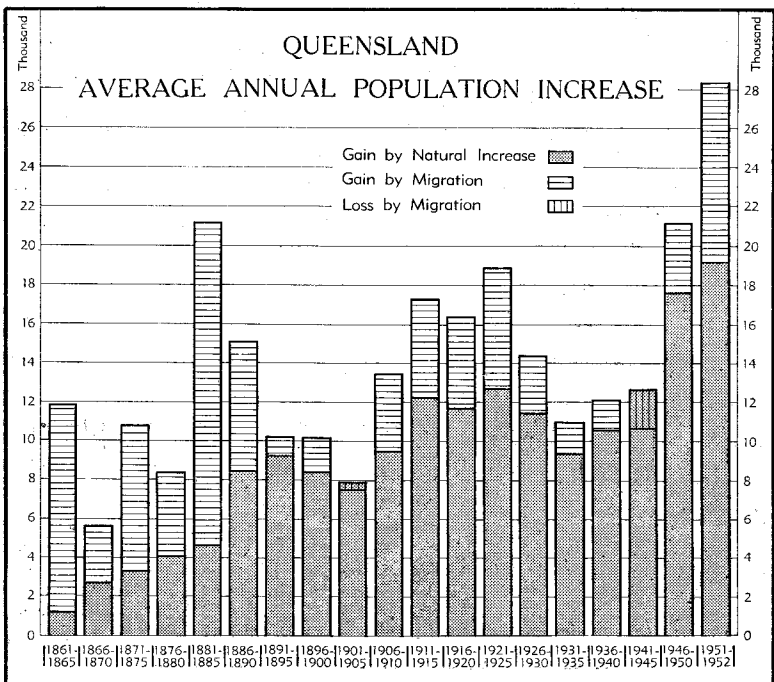
n Not available.

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

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1947.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
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
1950 ..	609,666	581,579	1,191,245	1,163,084	1,178,851
1951 ..	623,003	596,602	1,219,605	1,192,906	1,207,235
1952 ..	635,676	612,214	1,247,890	1,221,104	1,234,828



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

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

The following table shows for each State and Territory the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1951-52 and the calendar year 1952, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1952. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1952.	31st Dec., 1952.	Year Ended 30th June, 1952.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1952.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,388,437	3,421,768	3,355,988	3,390,474	101.7
Victoria ..	2,335,475	2,356,823	2,301,542	2,334,590	102.2
Queensland ..	1,238,425	1,247,890	1,221,104	1,234,823	104.1
South Australia ..	739,563	751,535	729,364	739,549	99.1
Western Australia ..	601,266	614,483	591,158	602,026	106.6
Tasmania ..	302,111	315,955	298,567	304,172	106.6
N. Territory ..	16,478	15,884	16,045	16,101	159.3
A. C. Territory ..	26,784	28,481	25,699	26,995	129.8
Australia ..	8,648,539	8,752,819	8,539,467	8,648,735	102.6

a Males per 100 females.

Masculinity.—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860, the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. However, Queensland still has an excess of about 4 males for every 100 females. Western Australia and Tasmania each have an excess of about 6½ males. In the other three States the sexes are more evenly divided. Tasmania's early surplus of males had disappeared by 1926 but has developed again in recent years, whereas in Queensland and Western Australia there has always been a generally decreasing excess of males.

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1951. The years have been combined to give details for five periods of six years, the first of which covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 War, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the 1939-1945 War years, and the fifth the post-war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia ^a	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933.						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland	62,128	10,520	72,648	11.30	1.91	13.21
S. Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
W. Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia ^a	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939. ^b						
N. S. Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria ..	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
S. Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
W. Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia ^a	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. ^b						
N. S. Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria ..	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
Queensland	79,789	-11,319	68,470	12.81	-1.82	10.99
S. Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
W. Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania ..	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia ^a	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1951. ^b						
N. S. Wales	236,660	188,886	425,546	12.88	10.28	23.16
Victoria ..	154,835	122,079	276,914	12.25	9.66	21.91
Queensland	106,778	27,608	134,386	15.72	4.06	19.78
S. Australia	59,090	39,542	98,632	14.79	9.90	24.69
W. Australia	51,146	49,276	100,422	16.32	15.72	32.04
Tasmania ..	27,813	28,713	56,526	16.85	17.39	34.24
Australia ^a	641,687	464,517	1,106,204	13.72	9.93	23.65

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

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

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

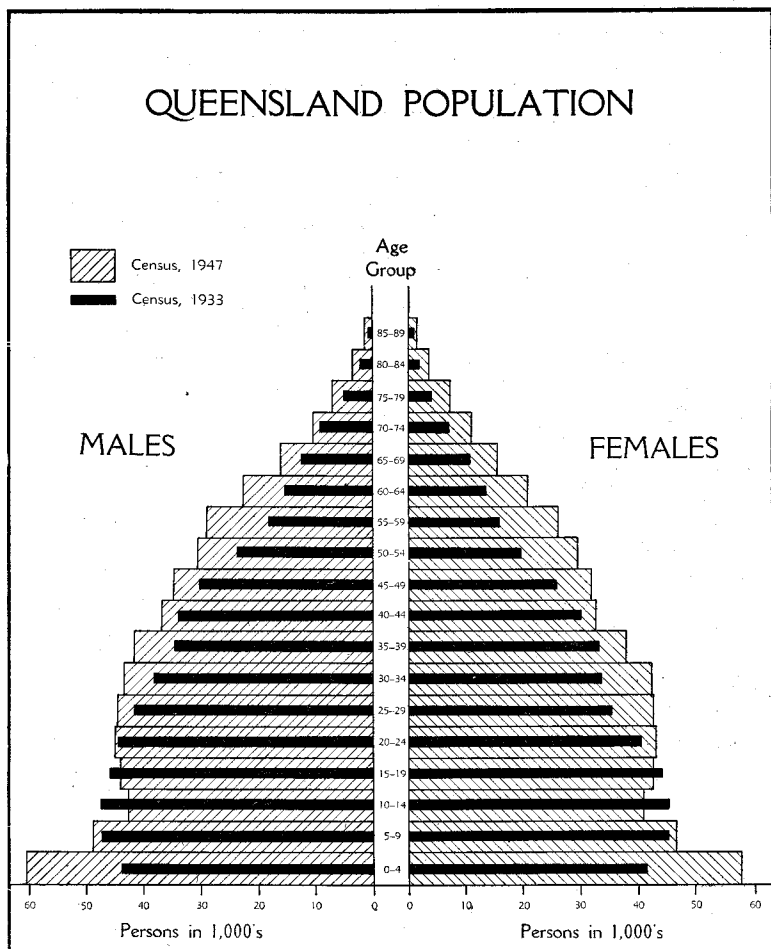
(i) *Natural Increase.*—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its level of the mid-1920s, the rate of natural increase recovered during the 1940s to reach, in the six years ended 1951, about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s, while the net reproduction rate (which is the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

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Age Group.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-4	20,150	19,492	39,642	60,600	58,282	118,882
5-9	14,717	14,084	28,801	48,840	46,579	95,419
10-14.. ..	12,730	12,489	25,219	42,469	41,030	83,499
15-19.. ..	14,185	15,287	29,472	44,029	42,735	86,764
20-29.. ..	32,434	34,378	66,812	89,484	85,934	175,418
30-39.. ..	29,979	31,495	61,474	85,472	80,693	166,165
40-49.. ..	24,758	26,522	51,280	71,776	64,731	136,507
50-59.. ..	22,209	24,508	46,717	59,491	55,496	114,987
60-69.. ..	14,161	16,126	30,287	38,620	36,207	74,827
70-79.. ..	6,391	8,376	14,767	17,645	18,273	35,918
80 & Over ..	1,993	2,683	4,676	5,294	5,583	10,877
Not Stated ..	1,395	1,488	2,883	3,751	3,401	7,152
Total	195,102	206,928	402,030	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 has been felt in the shortage of young people available for employment during recent years, and the smallness of the 10 to 14 years group is now aggravating this effect. 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.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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 ^a	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

^a Polynesia and at sea.

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK.

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.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christian—						
Church of England	69,117	73,197	142,314	199,661	188,960	388,621
Catholic ^a ..	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

^a 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 1940s, and low rates of the depression years of the early 1930s, 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.

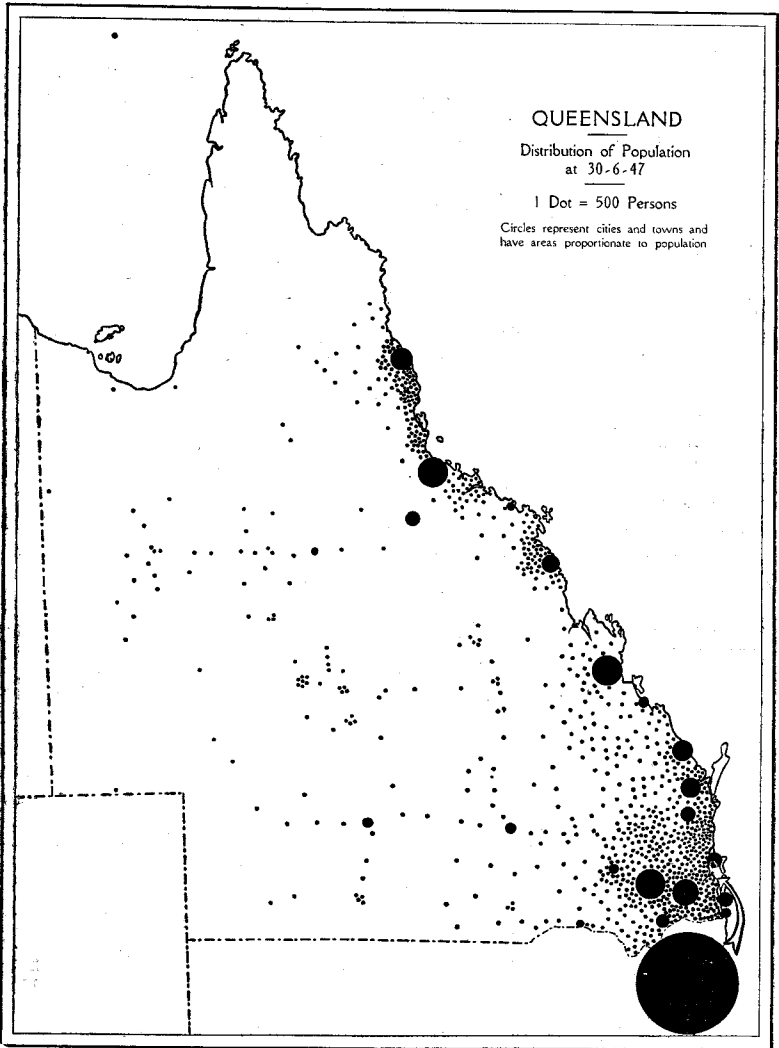
Conjugal Condition.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	47,597	46,065	93,662	151,909	145,891	297,800
Age 15 and Over	48,866	46,283	95,149	149,299	103,796	253,095
Total Never Married	96,463	92,348	188,811	301,208	249,687	550,895
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
<i>Percentages^a—</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
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

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

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

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, CENSUS, 1947.

Number of Dependent Children.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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 1952 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, 1952.
Moreton	425,744	550,015	625,707 ^b
Maryborough	104,946	112,351	121,677
Downs	104,281	113,917	128,156 ^b
Roma	16,735	15,590	16,440
South Western	12,303	11,593	12,337
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>664,009</i>	<i>803,466</i>	<i>904,317</i>
Rockhampton	70,611	78,794	86,578
Central Western	23,112	20,780	21,958
Far Western	5,491	4,919	5,140
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>99,214</i>	<i>104,493</i>	<i>113,676</i>
Mackay	32,656	37,402	41,028
Townsville	59,510	66,967	72,470
Cairns	72,421	73,726	80,484
Peninsula ^a	3,129	5,340	5,233
North Western	16,595	15,021	17,620
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>184,311</i>	<i>198,456</i>	<i>216,835</i>
Total Queensland ..	947,534	1,106,415	1,234,828

^a See comment preceding table.

^b 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, 1952. Inter-censal 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 1952 of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30th June, 1952. 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, 1952.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1952.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,102	206,928	402,030	464,000
IPSWICH ..	45½	n	n	n	16,381	16,013	32,394	35,900
REDCLIFFE ..	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,254	4,617	8,871	11,300
SOUTH COAST ..	49½	n	n	n	6,729	7,159	13,888	17,100
Albert ..	521	n	n	n	3,973	3,288	7,261	7,930
Beaudesert ..	1,151	n	n	n	4,747	4,221	8,968	9,660
Boonah ..	582	n	n	n	3,243	2,996	6,239	6,600
Caboolture ..	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,074	2,642	5,716	6,380
Esk ..	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,328	7,137	7,600
Gatton ..	617	n	n	n	3,511	2,908	6,419	7,100
Kilcoy ..	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,332	1,169	2,551	2,750
Laidley ..	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,486	2,269	4,755	4,990
Landsborough ..	430½	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,434	3,026	6,460	7,130
Maroochy ..	448½	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,823	7,191	15,014	16,630
Moreton ..	694	n	n	n	4,689	3,982	8,671	9,020
Pine ..	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,591	2,224	4,815	5,190
Redland ..	135	n	n	n	2,729	2,482	5,211	6,400
<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>625,680</i>

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	17	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,733	8,193	15,926	18,500
GYMPIE ..	7	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,966	4,447	8,413	9,200
MARYBOROUGH ..	9½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,963	7,432	14,395	17,000
Biggenden ..	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179	2,220
Burrum ..	1,523	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,518	4,124	8,642	8,500
Eidsvold ..	1,880	831	644	1,475	704	609	1,313	1,310
Gayndah ..	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407	3,500
Gooburrum ..	483	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,018	1,807	3,825	3,870
Isis ..	679	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639	4,000
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,299	1,842	4,141	4,100
Kingaroy ..	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,272	3,791	8,063	9,100
Kolan ..	1,020	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,358	1,144	2,502	2,770
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	4,260
Nanango ..	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,286	1,898	4,184	4,600

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1952.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1952.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Noosa	331	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925	6,470
Perry	920	428	367	795	329	299	628	610
Tiaro	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,464	1,202	2,666	2,600
Widgee	1,129	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,282	3,552	7,834	8,000
Wondai	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,481	2,145	4,626	4,900
Woocoo	600	440	337	777	412	338	750	800
Woongarra ..	249½	1,805	1,482	3,287	1,748	1,557	3,305	3,500
<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>121,910</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,785	18,409	35,194	40,000
WARWICK	11	3,106	3,558	6,664	3,408	3,721	7,129	8,250
DALBY	5½	1,484	1,483	2,967	2,233	2,152	4,385	5,200
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,248	1,219	2,467	2,950
Allora	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,204	1,013	2,217	2,330
Cambooya	243	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,072	887	1,959	2,100
Chinchilla	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,810	2,393	5,203	5,800
Clifton	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768	3,050
Crow's Nest	641	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,143	1,893	4,036	4,250
Glengallan	673½	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,881	2,388	5,269	5,300
Inglewood	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,247	1,810	4,057	4,200
Jondaryan	746	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,773	2,484	5,257	5,700
Millmerran	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,647	1,365	3,012	3,390
Murilla	2,290	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,148	2,493	2,800
Pittsworth	420	1,931	1,613	3,544	1,927	1,672	3,599	4,010
Rosalie	850	3,926	3,169	7,095	3,646	3,070	6,716	7,200
Rosenthal	767½	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975	1,950
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,955	3,464	7,419	7,950
Tara	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,301	977	2,278	2,550
Waggamba	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,542	1,048	2,590	2,860
Wambo	2,220	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,730	6,046	6,570
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,872</i>	<i>54,412</i>	<i>49,250</i>	<i>103,662</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>128,410</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,943	1,951	3,894	4,080
Balonne	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,264	1,776	4,040	4,350
Bendemere	1,545	812	711	1,523	834	692	1,526	1,590
Booringa	10,800	1,755	1,435	3,190	1,407	1,194	2,601	2,720
Bungil	5,060	1,535	1,122	2,657	1,190	927	2,117	2,240
Warroo	5,330	869	572	1,441	821	564	1,385	1,490
<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>16,470</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,637	1,568	3,205	1,771	1,689	3,460	3,900
Bulloo	28,500	401	213	614	392	155	547	410
Murweh	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,442	1,028	2,470	2,650
Paroo	18,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,802	1,363	3,165	3,320
Quilpie	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,226	705	1,931	2,080
<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>12,360</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1952.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1952.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.</i>								
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>								
ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,114	17,874	34,988	38,500
GLADSTONE ..	13½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,686	2,558	5,244	6,500
Banana	6,110	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,342	3,274	7,616	8,530
Broadsound ..	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415	1,400
Calliope	2,434	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,130	1,671	3,801	3,900
Duaringa	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790	2,040
Fitzroy	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	6,940
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,014	770	1,784	1,880
Monto	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,255	2,015	4,270	4,830
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,558	2,396	4,954	5,450
Taroom	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,072	849	1,921	2,150
Theodore ^a .. .	60	397	279	676	296	234	530	620
<i>Total R'hampton</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>86,640</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>								
Aramac	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	932	660	1,592	1,750
Barcaldine .. .	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,115	1,032	2,147	2,250
Bahinia	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	655	1,456	1,500
Belyando	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,685	1,382	3,067	3,300
Blackall	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,403	1,085	2,488	2,620
Emerald	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,312	1,019	2,331	2,500
Ilfracombe .. .	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450	500
Jericho	8,410	907	707	1,614	837	642	1,479	1,530
Longreach .. .	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,298	1,839	4,137	4,300
Peak Downs ..	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716	820
Tambo	3,930	551	397	948	528	354	882	930
<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>22,000</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>								
Barcoo	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835	850
Boulia	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676	780
Diamantina .. .	36,800	155	59	214	185	49	234	180
Isisford	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657	690
Winton	20,930	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,499	1,010	2,509	2,650
<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>5,150</i>
<i>NORTH QUEENSLAND.</i>								
<i>Mackay Division.</i>								
MACKAY	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,694	6,792	13,486	14,900
Mirani	825	2,486	1,926	4,412	2,503	2,064	4,567	4,900
Nebo	3,830	239	155	394	337	197	534	560
Pioneer	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,291	5,315	11,606	12,970
Proserpine .. .	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,955	1,662	3,617	3,950
Sarina	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,763	1,505	3,268	3,600
<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>40,880</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1952.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1952.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	23	3,335	3,643	6,978	3,673	3,888	7,561	7,650
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	12,895	12,981	25,876	17,464	16,645	34,109	37,700
BOWEN	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,745	1,581	3,276	3,660
Ayr	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,753	5,709	12,462	13,950
Dalrymple ..	27,620	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,470	841	2,311	2,350
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	4,850
<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>72,610</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,579	8,065	16,644	19,000
Atherton	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,372	1,963	4,335	4,750
Cardwell	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,503	1,843	4,346	4,600
Douglas	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,381	1,112	2,493	2,600
Eacham	444	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,059	1,681	3,740	4,000
Herberton	2,481	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,700	1,498	3,198	3,470
Hinchinbrook ..	1,210	6,084	4,095	10,179	5,157	4,055	9,212	9,900
Johnstone	585	8,167	4,610	12,777	6,950	5,315	12,265	13,400
Mareeba	20,430	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,586	2,726	6,312	7,200
Mulgrave	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,778	4,707	10,485	11,220
<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>80,140</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	488	1,041	513	431	944	1,150
Cook	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	681	458	1,139	1,250
<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>2,400</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	982	841	1,823	959	786	1,745	1,950
Barkly Tableland	15,160	487	260	747	255	125	380	380
Burke	17,270	209	146	355	152	98	250	220
Carpentaria ..	25,850	418	278	696	400	210	610	600
Cloncurry	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,824	2,443	6,267	8,540
Croydon	10,960	179	139	318	92	75	167	140
Etheridge	15,280	714	371	1,085	536	324	860	800
Flinders	16,630	1,023	580	1,603	1,048	517	1,565	1,630
McKinlay	15,860	1,203	606	1,899	1,076	557	1,633	1,710
Wyangarie	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	840	638	1,478	1,650
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,346</i>	<i>10,133</i>	<i>6,353</i>	<i>16,486</i>	<i>9,132</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>14,955</i>	<i>17,620</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>								
Not Incorporated	1,088	1,138	424	1,562	2,298	2,273	4,571	4,000
Migratory .. ..	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,708	179	1,887	2,155
<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>1,238,425</i>

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

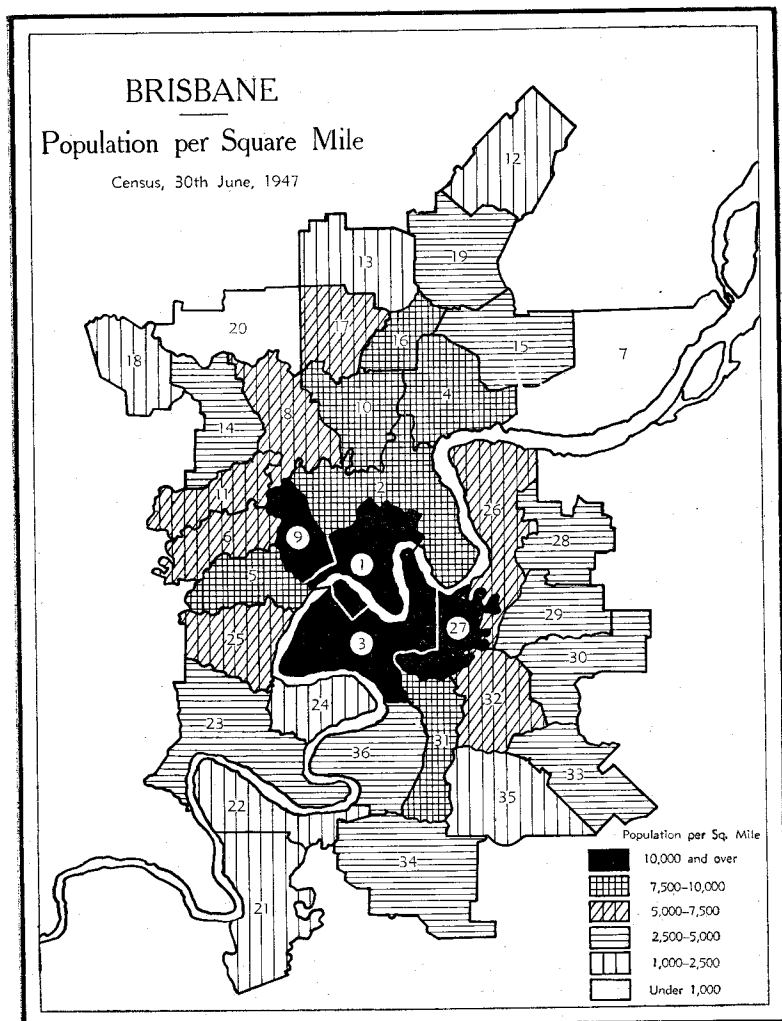
n Not available.

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	1,039	Southport ..	4,218	8,430
Gladstone ..	3,039	5,244	Stanthorpe ..	2,158	2,380
Goodna	1,042	1,159	Tewantin ..	541	846
Goondiwindi ..	1,931	2,467	Texas	756	858
Gordonvale ..	2,086	2,239	Thursday Island	1,041	944
Gympie	7,749	8,413	Toogoolawah ..	932	797
Halifax	524	755	Toowoomba ..	26,423	35,194 ^a
Herberton ..	869	900	Townsville ..	25,876	34,109
Home Hill ..	2,215	2,198	Tully	2,688	2,068
Howard	962	1,042	Urangan	220	761
Hughenden ..	1,823	1,745	Wallangarra ..	387	768
Ingham	2,687	3,036	Warwick	6,664	7,129
Inglewood ..	631	800	Winton	1,551	1,351
Innisfail ..	4,164	4,506	Wondai	975	973
Ipswich	22,498	32,394 ^a	Woombye ..	762	816
Kilcoy	862	1,014	Yeppoon	1,598	2,115
Killarney ..	825	846			

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

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



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

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<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.	Total.	
<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 ^a	195,102	206,928	402,030	1,072

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

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

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861	6,051	20.1	1943	370,460
1871	25,916	21.6	1944	384,040
1881	47,172	22.1	1945	393,580
1891	101,554	25.8	1946	399,530
1901	119,428	24.0	1947	404,640
			1948	414,500
1911	139,480	23.0	1949	429,530
1921	209,946	27.8	1950	444,650
1933	299,748	31.6	1951	453,660
1947	402,030	36.4	1952	469,000

3. BIRTHS.

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

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

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

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

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

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1952.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1951.	1952.
Metropolitan	5,610	5,304	10,914	23.0	23.6
Moreton <i>b</i>	1,996	1,859	3,855	23.4	23.7
Maryborough	1,669	1,578	3,247	25.5	26.7
Downs	1,794	1,644	3,438	26.6	26.8
Roma	262	272	534	30.9	32.5
South Western	209	193	402	33.0	32.6
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,540</i>	<i>10,850</i>	<i>22,390</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>24.8</i>
Rockhampton	1,098	999	2,097	24.6	24.2
Central Western	283	308	591	26.2	26.9
Far Western	60	56	116	20.5	22.6
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,441</i>	<i>1,363</i>	<i>2,804</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Mackay	507	495	1,002	24.4	24.4
Townsville	905	862	1,767	25.0	24.4
Cairns	1,132	1,095	2,227	26.2	27.7
Peninsula	118	116	234	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western	272	257	529	28.1	30.0
<i>Total North</i>	<i>2,934</i>	<i>2,825</i>	<i>5,759</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Total Queensland ..	15,915	15,038	30,953	24.6	25.1

a Births per 1,000 mean population.

b Excluding Metropolitan.

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

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

In 1952 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.69, and the net rate was 1.59. The net rate of 1.59 means that the number of female births in 1952 was 59 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers.

Crude birth rates and gross and net reproduction rates for Queensland are shown in the following table, compared with similar figures for Australia calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1901	28.5	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39
1911	27.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42
1921	26.7	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31
1931	19.3	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.03
1934	18.2	16.4	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	0.94
1939	20.0	17.6	1.28	1.08	1.16	1.00
1942	20.4	19.0	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.07
1947	25.7	24.1	1.64	1.49	1.54	1.36
1948	24.8	23.1	1.60	1.45	1.51	1.33
1949	24.2	22.9	1.57	1.46	1.49	1.33
1950	24.6	23.3	1.61	1.49	1.52	1.42
1951	24.6	22.9	1.64	1.49	1.55	1.41
1952	25.1	23.3	1.69	1.55	1.59	1.47

n Not available.

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

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. Of the first births in 1952, 2,787, or 29.14 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 1952, 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, 1952.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.						
		Ex-nuptial.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.								
Under 20	1,149	..	937	188	21	3	..	..
20-24 ..	4,552	..	2,050	1,626	544	232	63	37
25-29 ..	2,481	..	678	706	385	265	193	254
30-34 ..	932	..	212	207	122	82	68	241
35-39 ..	364	..	81	88	54	32	15	94
40 & over	86	..	12	16	14	9	4	31
Total	9,564	..	3,970	2,831	1,140	623	343	657

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,704	320	943	288	123	27	2	1
20-24 ..	9,071	474	2,077	2,021	1,686	1,301	855	657
25-29 ..	9,431	326	684	843	939	1,142	1,308	4,189
30-34 ..	6,273	242	214	246	296	317	417	4,541
35-39 ..	3,451	157	83	98	102	107	106	2,798
40 & over	1,023	61	12	20	26	22	18	864
Total	30,953	1,580	4,013	3,516	3,172	2,916	2,706	13,050

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1952 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS^a, QUEENSLAND, 1952.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. <i>b</i>	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue of Marriage.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years..	16,180	25,645	1.58	8,907	5,450	1,612	196	15	..
5 yrs. & under 10	7,718	23,717	3.07	517	1,973	2,777	1,672	588	191
10 yrs. & under 15	3,635	15,471	4.26	118	339	870	916	623	769
15 yrs. & under 20	1,218	6,999	5.75	20	57	145	177	207	612
20 yrs. & under 25	279	2,079	7.45	2	5	11	26	33	202
25 yrs. & over	29	247	8.52	..	..	1	3	3	22
Total ..	29,059	74,158	2.55	9,564	7,824	5,416	2,990	1,469	1,796

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

^b These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue of marriage" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1952.

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 1952, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 105·74; Victoria, 104·59; Queensland, 105·83; South Australia, 104·55; Western Australia, 103·15; and Tasmania, 108·87. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1952 was 1,580, the percentage of the total births being 5·10. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1952 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5·10; Western Australia, 4·11; New South Wales, 3·99; Tasmania, 3·65; Victoria, 3·36; and South Australia, 2·78. 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 1952 was 285. During the five years ended 1952 there were 1,392 legitimations, equivalent to 18·7 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1952 there were 347 pairs of twins born, 117 being twin males, 103 twin females, 126 one of each sex, and in one case the sex of the twins was not determined. Twin births included 31 still born children, consisting of 13 males, 16 females, and 2 of unstated sex. Two of the male still births made up 1 set of male twins, 10 were paired with live males, and 1 with a live female. Ten of the female still births made up 5 sets of female twins, 4 were paired with live females, and 2 with live males. There was one case of still born twins of unstated sex. There were also 3 sets of triplets, comprising 6 males and 3 females, all live born.

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

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

4. MARRIAGES.

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

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

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1943	9,979	9.53
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1944	11,325	10.67
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1945	9,905	9.20
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1946	11,666	10.70
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1947	10,999	9.95
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1948	10,125	9.01
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1949	10,234	8.92
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.14	1950	10,304	8.74
1941-1950 ..	10,614	9.73	1951	10,814	8.96
			1952	10,056	8.14

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 1952. Of the 10,056 marriages celebrated, 681 bridegrooms and 3,231 brides were minors. One bride was aged 13 years, 2 were 14 years and 41 were 15 years, while 4 bridegrooms were aged 16 years and 27 were 17 years. Two bridegrooms were 83 years of age, while the oldest bride was 80 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1952, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	303	2,184	..	..	..	..	303	2,184
20-24 ..	4,222	4,587	2	13	4	31	4,228	4,631
25-29 ..	2,733	1,389	14	34	54	135	2,801	1,558
30-34 ..	956	443	21	53	95	127	1,072	623
35-39 ..	454	209	58	72	107	118	619	399
40-44 ..	201	102	43	57	115	71	359	230
45-49 ..	122	57	44	53	55	36	221	146
50-54 ..	54	31	53	59	45	31	152	121
55-59 ..	27	14	54	43	32	11	113	68
60 and Over	21	14	146	78	21	4	188	96
Total ..	9,093	9,030	435	462	528	564	10,056	10,056

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. Among persons who had never been married before, the war and post-war years have seen a definite trend towards marriage at an earlier age, the decrease in average marriage age between 1939 and 1952 being about 15 months for single men and 11 months for single women. Widowers married in 1952 were on the average 5 years older than those married in 1939. While the average age of widows married decreased by 3½ years during the last war, in 1952 it was 19 months above the 1939 level. The average ages of divorced persons of both sexes remarried fell substantially in the later war years, but have since risen again.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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
1950 ..	27.10	23.66	52.31	45.23	39.30	34.91	28.97	25.43
1951 ..	27.04	23.73	51.56	44.93	40.31	35.08	28.82	25.37
1952 ..	26.81	23.52	52.83	46.24	41.14	35.77	28.69	25.25

Religious Denominations.—The 10,056 marriages in 1952 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,722; Roman Catholic, 2,388; Presbyterian, 1,982; Methodist, 1,661; Lutheran, 214; Baptist, 191; Congregational, 125; other religious denominations, 385; civil officers, 388.

5. DEATHS.

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

There were 11,171 deaths registered in Queensland during 1952. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

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

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1952.^a

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Rate of Infantile Mortality. <i>c</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,607	2,010	4,617	259	10·0	24
Moreton ^d	847	544	1,391	102	8·6	26
Maryborough	561	424	985	75	8·1	23
Downs	669	504	1,173	92	9·2	27
Roma	83	62	145	22	8·8	41
South Western	84	34	118	16	9·6	40
<i>Total South</i>	<i>4,851</i>	<i>3,573</i>	<i>8,429</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>9·3</i>	<i>25</i>
Rockhampton	448	294	742	52	8·6	25
Central Western	106	71	177	21	8·1	36
Far Western	27	10	37	4	7·2	34
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>8·4</i>	<i>27</i>
Mackay	159	103	262	20	6·4	20
Townsville	440	225	665	32	9·2	18
Cairns	396	215	611	40	7·6	18
Peninsula	44	43	87	16	<i>e</i>	68
North Western	117	44	161	21	9·1	40
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,156</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>1,786</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>8·2</i>	<i>22</i>
Total Queensland	6,588	4,583	11,171	772	9·0	25

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

^b Deaths per 1,000 total population.

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

^d Excluding Metropolitan.

^e Not significant.

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1952.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1861-1870 <i>c</i> ..	16·53	17·08	19·56	15·15	15·03	14·77	16·65
1871-1880 <i>c</i> ..	15·56	15·42	18·09	15·24	15·01	16·06	15·71
1881-1890 <i>c</i> ..	14·84	15·43	17·54	13·53	16·30	15·63	15·27
1891-1900 <i>c</i> ..	12·41	13·79	12·63	12·05	15·94	12·95	13·04
1901-1910 <i>c</i> ..	10·68	12·38	10·64	10·56	11·80	10·78	11·25
1911-1920 <i>c</i> ..	10·52	11·44	10·65	10·51	9·89	10·11	10·75
1921-1930 <i>c</i> ..	9·26	9·82	9·19	9·14	9·04	9·57	9·40
1931-1940 <i>c</i> ..	9·06	10·04	8·85	9·03	9·02	9·77	9·31
1941-1950 <i>c</i> ..	9·70	10·51	9·21	10·05	9·55	9·74	9·85
1948	10·04	10·44	9·31	10·25	9·10	9·55	9·96
1949	9·43	10·28	8·85	9·45	8·99	8·76	9·51
1950	9·60	10·14	8·82	9·63	9·05	8·74	9·55
1951	9·62	10·33	9·20	9·98	9·09	8·76	9·70
1952	9·45	9·99	9·05	9·53	8·65	8·48	9·43

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

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^c Averages of annual rates.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 772 deaths of infants under one year of age in Queensland in 1952, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 24.9. The number of infant deaths of males was 443, and of females 329, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 27.8 and 21.9 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 20.2 for males, 15.7 for females, and 18.0 for both sexes, the numbers of such deaths being 322 males and 236 females.

As shown in the next table, the infantile mortality rate for the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for the sub-tropical area, but in 1948 and 1952 the tropical rate was the lower.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Tropical	27.0	30.2	27.0	26.8	23.2
Sub-tropical	28.3	23.1	24.1	25.3	25.5
Whole State	28.0	24.7	24.8	25.7	24.9

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

In 1952, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 23.7; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 21.0; and for tropical cities, 20.7.

Main causes of infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1952 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1952.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations	98	27	125
Immaturity	146	47	193
Birth Injuries	88	25	113
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	67	14	81
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	76	23	99
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	19	9	28
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	25	2	27
Other	83	23	106
Total	602	170	772

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

Masculinity (males per 100 females) is higher for still births than for all births. During the five years 1948 to 1952, masculinity of all births (live and still) averaged 106, compared with masculinities of 122 for still births and 133 for infantile deaths.

STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total. a	Masculinity. b	Still Births.	Deaths under 1 Mth.	Deaths 1 Mth. to 12 Mths.	Total.
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	112	20.5	17.0	7.2	44.7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20.5	18.1	6.1	44.7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21.5	17.9	7.3	46.7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18.9	17.7	6.8	43.4

a Including still births of unstated sex.

b Males per 100 females.

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1952.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. b
1901-1905 c ..	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 c ..	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 c ..	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 c ..	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 c ..	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 c ..	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 c ..	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 c ..	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 c ..	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 c ..	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1948	30.30	23.93	27.96	29.74	25.60	27.65	27.77
1949	27.29	21.89	24.72	27.68	25.98	23.91	25.26
1950	27.06	20.09	24.77	24.04	27.13	23.75	24.49
1951	26.29	22.61	25.66	24.51	23.73	26.64	25.24
1952	24.50	22.29	24.94	23.09	24.91	21.73	23.79

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

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

c Average of five annual rates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. ^a		Maternal Mortality Rate. ^b	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1911 ..	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 ..	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 ..	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 ..	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1948 ..	27,858	177,976	41	250	1.47	1.40
1949 ..	27,748	181,261	40	220	1.44	1.21
1950 ..	29,028	190,591	42	208	1.45	1.09
1951 ..	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1952 ..	30,953	201,650	32	190	1.03	0.94

^a Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

^b Rate per 1,000 live births.

Expectation of Life.—In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infantile mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
Queensland—Male	1946-48	65.5	66.6	58.5	49.2	40.1	31.1	22.7	15.4
Queensland—Female	1946-48	70.2	71.0	62.8	53.2	43.9	34.9	26.3	18.3
Canada	1947	67.1	69.3	61.3	51.9	42.8	33.7	25.1	17.4
England and Wales	1950	68.8	69.9	61.5	51.9	42.5	33.2	24.4	16.6
France	1946-49	64.6	67.8	60.0	50.6	41.6	32.8	24.3	16.7
Germany (Berlin)	1947	55.5	61.4	53.7	45.1	37.6	29.3	21.4	14.2
Ireland	1940-42	60.0	63.7	56.6	47.6	39.4	31.1	23.0	15.8
Japan	1949-50	57.9	60.7	54.8	45.8	38.3	30.4	22.5	15.2
New Zealand ..	1934-38	67.0	68.2	60.3	51.0	42.0	33.0	24.6	16.8
Norway	1945-48	69.7	71.0	63.1	53.7	44.9	36.0	27.2	19.1
Scotland	1951.	66.2	67.8	59.5	49.9	40.6	31.5	22.9	15.4
Thailand	1947-48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A. ^a	1949	68.7	69.7	61.3	51.7	42.3	33.1	24.5	16.9

^a White population only.

6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far-Western, Peninsula, and North-Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 66 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 ten years 1943 to 1952, 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. 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 and Central-Western districts, and for both sexes in Roma, South-Western, and Cairns districts.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1948 TO 1952.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.									
	1948.		1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	131	88	121	83	125	80	129	84	126	79
Ipswich ..	124	77	121	81	128	91	120	97	148	86
Bundaberg ..	129	97	145	85	124	97	137	81	107	86
Gympie ..	186	81	163	74	123	121	151	98	158	109
Maryborough..	148	99	103	103	112	75	136	75	132	97
Toowoomba ..	115	85	117	84	118	83	110	92	114	102
Warwick ..	123	81	120	74	112	82	142	77	125	77
Rockhampton	121	82	134	84	153	88	131	91	143	91
Mackay ..	128	80	119	64	160	87	131	85	115	73
Charters Towers	249	99	187	83	157	69	167	84	257	93
Townsville ..	104	77	123	83	123	77	137	80	122	69
Cairns ..	144	90	157	86	135	104	121	77	125	85
All Urban ^a	131	87	124	83	127	82	129	85	129	82
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	96	72	97	77	106	71	99	69	102	71
Maryborough..	94	72	97	74	94	76	90	64	92	73
Downs ..	92	69	95	83	103	81	107	75	115	78
Roma ..	117	56	109	83	157	65	128	92	114	106
South Western	123	81	154	77	140	122	114	118	147	96
Rockhampton	91	67	102	92	94	68	91	68	99	68
Central Western	110	83	118	81	110	95	121	86	99	94
Far Western ..	109	46	100	97	113	79	77	77	104	76
Mackay ..	91	64	105	70	92	63	86	51	79	75
Townsville ..	104	69	112	68	106	87	112	97	95	70
Cairns ..	105	84	127	83	124	92	126	89	113	87
Peninsula, N.W.	158	159	200	174	127	154	125	119	160	161
All Rural ^a	101	74	109	85	111	80	104	75	106	79
Whole State	118	83	118	84	120	81	118	82	119	81

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

Infantile Mortality.—These rates, which are shown* in the table on page 67, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. The average rate for the tropical cities used to be higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but since 1945 it has often been as low as the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities. The rural rates are lowest in the closely settled districts, where they are usually at least as low as the average for the urban areas.

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. The 1952 rate of 1.59 means that

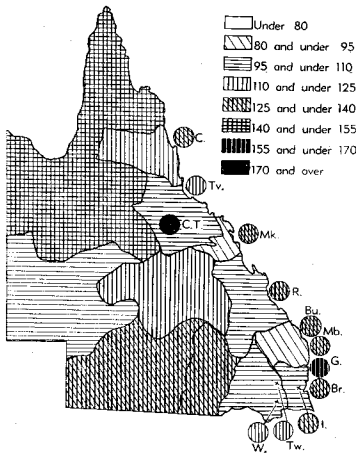
current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 59 per cent. larger than the present generation.

The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although the rates for the cities of Warwick, Cairns, and Gympie during the last five years have not been much below the rural average. The districts still being developed tend to show the highest rates.

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

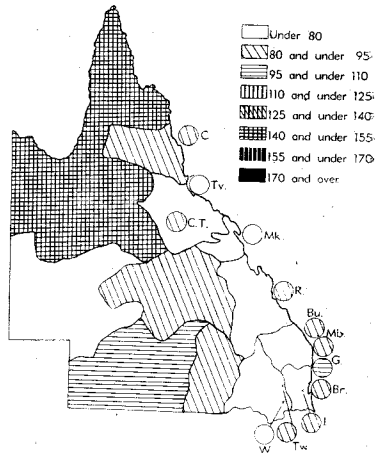
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1948-1952



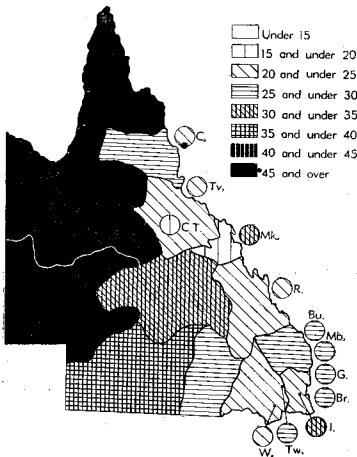
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1948-1952



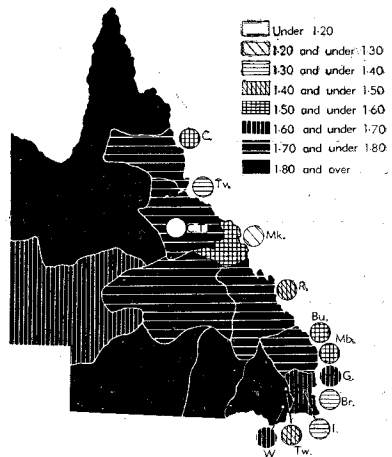
INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1948-1952



NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1948-1952



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

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1948 TO 1952.

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>					Net Reproduction Rate.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	30	21	23	27	24	1.33	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.38
Ipswich ..	40	35	26	27	22	1.25	1.12	1.37	1.54	1.41
Bundaberg ..	43	23	30	29	19	1.42	1.42	1.54	1.60	1.74
Gympie ..	41	17	30	8	33	1.67	1.69	1.62	1.73	1.66
Maryborough..	46	32	20	19	12	1.43	1.38	1.45	1.50	1.74
Toowoomba ..	39	21	27	19	22	1.55	1.41	1.46	1.46	1.54
Warwick ..	14	16	41	21	26	1.76	1.61	1.65	1.53	1.80
Rockhampton	17	22	25	25	27	1.36	1.36	1.44	1.48	1.45
Mackay ..	42	30	26	29	25	1.32	1.18	1.32	1.31	1.20
Charters Towers	37	15	16	22	8	1.20	1.22	1.17	1.24	1.15
Townsville ..	19	29	20	32	17	1.27	1.36	1.34	1.52	1.39
Cairns ..	16	21	23	24	16	1.55	1.49	1.60	1.52	1.66
All Urban <i>a</i>	30	23	24	26	23	1.36	1.32	1.37	1.39	1.42
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	23	20	20	21	28	1.62	1.57	1.61	1.59	1.69
Maryborough..	23	26	27	29	26	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.74	1.81
Downs ..	22	22	24	20	29	1.82	1.91	1.92	1.94	1.93
Roma ..	19	24	32	30	41	1.77	1.97	2.21	2.12	2.25
South Western	27	42	30	45	40	1.74	2.14	2.16	2.38	2.35
Rockhampton	24	25	26	19	23	1.79	1.62	1.73	1.75	1.75
Central Western	28	33	24	30	36	1.69	1.74	1.57	1.83	1.90
Far Western ..	45	76	59	39	34	1.76	1.27	1.66	1.66	1.82
Mackay ..	16	22	18	11	18	1.60	1.73	1.65	1.72	1.25
Townsville ..	23	18	13	29	21	1.77	1.62	1.65	1.82	2.00
Cairns ..	27	31	34	28	19	1.68	1.74	1.84	1.80	1.92
Peninsula, N.W.	65	68	50	42	48	2.01 ^c	2.21 ^c	2.13 ^c	2.23 ^c	2.31 ^c
All Rural <i>a</i>	25	27	26	25	28	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.80	1.87
Whole State	28	25	25	26	25	1.51	1.49	1.52	1.55	1.59

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 1952 are shown below for all deaths and for chief causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1952.

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.								Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	2	3	10	21	25	42	61	38	202
Other Tuberculosis ..	3	2	3	..	1	1	3	1	14
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	3	..	..	..	2	2	13	12	32
Dysentery, All Forms ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	7
Diphtheria ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Whooping Cough ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningococcal Infections ..	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	16
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	5	3	8	3	2	..	..	..	21
Measles ..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues	23	9	19	71	110	233	400	610	1,475
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	5	2	..	6	8	26	6	8	61
Diabetes Mellitus ..	..	1	3	1	9	24	30	68	136
Anæmias ..	2	..	1	1	1	2	8	30	45
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	1	3	9	25	72	208	346	688	1,352
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	16	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	22
Rheumatic Fever ..	2	3	3	2	5	1	1	..	17
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	..	1	11	11	13	15	20	23	94
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ..	2	..	3	21	123	304	682	1,265	2,400
Other Diseases of Heart ..	4	1	1	3	5	19	50	207	290
Hypertension—									
With Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	4	12	41	86	231	374
Without Mention of Heart ..	..	1	2	13	18	38	57	133	262
Influenza ..	4	..	..	2	3	2	4	21	36
Pneumonia ..	51	3	6	13	13	36	45	215	382
Bronchitis ..	16	..	..	2	4	13	20	72	127
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	..	..	1	7	14	20	27	30	99
Appendicitis ..	4	4	1	2	6	8	2	4	31
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	12	..	1	4	4	14	21	44	100
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	44	..	5	3	2	4	8	32	98
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	1	1	2	8	18	11	6	50
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	9	9	20	49	57	55	57	63	319
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	95	119
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	1	15	13	3	..	..	..	32

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1952—*continued.*

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.									Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.		
Congenital Malformations ..	147	6	3	2	2	3	..	1	164	
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486
Senility, Ill-defined and Un- known Causes	3	2	3	3	8	7	12	197	235	
All Other Diseases	67	16	21	46	70	114	214	475	1,023	
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	16	39	87	37	33	26	32	24	294	
All Other Accidents	67	38	59	39	50	49	47	145	494	
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury .. ..	..	4	17	27	33	28	28	11	148
Homicide and Operations of War	1	..	4	4	9	3	3	..	24	
All Causes	1049	162	325	445	735	1,370	2,327	4,758	11,171	

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

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Tuberculosis ..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.17
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.08	1.14	1.16	1.19
Diabetes Mellitus ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.11
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.00	1.07	1.09
Heart Diseases ..	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.49	2.27	2.23	2.25
Pneumonia ..	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.40	0.30	0.33	0.31
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.45	0.29	0.31	0.26
Congenital Malforma- tions ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.39	0.39
Accidents ..	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.58	0.67	0.64
All Other Causes ..	6.61	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	2.03	2.42	2.63	2.51
All Causes ..	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.85	8.82	9.20	9.05

^a Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

n Not available.

Prevention of Disease.—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland. Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields have been controlled by the destruction of rats and 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 103.)

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. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals throughout the State.

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 132,793 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1951. The table on page 71 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 72 and 73 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 74 gives the results of the principal diseases treated. 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 74, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 68 and 69). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.	Coast-al.	In-land.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	588	39	340	15	85	10	28	2
Other Tuberculosis ..	69	6	26	4	6	1	3	1
Syphilis and its Sequelæ	89	7	56	5	9	..	5	..
Dysentery, All Forms ..	88	13	21	34	2	..	1	..
Diphtheria ..	138	10	42	3	4	1	3	..
Whooping Cough ..	23	16	17	1	1	1	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	35	2	6	1	6	..	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	820	374	184	46	47	14	22	5
Measles ..	180	35	23	6	..	..	1	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	69	6	95	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	1,896	492	1,042	107	19	2	18	..
Malignant Neoplasms ..	2,272	191	488	30	571	75	137	17
Benign and Unspecified								
Neoplasms ..	1,394	133	305	23	35	1	7	1
Diabetes Mellitus ..	685	96	257	32	36	3	13	1
Anæmias ..	248	66	99	17	18	7	5	2
Vascular Lesions affecting								
Central Nervous System	1,068	212	255	22	553	95	104	6
Non-meningococcal Menin-								
gitis ..	93	27	21	2	15	4	2	1
Rheumatic Fever ..	349	107	145	19	18	3	4	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart								
Disease ..	105	9	21	1	21	1	..	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degener-								
ative Heart Disease ..	1,260	326	483	67	345	95	118	9
Other Diseases of Heart ..	873	256	378	67	173	42	60	11
Hypertension—								
With Heart Disease ..	570	30	130	8	142	4	18	2
Without Mention of Heart	654	149	219	43	77	7	21	1
Influenza ..	627	641	736	173	1	2	3	..
Pneumonia ..	2,294	888	1,041	202	135	31	50	6
Bronchitis ..	1,453	740	742	173	47	12	3	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo-								
denum ..	999	250	328	46	39	10	6	3
Appendicitis ..	2,253	1,125	956	155	7	7	6	1
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	1,622	319	514	65	30	11	11	3
Gastritis, Duodenitis,								
Enteritis, Colitis, except								
Diarrhœa of Newborn..	1,873	583	805	232	51	4	3	3
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	68	13	20	4	19	2	3	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	579	152	171	16	99	23	30	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	466	71	129	9	50	9	10	..
Complications of Pregnancy								
Childbirth & Puerperium	4,032	884	1,037	233	5	2	3	3
Congenital Malformations	549	33	55	7	43	6	6	2
Diseases of Early Infancy	195	54	49	11	16	7	..	1
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	5,127	2,224	2,139	490	94	53	58	12
All Other Diseases ..	29,640	8,511	10,876	2,315	332	75	93	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1,042	382	302	47	52	9	21	2
All Other Accidents ..	8,861	3,123	4,317	977	203	44	74	13
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	79	15	14	2	6	5	5	..
Assaults ..	150	53	52	9	..	1	1	..
Total ..	75,475	22,663	28,936	5,719	3,412	679	957	129

1970

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1951—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	24	12	64	81	104	148
Other Tuberculosis	14	6	11	7	6	8
Syphilis and its Sequelæ	4	..	20	10	15	22
Dysentery, All Forms	38	..	15	12	9	2
Diphtheria	72	14	6	4	1	..
Whooping Cough	18	4	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	14	8	5	1	..	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	431	221	99	42	12	6
Measles	113	5	14	3	6	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial	2	22	41	30	30	12
Other Infective and Parasitic	562	372	391	259	175	89
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmopoietic Tissues	38	14	47	85	120	312
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	63	44	88	74	74	81
Diabetes Mellitus	10	24	26	20	30	67
Anæmias	40	15	7	4	10	6
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	6	3	10	34	74	122
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	43	17	6	5	5	8
Rheumatic Fever	106	122	47	17	13	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	2	2	6	6	10
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	2	5	5	26	140	332
Other Diseases of Heart	8	9	12	20	63	121
Hypertension—						
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	1	4	25	59
Without Mention of Heart .. .. .	..	5	11	25	36	76
Influenza	169	172	249	114	133	114
Pneumonia	925	246	240	235	215	269
Bronchitis	691	112	99	82	109	187
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	5	117	224	273	302
Appendicitis	300	699	642	323	177	98
Intestinal Obstruction ; Hernia	286	125	231	219	255	323
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn	901	167	161	133	129	125
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	3	4	5	15	19
Nephritis and Nephrosis	120	69	61	68	58	41
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	3	..	5	66
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	253	66	26	16	7	14
Diseases of Early Infancy	167	..	..	..	..	..
Senility ; Ill-defined Causes	1,089	635	708	645	625	606
All Other Diseases	7,168	2,944	3,724	2,942	2,874	2,409
Motor Vehicle Accidents	104	267	483	202	119	99
All Other Accidents	2,314	2,411	2,882	1,664	1,277	1,033
Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	3	12	15	12	9
Assaults	3	19	92	55	31	20
Total	16,102	8,867	10,662	7,711	7,268	7,226

a Including 1,637 whose

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.									Total. a		
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
138	60	30	29	106	66	45	26	20	17	636	346	982	
7	1	13	8	9	6	3	4	..	1	60	45	105	
21	16	..	5	11	5	8	9	3	5	110	47	157	
3	3	42	2	7	9	2	4	4	..	82	74	156	
..	..	67	12	9	5	1	1	..	..	97	96	193
..	..	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	35	57
1	..	6	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	33	11	44
..	1	294	148	100	48	9	2	1	..	815	609	1,424	
..	2	77	4	8	3	3	1	1	1	145	99	244	
4	..	2	6	7	4	4	2	..	1	143	27	170	
73	64	490	328	229	117	91	65	53	44	2,039	1,498	3,537	
515	597	8	10	37	113	186	272	294	321	1,736	1,245	2,981	
76	48	62	73	237	309	347	152	77	42	549	1,306	1,855	
61	55	9	79	33	40	54	150	229	179	294	776	1,070	
39	56	29	7	26	31	27	42	50	37	178	252	430	
211	324	3	..	8	31	88	119	221	295	787	770	1,557	
3	2	31	7	6	4	1	1	3	..	90	53	143	
5	1	94	106	35	34	18	6	3	2	319	301	620	
6	1	1	10	10	16	27	21	12	6	33	103	136	
465	420	2	4	8	23	78	136	194	279	1,406	730	2,136	
289	430	5	6	12	22	43	98	155	266	962	612	1,574	
124	145	1	..	..	6	40	56	133	142	360	378	738
103	108	1	3	34	74	107	160	160	158	365	700	1,065	
84	74	156	202	192	149	94	83	64	42	1,134	1,043	2,177	
254	263	737	154	136	143	113	105	142	187	2,682	1,743	4,425	
266	303	460	107	101	87	78	106	114	158	1,870	1,238	3,108	
251	96	1	6	30	63	83	69	54	38	1,277	346	1,623	
57	17	259	916	581	223	77	52	32	12	2,324	2,165	4,489	
271	208	94	15	46	80	91	95	90	79	1,924	596	2,520	
129	88	754	173	158	97	83	115	94	113	1,848	1,645	3,493	
19	7	4	1	..	..	10	7	4	2	77	28	105
34	16	93	53	62	100	61	32	29	15	470	448	918	
221	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	..	675
..	..	..	406	3,267	2,067	394	7	..	..	..	6,186	6,186
3	2	161	30	21	19	9	8	..	4	389	255	644	
..	..	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	142	309
505	659	889	619	620	531	480	422	286	411	5,602	4,378	9,980	
2,213	1,626	5,542	3,025	3,880	3,783	3,183	2,528	1,725	1,217	26,116	25,226	51,342	
74	44	62	82	73	47	30	34	25	12	1,406	367	1,773	
733	476	1,392	660	343	379	318	375	332	510	12,904	4,374	17,278	
8	5	..	3	9	12	11	6	2	2	64	46	110	
10	2	..	1	10	8	6	4	..	..	235	29	264
7,276	6,596	12,044	7,304	10,463	8,754	6,303	5,376	4,606	4,598	72,425	60,368	132,793	

ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. ^a	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	14	24	100	25	522	297
Other Tuberculosis ..	15	12	8	3	37	30
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	13	4	12	2	85	41
Dysentery, All Forms ..	66	62	1	2	15	10
Diphtheria ..	70	82	5	3	22	11
Whooping Cough ..	18	20	..	2	4	13
Meningococcal Infections ..	22	9	6	2	5	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	200	116	56	32	559	461
Measles ..	107	85	..	1	38	13
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	107	24	..	..	36	3
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,448	1,121	23	16	568	361
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hematopoietic Tissues ..	275	160	495	305	966	780
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms ..	283	913	28	16	238	377
Diabetes Mellitus ..	16	25	17	36	261	715
Anæmias ..	19	35	12	20	147	197
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	30	29	370	388	387	353
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	52	39	15	7	23	7
Rheumatic Fever ..	128	105	14	11	177	185
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	2	1	7	15	24	87
Other Diseases of Heart ..	66	25	384	183	956	522
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	46	36	185	101	731	475
Without Mention of Heart ..	13	7	95	71	252	300
Influenza ..	12	36	57	49	296	615
Pneumonia ..	990	890	3	3	141	150
Bronchitis ..	2,167	1,386	126	96	389	261
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,143	836	51	13	676	389
Appendicitis ..	252	79	46	12	979	255
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	1,890	1,759	15	6	419	400
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	1,481	375	26	29	417	192
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	1,444	1,262	35	26	369	357
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	2	1	19	6	56	21
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	129	82	68	85	273	281
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	226	..	69	..	380	..
Congenital Malformations ..	..	4,947	..	13	..	1,226
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	178	70	32	25	179	160
Senility; Ill-defined Causes ..	101	90	12	12	54	40
All Other Diseases ..	2,376	1,879	134	83	3,092	2,416
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	14,901	14,290	297	219	10,918	10,717
All Other Accidents ..	712	230	77	7	617	130
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	7,214	2,460	202	132	5,488	1,782
Assaults ..	9	9	11	5	44	32
Assaults ..	104	16	2	..	129	13
Total ..	38,341	33,631	3,115	2,062	30,969	24,675

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

13 2 793

Notifiable Diseases.—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority by the attending doctor. Copies of notifications are then forwarded by the Local Authority to the Director-General of Health. Leprosy and venereal diseases are notified direct to the Director-General. The following table shows the number of notifications 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, some diseases having been discarded and others added from time to time.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1949.	1950.	1951	1952.
Diarrhoea (Infantile)	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	200	167	298	443
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	169	172	136	218
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	79	244	144	278
Hookworm	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	22	62	47	127
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	11	55	87	76
Leprosy	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	4	1	2	5
Malaria	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	33	24	28	27
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	20	44	35	37
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	20	106	991	165
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	5	2	6	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	24	17	13	23
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	367	446	256	372
Tuberculosis	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	434	594	698	832
Typhoid Fever	793	760	731	130	53	22	9	10	15
Typhus Fever	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	69	53	51	55
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	790	577	631	665
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	128	58	55	122
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,083	2,397	2,631	3,488	3,469

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

^b Not notifiable.

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

ⁿ Not available.

In 1952 there was a notable decline in notified cases of poliomyelitis, of which there was a very widespread epidemic in 1951. The low level of typhoid fever is an important index of the standard of sanitation in the State. Leptospirosis occurs mainly in North Queensland, and notified cases have increased since the Queensland Institute of Medical Research established a diagnostic field station at Innisfail in 1951.

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, the second at Ipswich in 1870, and the third at Toowoomba in 1890.

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, 1952, a total of 588 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 coming out of Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1952, there were 4,277 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. At 30th June, 1952, the rate was 3.45.

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 1951 rates were:—New South Wales, 3.80; Queensland, 3.55; Victoria, 3.30; South Australia, 3.28; Western Australia, 2.70; Tasmania, 2.35.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. Since 1947-48 the proportion has been higher. It was 56 per cent. of the admissions in 1951-52, the same as the average over the four preceding years.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1952, being 2,202 males and 2,075 females. Of the three hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,490 being on its books at 30th June, 1952, when Toowoomba had 1,242 and Ipswich 545.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1952, contained 111 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1952, being 49 males and 62 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 in Queensland, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

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

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30th June, 1952, there were 3,652 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £382,278, 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, 1952, the credit balance of 4,801 accounts of Islanders was £128,504.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30th June, 1952, 25 luggers and cutters owned and operated by them won 88 tons of pearl-shell, valued at £35,596, and 419 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £98,437.

At 30th June, 1952, there were four aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), Woorabinda (Rockhampton), and Bamaga (Cape York Peninsula), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 16 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. Realising that education and training is essential to the general advancement of aboriginals, the Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government has also sponsored higher education so that the coloured people of the State may also receive

secondary schooling to enable them to graduate from the labouring classes. Promising students are attending Church schools throughout Queensland.

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 the annual complete Census was made, the results of which are shown below. 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. A general Census was taken at 30th June, 1947, and particulars obtained from it, including estimates of nomadic aboriginals, are shown in the table on the next page.

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

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

a Persons 12 years of age or over.

b More than 50 per cent. aboriginal blood.

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

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

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1947, in each State being:—New South Wales, 2·0; Victoria, 0·5; Queensland, 19·5; South Australia, 4·6; Western Australia, 43·6; Tasmania, 0·0; Northern Territory, 29·8.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1937, 1941, and 1947. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1941 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
FULL-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ...	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	8,977^b	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ^b
1947 ..	953	208	9,100^b	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638 ^b
HALF-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451^b	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ^b
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	7,211^b	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 ^b

a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

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

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

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

The Inferior Courts, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £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, 1952, there were 340 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts, with the Police Depôt and Criminal Investigation Branch functioning separately.

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

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

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

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

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1952 including 152 detectives, 8 women police, 63 probationaries, 118 cadets, and 28 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<i>Police Officers a—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	846	938	989	1,076	1,241
Country .. No.	984	1,077	1,081	1,175	1,242
Total .. No.	1,830	2,015	2,070	2,251	2,483
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Maintenance <i>b</i> £	1,065,037	1,276,464	1,554,422	2,031,345	2,584,980
Buildings .. £	36,409	56,181	59,216	62,361	68,170
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	69,600	64,100	56,500	50,450	40,500
Total .. £	1,171,046	1,396,745	1,670,138	2,144,156	2,693,650

a At end of year.

b Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1951-52 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £130,631, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1952, was 2,266.

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 a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services

are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1951-52, 73,713 local and 5,160 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, 1952, there were seven prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-term prisoners. There are also three prison farms, conducted on the honour system.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year. <i>a</i>		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
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
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	41

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

The numbers of prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1951, were:—New South Wales, 61; Victoria, 46; Queensland, 41 (at 30th June, 1952); South Australia, 43; Western Australia, 60; Tasmania, 47.

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, 1952, was 84. Each farm is controlled by an officer-in-charge, assisted by warder-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 1952, the Board made six such recommendations.

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

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Supreme Courts.—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1951-52 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Sen-tenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac-quitted.	Other. <i>a</i>
Murder	5	4	1	1	6	1
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	16	1	4	..	9	4
Offences against Females	57	..	34	..	11	12
Other Offences against the Person	101	8	76	..	28	5
Offences against Property	247	3	207	1	24	18
Offences against the Currency	3	..	3	..	..	..
Other	15	2	11	..	1	5
Total	444	18	336	2	79	45

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

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

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1942 ..	941	721	155	211	64	39	2,169
1943 ..	1,130	826	200	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	229	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	261	231	94	73	2,824
1947 ..	1,297	785	270	246	102	64	2,827
1948 ..	1,369	806	250	185	107	58	2,868
1949 ..	1,352	669	313	205	110	109	2,820
1950 ..	1,299	722	346	207	155	148	2,970
1951 ..	1,388	761	336	307	141	163	3,173
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1951 ..	41	34	28	43	24	56	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. The total number of persons charged in 1951-52 was 64 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39. Charges of murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter were 10 per cent. fewer than in 1938-39, but offences against females, other offences against the person (assaults of various kinds), and offences against property (robbery, stealing, &c.) were higher by 39, 68, and 91 per cent. respectively.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency.	Other.	Total.
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
1949-50 ..	9	6	15	52	92	215	6	10	405
1950-51 ..	10	5	14	71	123	240	7	7	477
1951-52 ..	9	..	17	57	109	250	3	17	462

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

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1942-43	375	2,706	8,527	2,017	3,374	6,452	23,451
1943-44	443	2,842	8,367	2,168	3,680	6,897	24,397
1944-45	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	6,767	24,040
1945-46	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	5,724	27,838
1946-47	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	6,415	33,096
1947-48	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	6,862	34,664
1948-49	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849

The table on pages 86 and 87 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Inferior Courts with various offences during 1951-52, and also gives particulars of how the charged persons were dealt with.

The table on page 88 shows the numbers of males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1951-52, 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.

There was not a great difference between any of the four 10-year age groups from 20 to 59 years in the proportion each provided of the total males charged. The 20 to 29 years group, however, provided the highest proportion of males charged with all groups of offences except those involving drunkenness and "other" offences. Traffic offences due to drunkenness were most commonly committed by men in their thirties, while drunkenness as an offence against good order was most frequent among men in their forties, followed by those in their thirties. Two-thirds of the females brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness. Of the women charged with drunkenness, the 40 to 49 years group provided the greatest number, followed by the 30 to 39 and 50 to 59 years groups. Women in their twenties who committed this offence were less than half as numerous as those in their forties. The 9 males and 5 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected children.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence.	Persons Charged.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Total Offences against the Person</i>	671	41	712
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter ..	24	5	29
Offences against Females	69	..	69
Assaults	502	26	528
Other Offences against the Person	76	10	86
<i>Total Offences against Property</i>	2,815	273	3,088
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	158	1	159
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles ..	179	..	179
Other Stealing	1,870	233	2,103
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	218	12	230
Other Offences against Property	390	27	417
<i>Offences against the Currency</i>	2	..	2
<i>Total Offences against Good Order</i>	23,419	1,813	30,232
Drunkenness	26,461	1,715	28,176
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language ..	792	56	848
Vagrancy	241	20	261
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	749	17	766
Other Offences against Good Order	176	5	181
<i>Total Other Offences</i>	15,298	517	15,815
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	949	1	950
Offences against Gambling Laws	912	20	932
Offences against Liquor Laws	591	28	619
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws ..	661	14	675
Offences against Revenue Laws	1,664	43	1,707
Offences against Wireless Laws	113	2	115
Offences against Health Laws	139	15	154
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	427	7	434
Other Offences against Traffic Laws	8,150	63	8,213
Offences against Railway Laws	139	15	154
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws ..	535	203	738
Other Offences	1,018	106	1,124
<i>Total All Offences</i>	47,205	2,644	49,849

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

How Dealt With.

Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted, but Not Punished.		Bail Estreated.		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money.		Imprisoned.		Committed to Higher Court.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
130	18	43	5	29	..	248	5	69	..	152	13
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5
8	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	44	..
98	17	24	2	29	..	234	4	57	..	60	3
20	1	18	3	..	..	8	1	2	..	28	5
181	8	522	100	77	32	1,416	116	364	15	255	2
14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	139	1
10	..	12	..	7	..	108	..	42	..	..	..
101	8	435	90	61	32	954	88	240	14	79	1
33	..	32	4	..	..	123	7	23	1	7	..
23	..	43	6	6	..	231	21	57	..	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
62	11	2,448	207	24,184	1,359	1,343	216	380	20	2	..
27	5	2,385	197	22,864	1,307	1,033	199	152	7	..	..
13	4	26	4	588	40	153	8	12	..	..	..
11	1	15	5	6	..	22	1	187	13	..	..
8	1	20	..	638	12	72	4	11	..	..	..
3	..	2	1	88	..	63	4	18	..	2	..
2,490	79	95	15	454	3	12,129	401	123	18	7	1
435	..	7	..	1	..	505	1	1	..	..	..
105	..	3	..	412	3	392	17	..	..	..	..
8	2	5	1	2	..	575	25	1	..	..	..
116	..	..	..	..	..	545	14	..	..	..	..
857	24	..	..	..	..	805	19	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	112	2	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	128	15	2	..	..	..
27	..	4	..	15	..	373	7	8	..	..	..
710	1	20	..	20	..	7,384	62	16	..	..	..
15	..	7	..	2	..	104	15	11	..	..	..
114	43	10	1	1	..	409	159	1	..	..	..
93	9	39	13	1	..	797	65	81	18	7	1
2,863	116	3,108	327	24,744	1,394	15,136	738	936	53	418	16

INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkness.	Other against Good Order.	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle.	Other Traffic Laws.	Other.	Total. <i>a</i>
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER.											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	9	12
10 to 19 ..	24	12	6	609	85	325	109	9	72	104	1,355
20 to 29 ..	99	19	16	688	191	4,736	729	100	140	255	6,973
30 to 39 ..	44	10	9	394	129	5,877	436	142	80	306	7,427
40 to 49 ..	30	8	9	204	64	6,241	275	107	38	251	7,227
50 to 59 ..	24	7	5	121	24	5,289	205	43	25	162	5,905
60 to 69 ..	6	3	1	48	11	2,873	70	18	9	52	3,091
70 & Over..	5	1	..	9	3	748	18	1	..	19	804
Not Stated	270	9	54	132	101	372	116	7	7,783	5,525	14,369
Total ..	502	69	100	2,207	608	26,461	1,958	427	8,148	6,683	47,163

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10 to 19 ..	10	20	13	29	17	..	1	6	2	20	9
20 to 29 ..	43	32	34	33	38	18	39	24	38	22	21
30 to 39 ..	19	17	20	19	25	23	24	34	22	26	23
40 to 49 ..	13	13	20	10	13	24	15	26	10	22	22
50 to 59 ..	10	12	11	6	5	20	11	10	7	14	18
60 to 69 ..	3	5	2	3	2	11	4	4	3	4	10
70 & Over..	2	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10	5	5
10 to 19 ..	1	..	1	60	9	8	7	..	..	22	108
20 to 29 ..	..	..	3	54	11	212	20	1	3	4	308
30 to 39 ..	2	..	2	38	5	415	28	2	..	6	498	
40 to 49 ..	..	..	2	35	1	449	17	3	3	5	515
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	28	..	363	9	1	..	7	408
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	12	1	214	1	..	..	2	230
70 & Over..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1	..	..	..	33
Not Stated	23	..	7	7	12	22	15	..	57	396	539	
Total ..	26	..	15	234	39	1,715	98	7	63	447	2,644	

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
10 to 19 ..	33	..	13	27	33	..	8	..	..	43	5
20 to 29 ..	..	..	37	24	41	13	24	14	50	8	15
30 to 39 ..	67	..	25	17	18	24	34	29	..	12	24
40 to 49 ..	..	..	25	15	4	27	21	43	50	10	24
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	12	..	21	11	14	..	13	19
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	5	4	13	1	..	..	4	11
70 & Over..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2

^a Excluding 42 companies which are included in other tables.^b Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 74 per cent. of all cases in 1951-52. 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, Longreach, Metropolitan, and Cairns districts. Charleville and Cloncurry showed the highest convictions for drunkenness, followed by Longreach; while road traffic prosecutions were most frequent in the Cloncurry, Metropolitan, Charleville, and Mackay districts.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Road Traffic Laws.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan	14,952	27.5	5,381	9.9	7,288	13.4	27,621	50.8
Cairns ..	2,461	32.2	274	3.6	1,006	13.1	3,741	48.9
Charleville ..	990	82.4	103	8.6	259	21.5	1,352	112.5
Cloncurry ..	813	71.5	130	11.4	349	30.7	1,292	113.6
Ipswich ..	626	8.6	322	4.4	361	4.9	1,309	17.9
Longreach ..	843	46.3	50	2.7	254	14.0	1,147	63.0
Mackay ..	517	12.2	304	7.2	244	5.7	1,065	25.1
Maryborough	1,093	8.4	573	4.4	643	4.9	2,309	17.7
Rockhampton	904	10.7	541	6.4	542	6.4	1,987	23.5
Roma ..	641	29.8	28	1.3	212	9.8	881	40.9
Toowoomba	1,719	14.0	431	3.5	896	7.3	3,046	24.8
Townsville ..	2,617	29.9	510	5.8	972	11.1	4,099	46.8
Total ..	28,176	23.0	8,647	7.1	13,026	10.6	49,849	40.7

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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Writs of Summons Issued ^a No.	1,508	1,635	1,596	1,710	1,990
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	37	44	62	42	51
Without Jury .. No.	955	706	937	1,036	793
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ^b No.	42	94	67	95	170
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	1,002	781	1,018	1,128	980
For Defendant .. No.	32	63	48	45	34
Total Amount Awarded £	83,002	106,068	104,091	86,733	220,827

^a Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

^b 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, and claims not exceeding £100 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act, 1867*, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the 1939-1945 War, the annual amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was about three times the total awarded in Supreme Courts. The business of Magistrates' Courts fell heavily during the war and has remained at a low level, but some recovery has occurred during the five years shown below.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Cases Heard	No.	3,637	3,878	4,361	3,948	4,049
Amount Claimed ..	£	105,274	114,067 ^r	131,582	125,887	159,268
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	2,943	3,451	3,662	3,442	3,589
Amount Awarded ..	£	78,834	96,316	99,882	106,072	132,200

^r Revised since last issue.

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 1952, 711 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 705; and nullity of marriage, 6. No judicial separations were granted. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 303 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 408.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 102; desertion, 195; insanity, 1; other grounds, 5. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 96; desertion, 307; insanity, 2; other grounds, 3.

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 1952 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
New South Wales	1,553	3,308	2,660	3,456	3,332	3,369
Victoria	805	1,681	1,780	1,604	1,730	1,616
Queensland ..	201 ^a	724	732	792	708	711
South Australia ..	243	634	592	666	642	585
Western Australia	244	702	569	724	683	585
Tasmania	80	185	266	152	194	217
Australia ^b ..	3,135	7,255	6,630	7,425	7,327	7,106

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the recent war, but it showed a sharp upward turn in all States

during the war years and the Australian total reached its peak in 1947. The next table illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE *a*, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1950.	1951 and 1952.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	103.9
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	75.1
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	65.7
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	81.9
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	120.6
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	89.7
Australia <i>b</i> ..	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	89.5

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 1952 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 1951 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces <i>a</i> , 1952.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.
	Husband.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years	31	31	62	} 40.6	} 39.0	} 50	} 51
5 Years and under 10 Years	77	148	225				
10 " " " 15 " "	79	89	168	} 40.2	} 38.1	} 47	} 54
15 " " " 20 " "	46	70	116				
20 " " " 30 " "	49	53	102	14.4	18.0	48	51
30 " " " 40 " "	15	15	30	4.2	4.5	50	56
Over 40 Years	2	2	4	0.6	0.4	50	67
Total	303 ^b	408	711 ^b	100.0	100.0	43	49

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

b Including 4 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 divorcees, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, and was still high at 8.8 per cent. of the 1952 dissolutions. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, was also high at 31.8 per cent. in 1952, although it had fallen from its peak of 37.6 per cent. in 1949. Since 1949 wives have been the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Titles.—Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
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UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.

Transfers	34,825	36,435	41,862	44,735	37,581
Mortgages	23,795	20,999	24,863	29,087	25,631
Releases from Mortgage ..	13,386	16,265	20,542	20,195	18,304
Other Dealings	13,227	12,144	14,655	15,531	16,275

UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).

Conveyances	14	9	17	16	16
Mortgages	7	7	5	5	3
Releases from Mortgage ..	1	6	1	2	3
Other Dealings	38	48	54	48	66

Liquor Licenses.—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1952*. Powers under the Acts were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in a Licensing Commission of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. 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 has been 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, cancelled, or forfeited 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, and, in default of compliance with such order, it might suspend the operation of the license.

The 1952 amendment clarified the powers of the Commission to cancel licensed victuallers' licenses in the exercise of its function to effect a better distribution of such licenses. It also gave power to remove a license to a

new site when, by reason of the diversion of any road, railway, or waterway, the premises were no longer capable of meeting the convenience of the public, and in particular the travelling public.

The cessation of all building controls has permitted the Commission to embark upon a programme of ensuring the rebuilding of hotels previously destroyed and now trading in temporary premises, and the extension and renovation of existing premises where such work is considered necessary. All owners of hotels trading in temporary premises have been served with orders to rebuild, the amount of accommodation to be provided being specified in the orders.

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

During 1951-52 the cancellation of one Licensed Victualler's License became operative, one license was surrendered, and one new hotel was given a license. In the same period the Commission granted 409 transfers of licenses, 4 applications were refused, and 30 withdrawn.

During 1951-52 fees amounted to £279,352 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £27,506 from Spirit Merchants' Licenses. 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 £9,883. The total revenue from all sources was £323,174.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor (numbering 50 at 30th June, 1952) as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

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.
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
1950 ..	1,246	30	124	35	238	12
1951 ..	1,239	30	124	35	246	11
1952 ..	1,238	30	125	35	259	11

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 1952 there were 886 State schools and 174 private schools equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 915 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 72 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 493 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 4,456 motion picture films available; while 65 private schools had projectors, with 405 motion picture films.

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

At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1948*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1918*, at the following types of schools:—

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

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships 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 1952 was 1,020 boys and 753 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 266 in 1952, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 231 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 17, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1952 were:—Roman Catholic, 20,288 boys and 20,912 girls; Church of England, 1,942 boys and 1,871 girls; other denominations, 970 boys and 1,644 girls; and undenominational schools, 48 boys and 43 girls.

Business Colleges.—There are 9 of these colleges, and in 1952 the aggregate enrolments were 130 males and 1,851 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1952, there were 35 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,225 boys and 1,208 girls. Average attendance during 1951-52 was 1,076 boys and 1,058 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £5,668,598 on State schools during 1951-52. This amounted to £4 12s. 10d. 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 £7,113,467 in 1951-52, or £5 16s. 6d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1952, 189. The decline since 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1952 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1952.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,467	5,050	78,670	73,027	67,967	62,896
Provisional ..	40	48	693	640	564	513
Correspondence	1	79	3,936	4,165	1,678	1,852
Special ..	12	64	818	691	540	453
Rural ..	27	242	4,527	4,326	4,021	3,858
Intermediate	17 ^a	119	2,261	2,113	1,975	1,885
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>1,549</i>	<i>5,602</i>	<i>90,905</i>	<i>84,962</i>	<i>76,745</i>	<i>71,457</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	146	45	132	45
Other ..	266	1,864	19,804	20,916	18,121	19,040
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>1,864</i>	<i>19,950</i>	<i>20,961</i>	<i>18,253</i>	<i>19,085</i>
Total Primary ..	1,815	7,466	110,855	105,923	94,998	90,542
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	22	409	3,239	3,069	2,837	2,556
High "Top" ..	20 ^c	133	550	660	486	585
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>3,789</i>	<i>3,729</i>	<i>3,323</i>	<i>3,141</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	93	874	708	843	680
Other ..	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	3,444	3,554	3,381	3,346
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>4,318</i>	<i>4,262</i>	<i>4,224</i>	<i>4,026</i>
Total Secondary	30	635	8,107	7,991	7,547	7,167
Total All Schools..	1,845	8,101	118,962	113,914	102,545	97,709

^a Fifteen of these are attached to State schools, and are 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, 120 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 1952 was 9,770, and in domestic science, 11,088.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State. <i>a</i>	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	3,206
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828
1950	1,556	253	5,739	1,819	164,803	43,239	208,042	4,597
1951	1,565	254	5,976	1,852	171,107	45,323	216,430	5,669
1952	1,571	274	6,144	1,957	183,385	49,491	232,876	6,293

a Including part-time manual training instructors and sewing mistresses: 946 in 1952.

b For year ended 30th June following.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1952 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1952.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	13,548	13,009	26,557	..	..	..
6	12,869	12,143	25,012	..	..	..
7	13,161	12,479	25,640	..	..	..
8	11,913	11,769	23,682	..	..	..
9	10,931	10,584	21,515	..	..	..
10	10,960	10,527	21,487	..	..	..
11	10,032	9,527	19,559	..	..	..
12	9,777	9,563	19,340	46	45	91
13	9,024	8,531	17,555	646	677	1,323
14	3,521	2,957	6,478	2,398	2,423	4,821
15	480	355	835	2,734	2,670	5,404
16	143 ^a	132 ^a	275 ^a	1,510	1,176	2,686
17 .. ..	..	..	..	637	394	1,031
18 and Over	..	..	..	413	147	560
Total ..	106,359	101,576	207,935	8,384	7,532	15,916

a Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 96 per cent.; 14 years, 61 per cent.; 15 years, 34 per cent.; 16 years, 17 per cent.; and 17 years, 6 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 479 students enrolled at this institution during 1952, 156 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture.

Technical Colleges.—There were 12 of these colleges in 1952, with 509 teachers. Eighteen of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 137 full-time and 354 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 172, and part-time, 19,630. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 804, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 8,346. The principal diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, sheep and wool, sugar chemistry, and industrial chemistry. Correspondence courses are conducted by a Technical Correspondence School, and in 1952 there were 3,368, including 2,509 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 Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of two years. In 1952, 779 students were being trained in these colleges. Correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1952 there were 541 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 1952 included 685 ordinary students and 8 part-time Commonwealth Post-war Reconstruction Training Scheme students. Full-time day courses were followed by 20 students 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 or to an allowance (£17 per year during 1953) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes in required subjects at the Junior University Examination may be granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £19 per year. The Junior University Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior University Examination after a further two years.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.
1948 ..	8,366	5,897	3,985	3,282	1,261	870
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	3,268	1,054	719
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	3,513	1,061	801
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	a	1,089	794
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	a	1,080	809

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

2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act, 1909*, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Architecture, and Education. The 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. Work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. The Main Building was occupied at the end of 1948 by Departments of the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, the Departments of External Studies, Physical Education, and Surveying, and the Main Library, together with a skeleton administrative staff. The Chemistry Building was occupied early in 1950, and the Geology Building in 1951. A 90-ft. extension of the Main Building was occupied by the administration in August, 1953. Work on the Physics Building is progressing.

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Professors.	Other.	Day.	Evening.	External.	Government Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Foundations & Bequests. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788

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 1952 these amounted to £22,876.

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 17 (6 full-time, 11 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 110,000 works, is available at the University.

The next table shows the numbers of students enrolled, and the numbers of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted, during 1952.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, &c., 1952.

Course.	New Students.			Total Students.			Degrees Conferred.		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Arts	107	82	189	585	276	861	51	34	1	1
Science ..	85	35	120	382	102	484	59	13	..	..
Engineering ..	121	..	121	364	1	365	58	..	35	..
Commerce ..	152	41	193	621	92	713	32	3	75	3
Agriculture ..	13	..	13	56	1	57	12	..	..	..
Law	19	..	19	88	2	90	19	..	..	..
Dentistry ..	40	2	42	170	8	178	58	..	..	..
Vet. Science ..	19	2	21	75	3	78	10	..	..	..
Medicine ..	50	13	63	432	58	490	72	8	..	..
Architecture ..	31	1	32	90	5	95	..	..	8	..
Education ..	40	9	49	288	50	338	2	..	58	17
Music .. ..	..	3	3	2	9	11	..	..	..	3
Physical Educ'n	4	4	8	17	20	37	..	..	5	5
Physiotherapy	..	19	19	1	52	53	..	..	1	18
Total ..	681	211	892	3,171	679	3,850	373	58	183	47

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

Libraries.—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act, 1943*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board consists of 6 members, with the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

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

The holdings of the Public Library and its extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 93,790 volumes and 20,834 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 16,710 volumes and 5,891 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; and Country Extension Service, 20,612 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 25 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (nine), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, the Roma Town Library, the Atherton Public Library, and the libraries conducted by the Johnstone and Hinchinbrook Shire Councils at Innisfail and Ingham respectively. The libraries at Innisfail, Ingham, Atherton, 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 £2,000 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 Public Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

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

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

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, Secretary to the Director-General, and 28 food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. There is also a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director, assisted by a Deputy Director, 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 part-time male medical officer, a female medical officer, nurses, and trained attendants, while a microscopist and two inspectors have charge of the Hookworm Campaign. A Weil's Disease Campaign, with headquarters in Innisfail, North Queensland, has a staff of five health inspectors.

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

Branch offices, in charge of inspectors, are at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns. In conjunction with the Brisbane staff, they 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 staff from the Government Chemical Laboratory and the Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology on a part-time basis.

This section is mainly interested in specific diseases caused by occupation, such as silicosis, 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 has continued to grow in favour, and over 90 per cent. of school children have been immunised. In proportion to population, more children have been immunised in Queensland than in any other State in the Commonwealth. In a few instances, children who have submitted to immunising measures have later developed diphtheria, but the disease has been mild.

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. Similar campaigns are carried out by other Local Authorities.

Among the many thousands of children annually immunised 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.

Whooping Cough.—As a result of the improvement in efficacy of the pertussis or whooping cough vaccine, many 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.

Tetanus.—Active immunisation against tetanus is being widely adopted in Queensland, and many Local Authorities are offering free immunisation.

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

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1951-52, 54 District Hospitals Boards administered 126 public hospitals, 2 tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and 12 ambulance brigades. Two lazarets were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 6 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 115 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals. At 30th June, 1952, there were 64 private hospitals registered in the State, 25 of which were in Brisbane.

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

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 30 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane Dental Hospital) and 34 branch clinics were in operation during 1951-52.

The 64 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1952, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (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 aborigines. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf (see table on page 113).

Public Hospitals.—All the public hospitals in the State come under the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman.

One member is elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
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	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703 ^b

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

^b Excluding £1,418,949 expenditure from loans.

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Pop'n.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. ^a	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	255	362,665	111	11,204	13,620	10,341	12,301
Victoria ^b ..	98	170,554	77	6,776	6,862	6,092	8,218
Queensland	131	168,412	141	5,113	6,276	4,598	4,968
S. Australia	60	57,401	81	2,441	2,316	1,696	2,237
W. Australia	94	72,089	126	2,131	2,549	2,231	2,450
Tasmania ..	25	32,599	113	902	1,181	982	1,102
A.C.T. ..	1	3,998	181	81	158	157	164
Total ..	664	867,718	105	28,648	32,962	26,097	31,440

^a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits. ^b Year ended 31st March, 1951.

The table on pages 106-109 gives particulars for the year 1951-52 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.
		Medic.	Nursing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Moreton</i>	16	217	1,804	1,265	51,580	13,647	198,569	2,654
Brisbane and S.C.	11	190	1,632	1,156	45,942	12,370	174,218	2,432
Ipswich	5	27	172	109	5,638	1,277	24,351	222
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	18	38	583	413	17,912	3,597	59,507	647
Bundaberg ..	3	9	142	98	2,778	906	13,231	160
Central Burnett ..	3	3	38	32	2,073	285	1,668	49
Gympie	1	5	95	64	2,734	717	11,818	104
Isis	1	1	12	11	550	106	640	13
Maryborough ..	1	6	131	94	3,423	630	18,929	136
North Burnett ..	3	5	31	21	1,131	190	2,506	34
South Burnett ..	6	9	134	93	5,223	763	10,715	151
<i>Downs</i>	16	41	453	307	14,470	3,517	35,384	571
Chinchilla ..	1	3	25	18	1,088	185	1,382	33
Dalby	3	7	53	47	1,891	493	3,522	94
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	20	19	1,136	258	3,298	31
Inglewood ..	2	4	28	19	566	108	760	15
Miles	2	3	21	20	886	120	1,507	20
Stanthorpe ..	1	2	36	22	1,459	280	3,798	38
Tara	1	2	8	11	277	26	1,460	6
Toowoomba ..	4	9	213	117	5,125	1,615	16,315	259
Warwick	1	9	49	34	2,042	432	3,342	75
<i>Roma</i>	7	9	74	79	3,213	595	5,912	96
Balonne	3	3	21	35	922	216	2,566	27
Roma	4	6	53	44	2,291	379	3,346	69
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	11	63	53	2,508	452	7,729	91
Charleville ..	3	6	36	29	1,333	311	3,183	53
Cunnamulla ..	2	3	14	13	764	115	3,084	27
Quilpie	2	2	13	11	411	26	1,462	11
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	24	258	269	8,473	1,480	35,909	330
Banana	2	2	27	31	1,065	206	3,076	34
Gladstone ..	2	2	35	30	1,411	269	5,758	40
Mount Morgan ..	1	2	33	29	1,335	177	5,887	42
Rockhampton ..	5	18	163	179	4,662	828	21,188	214
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	12	116	114	4,488	590	14,755	140
Barcaldine ..	3	3	24	27	789	106	3,572	25
Blackall	3	2	25	24	888	111	2,636	27
Clermont	2	2	21	15	966	92	2,459	34
Emerald	1	1	10	8	452	50	1,818	13
Longreach ..	3	3	28	31	1,084	190	3,128	32
Springsure ..	1	1	8	9	309	41	1,142	9
<i>Mackay</i>	1	10	85	63	2,594	228	9,624	132
Mackay	1	10	85	63	2,594	228	9,624	132

QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In-patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Patients' Payments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In-patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
2,603,805	80,440	34,230	29,438	2,747,913	2,341,563	405,610	2,747,173	48 4
2,419,989	73,051	34,230	27,667	2,554,937	2,172,011	383,059	2,555,070	48 11
183,816	7,389	..	1,771	192,976	169,552	22,551	192,103	41 11
602,104	50,168	8,476	2,401	663,149	594,786	71,380	666,166	50 4
142,496	11,396	2,715	474	157,081	137,585	18,789	156,374	47 0
49,526	1,832	64	105	51,527	53,297	1,245	54,542	60 0
93,594	8,412	1,795	283	104,084	88,963	14,380	103,343	46 9
16,864	719	..	18	17,601	17,042	1,007	18,049	71 4
133,429	15,449	3,744	1,338	153,960	127,027	27,565	154,592	51 0
37,159	1,185	158	77	38,579	36,493	1,975	38,468	59 8
129,036	11,175	..	106	140,317	134,379	6,419	140,798	48 8
490,894	36,675	342	2,343	530,254	492,962	36,715	529,677	47 4
34,675	1,805	..	49	36,529	35,606	672	36,278	59 5
64,883	5,791	..	1,352	72,026	68,101	3,523	71,624	39 6
27,204	3,972	..	81	31,257	27,936	3,318	31,254	49 5
18,453	551	..	5	19,009	18,876	526	19,402	70 7
33,606	1,061	1	9	34,677	33,510	1,564	35,074	92 1
39,477	3,590	..	86	43,153	40,086	2,896	42,982	57 7
14,233	179	..	125	14,537	12,882	1,638	14,520	117 4
205,946	11,462	341	376	218,125	199,241	18,416	217,657	42 3
52,417	8,264	..	260	60,941	56,724	4,162	60,886	41 2
113,725	7,073	1,430	1,016	123,244	114,141	11,686	125,827	65 3
40,347	2,003	1,430	165	43,945	40,774	6,123	46,897	84 3
73,378	5,070	..	851	79,299	73,367	5,563	78,930	57 11
89,657	6,552	1,074	219	97,502	87,454	10,451	97,905	52 11
46,176	4,032	1,065	50	51,323	46,725	4,398	51,123	48 6
24,633	1,727	9	68	26,437	22,915	4,494	27,409	46 11
18,848	793	..	101	19,742	17,814	1,559	19,373	88 1
390,169	13,921	5,887	1,589	411,566	339,120	62,986	402,106	56 4
35,298	1,749	1,599	11	38,657	32,407	6,424	38,831	52 0
42,580	1,805	891	131	45,407	37,756	7,700	45,456	51 5
38,788	748	872	62	40,470	32,588	7,962	40,550	42 10
273,503	9,619	2,525	1,385	287,032	236,369	40,900	277,269	60 7
199,653	6,520	1,287	1,139	208,599	165,123	42,812	207,935	64 8
55,410	641	394	439	56,884	38,934	17,756	56,690	83 11
38,013	931	..	145	39,089	35,499	3,222	38,721	73 4
25,938	1,179	..	111	27,228	25,489	1,840	27,329	41 6
19,603	336	..	12	19,951	18,713	1,370	20,083	80 5
47,472	3,080	893	430	51,875	33,534	18,046	51,580	57 6
13,217	353	..	2	13,572	12,954	578	13,532	73 11
102,402	867	2,999	53	106,321	88,621	17,648	106,269	36 9
102,402	867	2,999	53	106,321	88,621	17,648	106,269	36 9

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of <i>Statistical Division</i> and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients.
		Medic.	Nursing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards— <i>cont'd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Townsville	9	35	318	287	11,536	2,286	40,169	490
Ayr	2	3	48	41	1,802	445	7,243	64
Bowen	3	4	58	53	2,042	318	8,468	56
Charters Towers..	1	3	33	34	1,072	182	3,840	40
Townsville	3	25	179	159	6,620	1,341	20,618	330
Cairns	15	27	360	305	14,071	2,007	54,591	461
Atherton	4	6	78	47	2,995	388	12,078	93
Cairns	4	9	137	127	4,192	814	20,189	176
Innisfail	1	3	64	51	3,230	388	11,399	80
Mareeba	4	7	44	42	1,318	224	7,427	56
Mossman	1	1	19	18	855	72	1,053	23
Tully	1	1	18	20	1,481	121	2,445	33
Far Western	1	1	11	10	436	83	1,847	16
Winton	1	1	11	10	436	83	1,847	16
Peninsula	3	5	68	84	1,021	210	5,237	133
Cook	1	1	6	5	280	18	1,646	6
Thursday Island..	2	4	62	79	741	192	3,591	127
North Western ..	12	12	93	99	3,435	523	19,788	103
Cloncurry	2	2	15	18	564	97	2,891	19
Etheridge	2	..	5	4	94	3	933	1
Hughenden	1	1	15	12	552	82	2,064	16
McKinlay	1	1	7	6	298	27	1,053	8
Mount Isa	2	4	33	35	1,236	257	10,301	38
Normanton	3	3	10	14	348	13	1,547	14
Richmond	1	1	8	10	343	44	999	7
Total 54 Boards	128	442	4,286	3,348	135,737	29,215	489,021	5,864
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
Moreton	4	117	251	173	7,608	169	5,728	331
Mater Misericordiae	1	71	181	109	4,701	..	3,948	198
Mater Children's ..	1	44	61	27	2,855	..	1,780	80
Peel Is. Lazaret ..	1	1	5	33	52	..	..	47
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	4	4	..	169	..	6
Downs	1	6	44	21	2,077	137	448	67
St. Vincent's	1	6	44	21	2,077	137	448	67
Rockhampton	1	1	4	2	..	121	..	3
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	4	2	..	121	..	3
Townsville	1	1	6	10	78	..	..	69
Fantome Is. Lazaret	1	1	6	10	78	..	..	69
Far Western	1	..	2	..	16	6	205	1
Birdsville	1	..	2	..	16	6	205	1
Total Other	8	125	307	206	9,779	433	6,381	471
Total All Hospitals	136	567	4,593	3,554	145,516	29,648	495,402	6,335

^a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

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

QUEENSLAND, 1951-52—continued.

Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Receipts.				Expenditure.			Average Cost per In-patient per Day.
	Patients' Payments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In-patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
526,606	18,831	6,397	1,250	553,084	477,130	74,115	551,245	53 4
64,033	4,100	704	157	68,994	60,694	9,691	70,385	51 8
84,657	3,111	1,830	105	89,703	78,256	12,588	90,844	75 11
53,633	1,828	935	728	57,124	49,936	6,514	56,450	68 10
324,283	9,792	2,928	260	337,263	288,244	45,322	333,566	48 0
484,101	26,995	5,067	1,617	517,780	449,237	71,907	521,144	50 4
86,422	5,497	..	304	92,223	80,495	12,557	93,052	36 7
176,851	10,432	2,663	680	190,626	172,096	20,651	192,747	53 7
90,964	6,285	863	465	98,577	83,347	15,263	98,610	56 10
70,098	2,627	350	92	73,167	59,923	13,074	72,997	58 4
29,656	615	1,191	53	31,515	25,153	7,031	32,184	59 4
30,110	1,539	..	23	31,672	28,223	3,331	31,554	47 6
20,087	601	..	44	20,732	20,160	964	21,124	66 9
20,087	601	..	44	20,732	20,160	964	21,124	66 9
110,646	242	649	360	111,897	111,336	9,416	120,752	45 10
9,370	26	194	1	9,591	8,063	1,656	9,719	71 7
101,276	216	455	359	102,306	103,273	7,760	111,033	44 7
171,523	3,046	1,142	4,280	179,991	150,959	30,061	181,020	80 6
30,888	317	595	201	32,001	26,396	6,170	32,566	76 2
6,469	..	2	3	6,474	4,939	1,523	6,462	198 4
22,279	756	447	90	23,572	19,835	3,553	23,388	69 5
13,582	155	..	63	13,800	12,523	829	13,352	80 11
61,317	1,095	35	3,686	66,133	54,026	13,621	67,647	78 6
20,654	..	63	146	20,863	18,251	2,205	20,456	73 3
16,334	723	..	91	17,148	14,989	2,160	17,149	119 9
5,905,372	251,931	68,980	45,749	6,272,032	5,432,592	845,751	6,278,343	58 8
220,680	37,238	..	3,776	261,694	69,091 ^c	<i>n</i>	281,257	<i>n</i>
101,138	30,575	..	3,240	134,953	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	158,156	<i>n</i>
53,100	4,511	..	224	57,835	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	54,010	<i>n</i>
65,250	..	..	..	65,250	65,250	..	65,250	76 1
1,192	2,152	..	312	3,656	3,841	..	3,841	35 1
10,689	28,905	..	2,093	41,687	43,534	..	43,534	35 7
10,689	28,905	..	2,093	41,687	43,534	..	43,534	35 7
802	1,672	..	382	2,856	3,562	..	3,562	65 5
802	1,672	..	382	2,856	3,562	..	3,562	65 5
14,777	..	..	..	14,777	14,777	..	14,777	11 9
14,777	..	..	..	14,777	14,777	..	14,777	11 9
189	..	..	243	432	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,230	<i>n</i>
189	..	..	243	432	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,230	<i>n</i>
247,137	67,815	..	6,494	321,446	130,964 ^c	<i>n</i>	344,360	40 1
6,152,509	319,746	68,980	52,243	6,593,478	5,563,556 ^c	845,751 ^c	6,622,703	57 3

^c Incomplete.*n* Not available.

Mental Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. At 30th June, 1952, 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 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. During the last twenty-five years the proportion of female to total patients has risen from 38 to 49 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. <i>a</i>	Re- covered and Re- lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expendi- ture.
		Medi- cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	* £
1942-43	5	9	531	844	383	260	2,060	1,689	296,374
1943-44	5	10	571	966	455	270	2,035	1,784	335,631
1944-45	5	10	637	648	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711
1945-46	5	11	609	685	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667
1946-47	5	10	606	781	415	297	2,094	1,839	438,010
1947-48 ^b	5	10	682	793	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581
1948-49	4	11	731	845	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921
1949-50	4	10	792	850	493	255	2,162	1,991	755,756
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463
1951-52	4	10	817	1,005	559	327	2,251	2,137	1,084,208

a Excluding transfers between institutions.

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

6. AMBULANCES.

Centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade are established in 89 districts of the State. With the exception of brigades controlled by local hospital boards, which numbered 12 at 1st July, 1952, 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 £. The Cairns Aerial Ambulance Service is subsidised at the rate of 15s. 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.	£
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
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789

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, 1952, there were 209 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 41 resident centres and 168 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-natal Clinics with 4 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 8 resident centres and 39 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-Cloncurry area.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one in Toowoomba. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, 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 22 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Resident Centres .. No.	35	37	37	39	41
Sub-centres .. No.	152	156	163	166	168
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	3,046	3,157	2,781	2,603	2,721
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ^a .. No.	17,091	18,083	17,719	17,567	18,076
Expectant Mothers No.	1,122	997	939	756	732
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	396,380	392,010	382,227	361,977	367,748
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,190	1,158	1,018	1,084	1,676
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,928	1,646	1,461	1,554	2,584
New-born Babies Visited .. No.	22,875	22,912	23,658	24,191	25,801
Subsequent Visits .. No.	2,916	2,396	2,705	2,667	1,593
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-centres .. No.	6	4	4	4	4
New Cases Seen .. No.	286	214	185	192	236
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	1,552	1,188	1,242	1,109	1,535
Total Expenditure .. £	85,462	96,425	113,961	136,013	176,350

^a 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 1951-52 total receipts were £19,100, including £6,008 government aid.

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

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 57 institutions were available at 30th June, 1952, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 20 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions, and 16 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Eight of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 30 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 6 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 20 of the others during 1951-52. State children in the 30 institutions at 30th June, 1952, were 636 boys and 364 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, 1951-52.

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	4	665	302	1,085	334	282,492	356,871
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	342	51	283	355	7,187	115,724
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	185 ^a	1	3 ^a	8 ^a	756	16,508
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	6	499	..	129	39	59,141	59,141
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	24	1,075	1	869	835	70,212	151,502
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	35	1	198	125	58,748	125,204
Total	57	2,801	356	2,567	1,696	478,536	824,950

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1951-52 they supplied 44,504 beds for men and 8,286 for women.

9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department at 30th June, and also gives particulars as to the nature of the supervision under which they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions	1,015	1,020	1,010	1,043	1,037	1,029
In Hospitals	37	28	41	50	49	11
Boarded Out—						
With Foster Mothers	325	335	355	341	325	312
With Female Relatives	3,350	3,340	3,255	3,216	3,032	3,014
Sent to Employers	324	310	262	261	283	281
Released on Probation	92	95	107	122	163	179
Miscellaneous	..	18	20	18	16	51
Total	5,143	5,146	5,050	5,051	4,905	4,877

10. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1st July, 1909, and to invalids since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943 the principle of automatic adjustments was abandoned and the rate held at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week) which had been reached on 19th August, 1943. Since 1944, changes have been made by Parliament. From 5th July, 1945, the rate per week was raised to 32s. 6d., from 3rd July, 1947, to 37s. 6d., from 21st October, 1948, to 42s. 6d., from 2nd November, 1950, to 50s., from 1st November, 1951, to 60s., from 2nd October, 1952, to 67s. 6d., and from 29th October, 1953, to 70s.

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years, but absences are disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind. A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to an alien.

The maximum rate of pension is £3 10s. per week (£182 per annum). An unmarried pensioner may have income of £2 per week and receive a full pension, making his total receipts £5 10s. per week. If his income exceeds £2 per week, the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. A married couple, both pensioners, may have income of £4 per week and receive full pensions, making their total receipts £11 per week. If their income exceeds £4 per week, each pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. A married couple, where only one is a pensioner, may have income of £5 per week in addition to the full pension. If their income exceeds £5 per week, the pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income, but the total amount that may be received by way of pension and other income cannot exceed £11 per week. Additional income of 10s. per week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

A person may have property (which includes cash) to the value of £159 (or, in the case of a married couple, £319 between them) without any reduction in the rate of pension. The property limit, above which no pension is payable, is £1,250 or, in the case of a married couple, £2,500. These figures are exclusive of the value of the pensioner's permanent home, furniture, and personal effects. Where the value of a pensioner's property (including cash but excluding his home, &c.) exceeds £150, but does not exceed £1,250, the annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of property above £150 up to £450, and by £2 for every complete £11 of the remainder (if any) up to £1,250. For this purpose the

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

Wives of invalid pensioners, or of age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, may receive an allowance of £1 15s. per week, subject to a means test. An allowance of 11s. 6d. per week is paid for one child under 16 of an invalid pensioner, or of a permanently incapacitated age pensioner.

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

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

A special provision for permanently blind persons allows an outside income of £10 per week without affecting the full pension rate. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £3 per week irrespective of his means.

Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent homes may receive a maximum of 24s. 6d. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the home.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1947-48	15,310	25,496	6,438	5,370	52,614	5,253,595	36.0	10.4
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,677	56,153	5,941,139	38.0	10.8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38.8	10.3
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39.7	8.9
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	41.0	8.5

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

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

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the next table. 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,

1952:—Queensland, 409 and 488; New South Wales, 416 and 442; Western Australia, 375 and 452; Tasmania, 355 and 447; South Australia, 332 and 414; and Victoria, 287 and 373.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

State.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		No.		
N.S.Wales ^c	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
Victoria	50,876	94,181	17,986	14,410	177,453	25,075,215	42·5	9·5
Queensland	26,503	61,342	7,562	6,411	101,818	14,448,996	37·6	6·0
S. Aust. ^d	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	41·0	8·5
W. Aust.	9,759	22,172	2,154	2,143	36,228	5,179,666	42·2	5·7
Tasmania	9,124	15,658	2,131	1,833	28,746	4,106,291	41·2	6·6
	4,024	7,692	1,353	1,409	14,478	2,142,392	38·8	9·1
Total ..	118,025	234,024	37,001	30,962	420,012	59,788,003	40·7	7·9

a See note *a* to previous table.

b See note *b* to previous table.

c Including Australian Capital Territory.

d Including Northern Territory.

Excluding pensioner inmates of benevolent homes, the number of age and invalid 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 420,012 in 1952. In 1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in age and invalid pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. In 1945-46 the amount started to rise again, and in 1951-52 it was £59,788,000.

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, the amounts payable for multiple births were increased, and a weekly allowance of £1 5s. for eight weeks was added. Until 1st July, 1947, allowances were reckoned in two parts—a maternity allowance, and a weekly allowance for eight weeks. The amounts were then consolidated into one maternity allowance.

The amount of allowance payable since 1st July, 1947, has been:—No other children, £15; one or two other children, £16; three or more other children, £17 10s. Payment of £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.

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.
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
1949-50	28,822	28,652	459,130	16 0 6	994
1950-51	29,253	29,155	467,673	16 0 10	997
1951-52	30,781	30,737	489,751	15 18 8	999

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1951-52 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales ^a	72,688	1,182,358	7 0
Victoria	52,144	835,643	7 3
Queensland	30,737	489,751	8 0
South Australia ^b	17,380	283,702	7 7
Western Australia	15,074	241,426	8 2
Tasmania	7,626	122,618	8 3
Total	195,722 ^c	3,156,992 ^c	7 5

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Including 73 claims, amounting to £1,494, 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, 1951-52.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. ^c
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ^a	25,593	35,142	11,953	72,688	73,543
Victoria	18,119	25,956	8,069	52,144	52,831
Queensland	9,639	14,690	6,408	30,737	31,101
South Australia ^b	5,727	8,965	2,688	17,380	17,571
Western Australia	4,693	7,677	2,704	15,074	15,268
Tasmania	2,473	3,472	1,681	7,626	7,721
Abroad	29	37	7	73	73
Total	66,273	95,939	33,510	195,722	198,108

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

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

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Western Australia (31.1 per cent.). In Queensland and Tasmania the proportions were 31.4 and 32.4 per cent. respectively, and in the other States about 35 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with three or more children (22.0 per cent.), followed by Queensland (20.8 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, 1952.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>c</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>c</i>	Amount Paid, 1951-52. <i>d</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales ^a	476,684	971,586	285	2.04	37 6 7	17,793,919
Victoria ..	317,591	642,693	275	2.02	37 16 8	12,015,367
Queensland ..	173,179	378,559	306	2.19	42 10 4	7,362,953
S. Australia ^b	109,284	222,127	294	2.03	37 19 3	4,148,751
W. Australia	85,971	183,257	305	2.13	40 9 1	3,477,916
Tasmania ..	42,424	94,430	313	2.23	42 17 6	1,818,862
Abroad ..	288	594	..	2.06	25 5 10	7,284
Total ..	1,205,421	2,493,246	288	2.07	38 13 7	46,625,052

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

^c Excluding 24,623 endowed children in approved institutions.

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

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 1st July, 1942. "Widows" under the pension scheme include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 20th October, 1953, and earlier rates are shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £3 15s. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £2 17s. 6d. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £2 17s. 6d. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, but, where the widow is pregnant, payment may be continued until the birth of her child.

A woman whose husband is imprisoned and has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or has one or more children, receives £2 17s. 6d. a week.

A pensioner may have income of £2 a week and receive a full pension. If her income exceeds £2 a week the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. However, additional income of 10s. a week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment) received for the child.

A widow who has a child or children in her care, except a woman whose husband is in prison, is eligible for a pension unless the value of her property (excluding her home, furniture, and personal effects) exceeds £1,500. The annual rate of pension for other widows is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of property (other than the home, &c.) above £150 up to £450, and by £1 for every complete £7 of the remainder (if any) up to £1,250. No pension is payable in these cases if the value of the property (other than the home, &c.) exceeds £1,250.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1952.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1951-52.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales ^a	16,486	48	7,533	2 14 1	2,315,178	13 8
Victoria ..	10,222	44	3,696	2 13 6	1,390,109	12 1
Queensland	6,770	55	3,091	2 15 2	904,709	14 10
S. Australia ^b	3,246	43	1,292	2 13 6	450,268	12 1
W. Australia	2,676	45	1,116	2 14 7	366,483	12 5
Tasmania ..	1,358	45	696	2 14 10	188,021	12 7
Total ..	40,758	47	17,424	2 14 1	5,614,768	13 2

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Excluding 11 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent homes.

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.
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
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2 8 0	1 1 8	49.0	2,047
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	51.9	2,529
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1	53.5	3,093

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, 1951-52.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	66,379	119,222	11,046,938	3 11 9	1 8 8
Victoria ..	51,045	89,221	9,184,196	3 14 1	1 11 3
Queensland ..	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1
S. Australia ^b ..	17,498	35,580	3,046,575	3 16 0	1 6 6
W. Australia ..	17,760	34,311	2,714,606	3 5 1	1 5 2
Tasmania ..	7,564	15,299	1,560,560	4 16 0	1 8 10
United Kingdom ..	1,426	2,920	450,016	4 4 2	3 3 8
Elsewhere ..	372	507	65,103	3 5 11	2 6 8
Total ..	184,689	339,759	31,845,013	3 13 4	1 8 9

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on social and health services and war and service pensions in each State for the year 1951-52.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

Item.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total. <i>c</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	25,075	14,449	8,836	5,180	4,106	2,142	59,788
Funeral Benefits	108	81	37	22	19	9	276
Child Endowment	17,794	12,015	7,363	4,149	3,478	1,819	46,625
Widows' Pensions	2,315	1,390	905	450	367	188	5,615
Maternity Allowances ..	1,182	836	490	284	241	123	3,157
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	351	239	253	77	59	29	1,008
Hospital Benefits	2,698	1,575	1,092	556	511	251	6,683
Tuberculosis Campaign ^d ..	1,622	1,103	360	302	313	179	3,879
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	3,027	2,071	861	695	473	135	7,327
Community Rehabilitation	70	129	46	71	40	5	361
Mental Institutions ..	203	150	103	35	18	9	518
National Health Services ..	1,152	452	209	224	188	126	2,371
War Pensions ..	11,047	9,184	3,777	3,047	2,715	1,561	31,845
Service Pensions	609	383	326	174	224	62	1,778
Total ..	67,253	44,057	24,658	15,266	12,752	6,638	171,231
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total per Head of Population ..	20 0 10	19 2 10	20 3 10	20 18 7	21 11 5	22 4 8	20 1 0

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Including amounts paid abroad.

d Including Tuberculosis Allowances and reimbursements to States.

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

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Administration Board.—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 84·2 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 (9·4 per cent. of the whole area) are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

Pastoral Leases.—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in ten-year

periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral properties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock-carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings. Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain Crown rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes. The lessee of any Pastoral Holding may apply for a new lease at any time during the last rental period (generally ten years) and so ascertain his future in advance of expiry of the current lease.

Grazing Selections.—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads 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. At any time during the last seven years of the term of his lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for consideration of his selection with a view to obtaining a new lease.

Perpetual Leases (Farming and Dairying Lands).—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Lease. These leases have a first period of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Subsequent periods are for 7 years. Opening rents are $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent 7-year periods being determined by the Land Court. Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach.

Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.—These leases were opened in land reclaimed from prickly pear by the Cactoblastis and other insects. Conditions were imposed on these selections to secure the eradication of the prickly pear from the whole of the selections and developing of the land and bringing into production of at least one-half of it during the first five years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first 5 years the land had to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear-destroying insects, and during this period no rent was payable. For the next 15 years rent became payable at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value; and, for each succeeding period of 7

years, the rent is determinable by the Land Court at a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period.

The land formerly infested by prickly pear has again been brought under occupation and intensive development. (See 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 an application for land is the first year's rent, but in the case of selection tenures one-fifth of the survey fee must also be paid with the application, the balance of the survey fee being payable by the successful applicant over the next four years. Payment of survey fee may also be imposed when land is opened under Preferential Pastoral Lease tenure.

In the case of competition for Pastoral Lease blocks, priority as between the applicants is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent to be paid by him for the first ten years of the term. In the case of simultaneous applications for a Preferential Pastoral Lease, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting). The same system is adopted for all classes of selection tenure.

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

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

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

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

In 1919 the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South

Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were dispatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia, where breeding stations were set up. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly Pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed.

The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the proportions of scattered plants, with restricted areas of heavier infestation here and there. The whole of the former dense pear country, hitherto useless and mainly unoccupied, has been reclaimed and settled for pastoral, dairying, and general farming purposes.

4. AREAS AND TENURES.

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

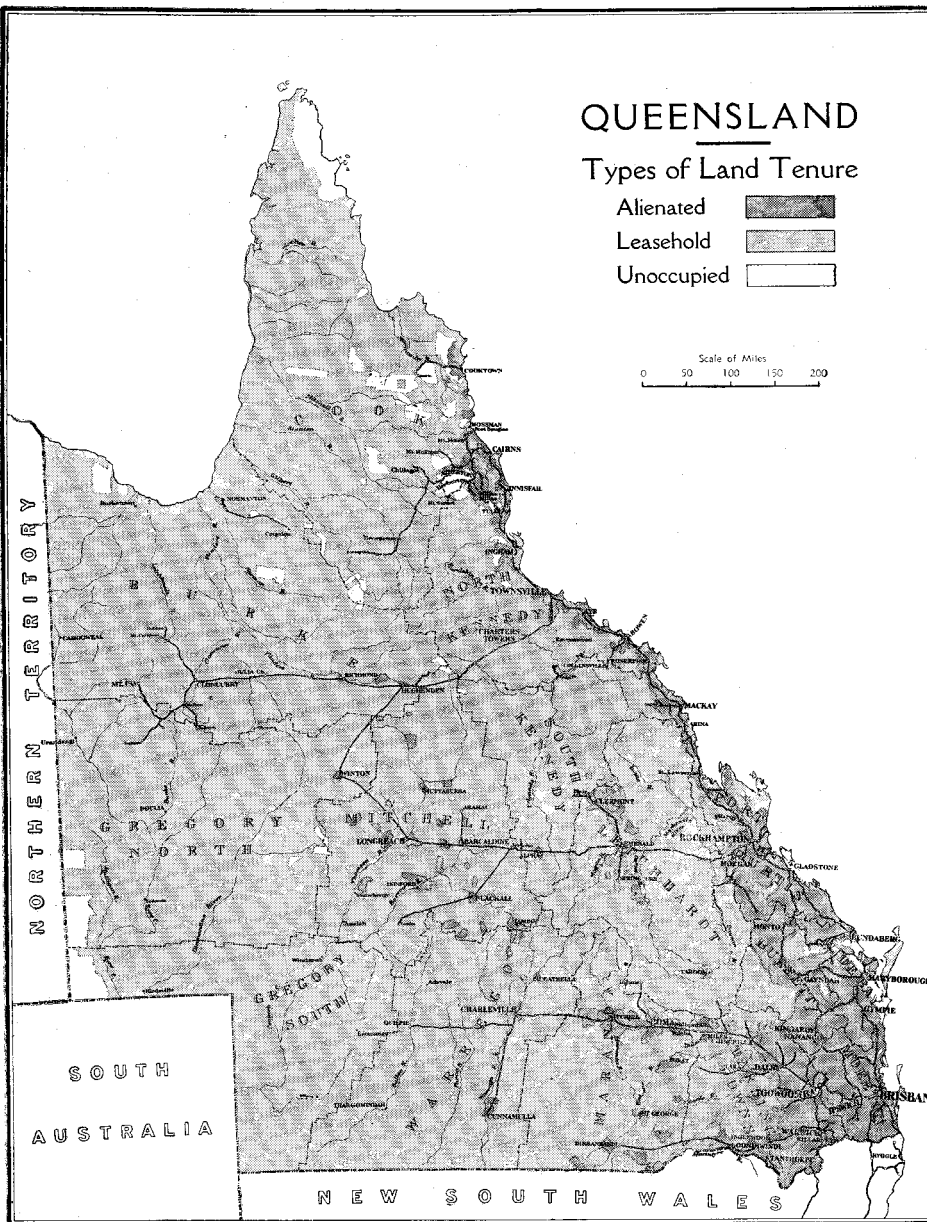
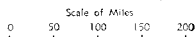
TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase	22,757	23,031	23,391	23,707	24,049
Without Payment	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	4,921	4,639	4,271	3,951	3,609
Total Alienated	27,770	27,762	27,754	27,750	27,750
Pastoral Leases	243,522	243,244	242,637	243,540	244,114
Occupation Licenses	17,001	18,531	20,257	17,882	17,776
Grazing Farms and Home- steads	84,256	84,705	85,663	87,197	88,051
Perpetual Leases	6,465	6,507	7,063	7,046	7,048
Forest Grazing Leases	1,919	1,792	1,737	1,683	1,649
Under Mining Acts	471	466	481	500	529
Leases for Special Purposes	1,355	1,490	1,583	1,796	2,046
Total Leased	354,989	356,735	359,421	359,644	361,213
Total Occupied	382,759	384,497	387,175	387,394	388,963
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,480	3,498	3,545	3,593	3,625
Reserved for Public Purposes	17,264	17,335	18,701	18,749	18,797
Unoccupied and Unreserved	25,617	23,790	19,699	19,384	17,735
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

QUEENSLAND

Types of Land Tenure

- Alienated
- Leasehold
- Unoccupied



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 125.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1951.

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. ^a	51,316,070	14,221,513	116,535,826	15,963,711	198,037,120	33.09
Vic. ..	30,179,235	2,695,859	8,708,755	14,661,911	56,245,760	58.45
Q'land	23,798,994	3,951,220	359,643,823	41,725,963	429,120,000	6.47
S.A. ..	13,503,529	817,296	138,283,575	90,640,400	243,244,800	5.89
W.A. ^a	22,636,334	12,129,588	205,606,700	384,216,178	624,588,800	5.57
Tas. ^a	6,213,444	350,977	2,736,976	7,476,603	16,778,000	39.13
N.T. ^a ..	455,322	..	178,135,029	156,526,449	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. ^b	63,635	41,053	330,582	165,530	600,800	17.42
Total	148,166,563	34,207,506	1,009,981,266	711,376,745	1,903,732,080	9.58

^a At 30th June, 1952.

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

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

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	400,595	396,311	425,597	437,469	509,172
Grazing ..	555,850	586,084	635,274	677,027	794,816
Perpetual Leases	79,709	81,672	90,321	135,396	114,354
Special ..	31,902	34,543	35,088	40,583	42,890
Total ..	1,068,056	1,098,610	1,186,280	1,290,475	1,461,232
Sales	80,579	69,504	76,616	120,560	84,010
Other—					
Surveys ..	8,619	10,313	12,696	18,044	21,797
Other ..	33,691	40,517	53,875	48,074	51,508
Total ..	42,310	50,830	66,571	66,118	73,305
Total Revenue	1,190,945	1,218,944	1,329,467	1,477,153	1,618,547

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

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

Development of Water Resources.—The *Land and Water Resources Development Act, 1943*, set up a State instrumentality to function continuously as an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources 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. Irrigation Areas have been established at Clare and Millaroo, extending from about 24 to 51 miles from the river mouth, where returned servicemen have been settled on 68 irrigated tobacco farms. Water is pumped from the river at central stations and delivered through channel systems which will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin scheme. Work on Gorge Weir at 79 miles from the river mouth is nearing completion and will provide for an expansion to 200 farms.

Work is in progress on the Mareeba-Dimbulah Project, construction of which was authorised in 1952. The establishment of plant and equipment at Tinaroo Falls Dam site is proceeding, together with construction of the township and other facilities required in connection with the construction of the dam. Channel construction has also begun, and investigations are proceeding on all aspects of the project.

The possibility of major schemes in the Dawson Valley and on the Nogoa River near Emerald is also under investigation. 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 three weirs, one of which has just been completed. Plans are in hand for an extension of the area adjacent to Theodore to make full use of the water available. Action has also been taken for the establishment of irrigated farms to utilise water from Moura Weir about 50 miles downstream from Theodore. A weir on the Nogoa River has recently been completed, and investigations of the major project have been resumed.

Weirs.—Thirty-one weirs have been built on various streams in the State, and four 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.

Following completion of the weir on the Balonne River at St. George, designs are in progress for an irrigation area of some 14,000 acres served by a channel system to which water will be delivered from a pumping station on the weir pool.

Underground Supplies.—Considerable investigation has been undertaken in the testing of underground supplies in the Lockyer Creek and the Pioneer, Fitzroy, Burnett and other river basins.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—According to returns received from primary producers for 1952-53, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 4,919 holdings, or 11.6 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 106,418 acres, or 4.4 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 20,275 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 25.8 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1951-52.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1951-52.			1952-53.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	394,088	54,566	13.8	421,682	55,887	13.3
Vegetables ..	63,143	21,946	34.8	65,921	20,878	31.7
Fruit ..	37,868	3,225	8.5	40,088	3,186	7.9
Tobacco ..	5,038	3,996	79.3	4,339	3,438	79.2
Cotton ..	4,480	487	10.9	5,866	701	12.0
Other ..	1,516,584	24,436	1.6	1,881,544	22,328	1.2
All Crops ..	2,021,201	108,656	5.4	2,419,440	106,418	4.4

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1952-53. Of the 20,275 acres of pasture irrigated during that year, 18,000 acres were in the Roma Division.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	To-bacco.	Cot-ton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton ..	28	14,520	942	..	..	16,466	31,956
Maryborough ..	10,238	1,821	1,476	33	..	3,058	16,626
Downs ..	..	195	43	863	..	586	1,687
Roma ..	..	17	30	..	..	..	47
South Western ..	..	6	27	..	..	19	52
Rockhampton ..	..	658	92	..	557	1,719	3,026
Central Western ..	..	13	17	..	..	5	35
Far Western ..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
Mackay ..	2,147	52	15	..	..	15	2,229
Townsville ..	43,243	3,175	452	347	144	333	47,694
Cairns ..	231	401	80	2,195	..	126	3,033
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	16	11	..	..	1	28
Total Queensland	55,887	20,878	3,186	3,438	701	22,328	106,418

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1952-53, on 2,339 holdings, 66,432 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 2,268 holdings, 52,923 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 61 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 370 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 244 irrigators on 6,880 acres, while the remaining 7 irrigators did not specify the source of water used on their 88 acres.

A total of 19,558 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 60,996 acres and electric motors for 40,742 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 42,609 acres, chiefly vegetable crops in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions. Channels or furrows were used over 70,854 acres, and water was applied to 4,791 acres by flooding.

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 ^a	3,190	700
1949 ^a	1,463	713	2,176	221,484	3,234	825
1950 ^a	1,490	715	2,205	217,575	3,250	552
1951 ^a	1,546	725	2,271	213,627	3,322	1,075
1952 ^a	1,483	826	2,309	229,970 ^c	3,365	971

^a Estimated.

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

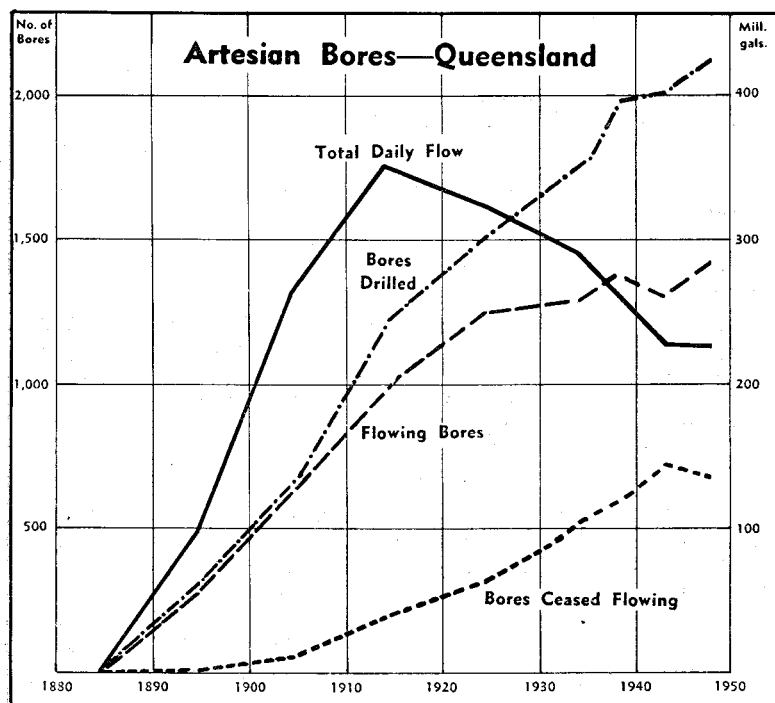
^c Increase due to revision of flow estimates.

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

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

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. Since that time, bores have on the average been not so deep, and the average depth of new bores put down since 1943 has been only 842 feet, compared with 1,770 feet during the early years of this century.

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, which was appointed by the Queensland Government to investigate certain aspects relating to the Great Artesian Basin (Queensland Section), with particular reference to the problem of diminishing supply, made 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 was 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, 1952, there were 2,489 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,233,871 feet, while at the same date there were 6,941 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,374,324 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 382 feet, compared with 1,478 feet for artesian bores.

6. FORESTRY.

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

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Forest Reservations—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
State Forests, Permanent	3,778	4,022	4,101	4,283	4,501
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,140	3,118	3,128	3,114	3,099
National Parks	729	731	740	741	765
Nurseries	No. 26	No. 26	No. 28	No. 28	No. 28
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	38	41	46	49	53
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration ^a	485	502	522	530	504
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs S. Ft.	204,086	207,603	201,961	187,435	238,339
Sleepers Pieces	442	439	526	643	1,104
R'way Timbers { S. Ft.	515	361	240	565	1,160
{ Lin. Ft.	149	125	151	91	134
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	45	104	155	67	48
{ Lin. Ft.	4	1	7	..	..
House Blocks and Poles Lin. Ft.	761	748	731	783	1,136
Fencing Timber { Pieces	282	322	337	445	557
{ Lin. Ft.	121	203	172	229	263
Mining Timber { Pieces	151	102	88	44	143
{ Lin. Ft.	573	522	367	220	325
Fuel Tons	100	41	82	79	75
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	154	237	271	202	163
Total Area Dealt with to Date	6,430	6,667	6,938	7,140	7,303
Finance—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Receipts, Sales of Timber	998	1,021	1,001	1,265	2,168
Receipts, Other	9	10	12	16	33
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber ..	589	626	722	694	971
Reforestation ^b	510	692	870	1,112	1,512
National Parks	24	35	35	45	44
Administration, &c. ..	107	131	143	176	222
Access Roads ^c	52	69	78	102	171
Resumption of Timberlands	22	16	17	14	12
Purchase of Plant .. ..	..	..	16	35	79

^a In process of being rechecked to determine effective area.

^b Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

^c Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Department 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 trees are established mainly on jungle types, where, after complete logging, the area is cleared and planted with

commercial species, principally Hoop Pine. Other trees used are Kauri Pine, Bunya Pine, and Maple. The principal centres of operations are the Mary Valley, the Brisbane Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

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

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

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

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1952, was 2,307.

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

For a fuller account of the work of the committee which recommended the adoption and demarcation of the regions, see pages 131 and 132 of the 1949 *Year Book*.

The names of the 18 regions finally adopted, their areas, total populations, and populations per square mile, at 30th June, 1952, are given on the next page, together with the names of the Local Authorities included in each. Names are printed in capital letters for Cities, in small capitals for Towns, and in small letters for Shires.

- East Moreton*: 4,462 sq. miles; population 554,470, or 124·3 per sq. mile.
BRISBANE, REDCLIFFE, SOUTH COAST, Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Kilcoy, Landsborough, Maroochy, Pine, Redland.
- West Moreton*: 3,709 sq. miles; population 71,210, or 19·2 per sq. mile.
IPSWICH, Boonah, Esk, Gatton, Laidley, Moreton.
- Wide Bay*: 17,443 sq. miles; population 121,910, or 7·0 per sq. mile.
BUNDABERG, GYMPIE, MARYBOROUGH, Biggenden, Burrum, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Gooburrum, Isis, Kilkivan, Kingaroy, Kolan, Mundubbera, Murgon, Nanango, Noosa, Perry, Tiaro, Widgee, Wondai, Woocoo, Woongarra.
- Southern Downs*: 5,117 sq. miles; population 29,980, or 5·9 per sq. mile.
WARWICK, Allora, Glengallan, Inglewood, Rosenthal, Stanthorpe.
- Central Downs*: 5,044 sq. miles; population 69,700, or 13·8 per sq. mile.
TOOWOOMBA, Cambooya, Clifton, Crow's Nest, Jondaryan, Millmerran, Pittsworth, Rosalie.
- Western Downs*: 19,286 sq. miles; population 25,070, or 1·3 per sq. mile.
DALBY, Chinchilla, Murilla, Tara, Taroom, Wambo.
- Border Plains*: 17,516 sq. miles; population 10,160, or 0·6 per sq. mile.
GOONDIWINDI, Balonne, Waggamba.
- Maranoa*: 22,765 sq. miles; population 12,120, or 0·5 per sq. mile.
ROMA, Bendemere, Booringa, Bungil, Warroo.
- Warrego*: 90,169 sq. miles; population 12,360, or 0·1 per sq. mile.
CHARLEVILLE, Bulloo, Murweh, Paroo, Quilpie.
- Capricornia*: 32,512 sq. miles; population 84,490, or 2·6 per sq. mile.
ROCKHAMPTON, GLADSTONE, Banana, Broadsound, Calliope, Duaringa, Fitzroy, Livingstone, Miriam Vale, Monto, Mount Morgan, Theodore.
- Central Highlands*: 37,280 sq. miles; population 9,650, or 0·3 per sq. mile.
Bauhinia, Belyando, Emerald, Jericho, Peak Downs.
- Western Plains*: 119,720 sq. miles; population 16,720, or 0·1 per sq. mile.
Aramac, Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall, Diamantina, Ilfracombe, Isisford, Longreach, Tambo, Winton.
- Pioneer*: 6,382 sq. miles; population 36,930, or 5·8 per sq. mile.
MACKAY, Mirani, Nebo, Pioneer, Sarina.
- Port Denison*: 9,750 sq. miles; population 12,460, or 1·3 per sq. mile.
BOWEN, Proserpine, Wangaratta.
- Burdekin*: 32,462 sq. miles; population 74,000, or 2·3 per sq. mile.
CHARTERS TOWERS, TOWNSVILLE, Ayr, Dalrymple, Hinchinbrook, Thuringowa.
- Northern*: 91,159 sq. miles; population 72,290, or 0·8 per sq. mile.
CAIRNS, Atherton, Cardwell, Cook, Douglas, Eacham, Etheridge, Herberton, Johnstone, Mareeba, Mulgrave.
- North-Western*: 100,556 sq. miles; population 16,640, or 0·2 per sq. mile.
HUGHENDEN, Barkly Tableland, Boulia, Clonecurry, Flinders, McKinlay, Wyangarie.
- The Gulf*: 54,080 sq. miles; population 960, or 0·02 per sq. mile.
Burke, Carpentaria, Croydon.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

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

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

2. RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1951-52, on 41,641 holdings, which had a total area of 358,320,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of live stock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
			No.	No.	No.	No.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,422	3,223,083	8,397	845	120	4,610
Maryborough ..	7,477	7,473,859	6,313	1,213	73	3,726
Downs ..	8,739	15,135,767	6,560	2,759	1,800	3,728
Roma ..	1,281	20,552,034	431	974	822	96
South Western ..	574	53,519,822	112	480	502	12
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,493</i>	<i>99,904,565</i>	<i>21,813</i>	<i>6,271</i>	<i>3,317</i>	<i>12,172</i>
Rockhampton ..	3,835	21,451,656	2,633	1,550	146	1,437
Cent. Western ..	1,115	42,409,601	327	826	677	41
Far Western ..	343	59,870,781	87	199	268	4
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,293</i>	<i>123,732,038</i>	<i>3,047</i>	<i>2,575</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>1,482</i>
Mackay ..	2,122	3,577,962	1,376	226	7	162
Townsville ..	1,426	20,012,048	457	418	8	116
Cairns ..	3,585	11,933,868	1,712	249	5	530
Peninsula ..	53	16,073,039	6	42	..	3
North Western ..	669	83,086,114	101	550	403	25
<i>Total North</i>	<i>7,855</i>	<i>134,683,031</i>	<i>3,652</i>	<i>1,485</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>836</i>
Total Q'land	41,641	358,319,634	28,512	10,331	4,831	14,490

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

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

Size of Flock or Herd.	Sheep.		Dairy Cattle.		Beef Cattle.					
	Flocks.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.				
	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.				
Under 5 ..	} 399	} 9	5,133	13	} 1,098	} 12				
5 to 19 ..			5,012	52						
20 to 49 ..			6,595	229			1,564	52		
50 to 99 ..			142	10			8,672	615	1,601	114
100 to 499 ..			465	129			3,710	524	3,583	844
500 to 999 ..	413	305	..	..	977	681		
1,000 to 1,999 ..	629	913	..	..	} 830	} 1,664		
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,320	4,378	..	..				
5,000 to 9,999 ..	810	5,572			} 151	} 1,505		
10,000 and Over ..	333	6,266	..	..				
Total ..	4,511	17,582	29,122	1,433	9,804	4,872				

Growers of Crops.—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1951-52. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	237	32	241	33	1,093	934	1,416	744
Maryborough ..	1,379	149	698	352	426	165	324	91
Downs .. ..	..	2,721	404	875	..	..	78	407
Roma .. ..	..	52	..	17	..	..	1	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,616</i>	<i>2,954</i>	<i>1,343</i>	<i>1,277</i>	<i>1,519</i>	<i>1,099</i>	<i>1,819</i>	<i>1,243</i>
Rockhampton ..	98	48	38	240	99	50	58	117
Central Western ..	..	3	..	17	..	..	1	..
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>98</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>117</i>
Mackay	1,759	..	..	..	15	22	12	23
Townsville ..	596	..	..	..	63	20	50	287
Cairns	2,067	..	284	..	36	66	31	47
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,422</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>358</i>
Total Queensland	6,136	3,005	1,667	1,535	1,733	1,258	1,971	1,718

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

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	62,928	62,870	62,011	61,982	62,049
Disc Cultivators	21,400	22,138	22,662	23,346	24,032
Rotary Hoes	2,623	2,916	3,200	3,561	4,182
Harrow (Leaves)	105,381	108,291	109,186	110,763	113,530
Scarifiers	32,130	30,800	31,890	31,316	31,473
Other Cultivators	21,145	20,816	20,906	21,264	21,786
Fertiliser Distributors ..	5,618	6,120	6,283	6,618	6,790
Grain Drills	7,395	7,631	8,341	8,775	9,279
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,439	8,370	8,022	7,971	7,856
Sugar Cane Planters	4,620	4,653	4,709	4,753	4,806
Heads, Strippers, Harvesters	3,581	3,812	4,082	4,343	4,709
Reapers and Binders	1,572	1,559	1,548	1,551	1,535
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	24,163	24,345	24,464	24,774	24,785
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	900	1,001	1,068	1,182	1,392
Fruit Graders	819	827	828	867	874
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	39,183	41,112	43,105	44,228	45,048
Shearing Machines (Stands)	13,293	13,535	14,134	14,484	15,300
Tractors—Wheeled	16,312	17,980	20,616	24,406	26,953
Tractors—Crawler or Track	2,637	2,781	3,111	3,388	3,941
Stationary Engines	38,668	40,355	42,125	44,016	45,874
Electric Motors	4,110	4,841	5,715	6,967	7,725

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.	Proprietors. a	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.				
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
1951	43,131	5,027	20,714	68,872
1952	43,196	5,112	19,640	67,948
FEMALES.				
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
1951	10,238	6,095	3,822	20,155
1952	9,618	5,397	3,833	18,848
TOTAL.				
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
1951	53,369	11,122	24,536	89,027
1952	52,814	10,509	23,473	86,796

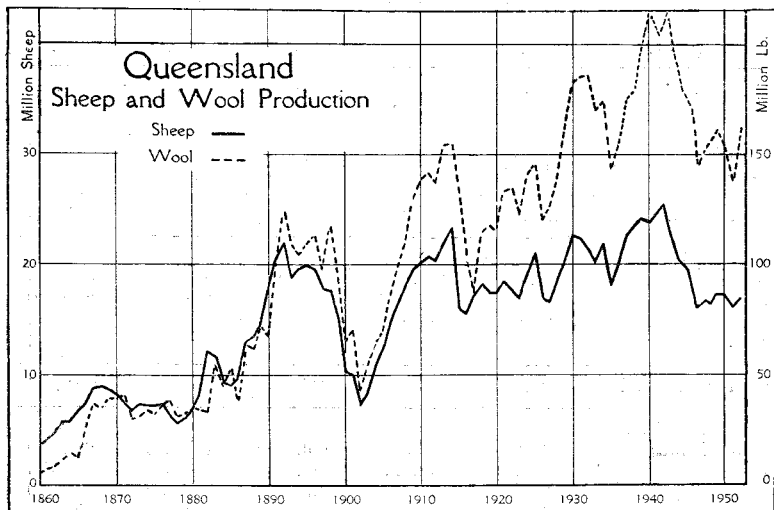
a Including share-farmers.

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 £9,912,643 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1952. In addition, £12,031,290 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1952, 21,821 males and 1,238 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

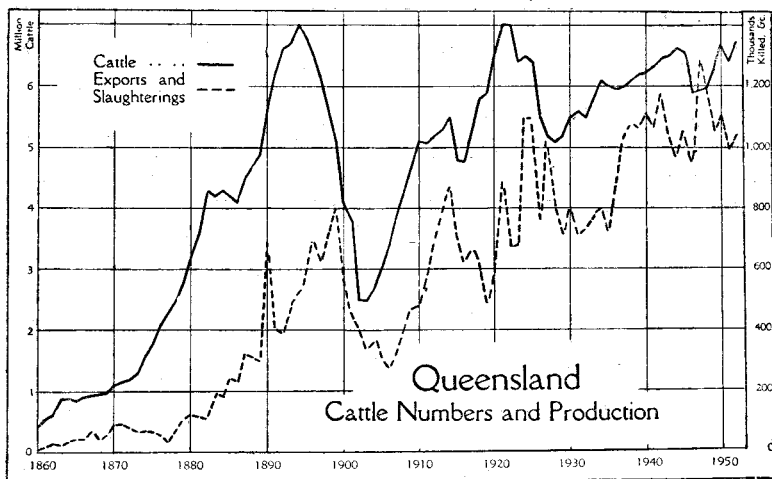
3. LIVE STOCK.

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

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



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



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

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH.

Description.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
<i>Horses.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Draught over 1 Year ..	113,031	107,768	96,708	82,209	73,435
Other over 1 Yr. ..	197,127	194,743	196,063	192,931	195,247
Foals under 1 Yr.	14,549	14,750	14,453	13,466	13,477
Total Horses ..	324,707	317,261	307,224	288,606	282,159
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Cows and Heifers	2,081,487	2,251,542	2,468,323	2,411,910	2,554,369
Calves under 1 Yr.	766,345	844,263	985,603	856,351	912,170
Bulls	65,629	69,683	76,997	74,781	78,546
Other	1,655,505	1,706,530	1,762,427	1,794,673	1,833,312
Total Beef Cattle	4,568,966	4,872,018	5,293,350	5,137,715	5,378,397
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Cows Milking ..	700,908	693,413	666,398	572,448	641,400
Cows Dry	229,558	233,883	261,732	250,174	226,583
Heifers	225,756	234,317	229,800	224,350	231,810
Calves under 1 Yr.	172,327	172,269	175,241	149,186	173,456
Bulls	28,269	27,965	27,369	26,876	28,474
Other ^a	66,013	70,913	79,658	73,625	71,275
Total Dairy Cattle	1,422,831	1,432,760	1,440,198	1,296,659	1,372,998
Total All Cattle	5,991,797	6,304,778	6,733,548	6,434,374	6,751,395
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Lambs & Hoggets	2,745,489	3,372,276	3,201,102	1,666,018	3,037,632
Rams	217,459	217,546	210,762	215,870	218,451
Breeding Ewes ..	7,324,116	7,501,191	7,353,567	7,041,578	7,265,554
Other Ewes	1,053,321	952,778	981,453	1,116,383	668,193
Wethers	5,158,572	5,538,361	5,730,694	6,123,669	5,839,793
Total Sheep ..	16,498,957	17,582,152	17,477,578	16,163,518	17,029,623
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars	11,419	11,484	11,137	9,883	10,386
Breeding Sows ..	49,281	46,964	47,761	39,292	44,700
Baconers and Porkers ..	120,892	120,574	104,163	91,165	95,123
Backfatters ..	4,523	4,573	2,852	2,565	2,009
Stores	99,896	87,763	89,522	86,391	79,752
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	121,311	120,478	119,556	87,233	103,839
Total Pigs ..	407,322	391,836	374,991	316,529	335,809

^a Including calves, cows, &c., for slaughter.

Both beef and dairy cattle totals increased during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1953. For beef cattle, the increase brought their total to its highest level since 1925. In spite of an increase of 76,000 dairy cattle, their numbers were still well below the average maintained during the previous twenty years.

An increase in sheep of 866,000, or 5½ per cent., during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1953, still left their numbers less than they were two years earlier, and only about two-thirds of the total before the last war.

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, 1952.

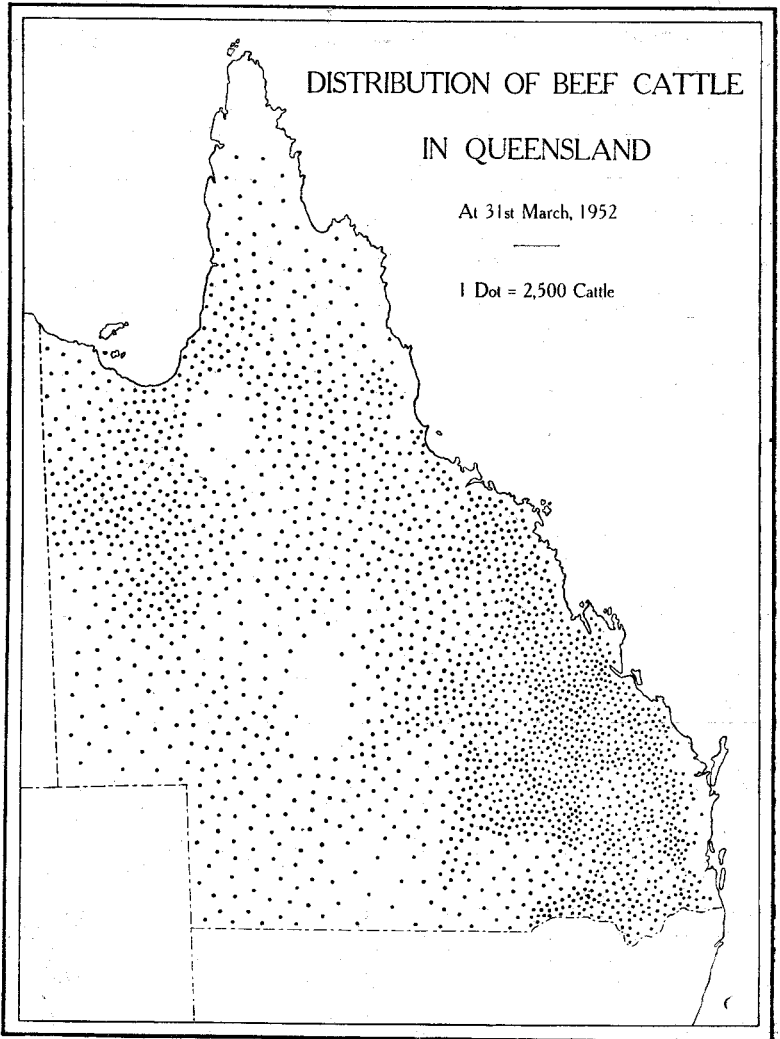
State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	310,600	3,620,953	53,676,000	292,829
Victoria	169,246	2,214,530	21,537,229	213,670
Queensland	288,606	6,434,374	16,163,518	316,529
South Australia ..	63,285	437,468	11,470,088	64,903
Western Australia	53,347	851,534	12,187,752	86,224
Tasmania	18,834	266,263	2,337,768	46,926
N. Territory ^a ..	32,519	1,057,906	30,935	794
A. C. Territory ..	923	10,293	243,059	249
Total Australia ..	937,360	14,893,321	117,646,349	1,022,124
% Q'land of Total	30.8	43.2	13.7	31.0

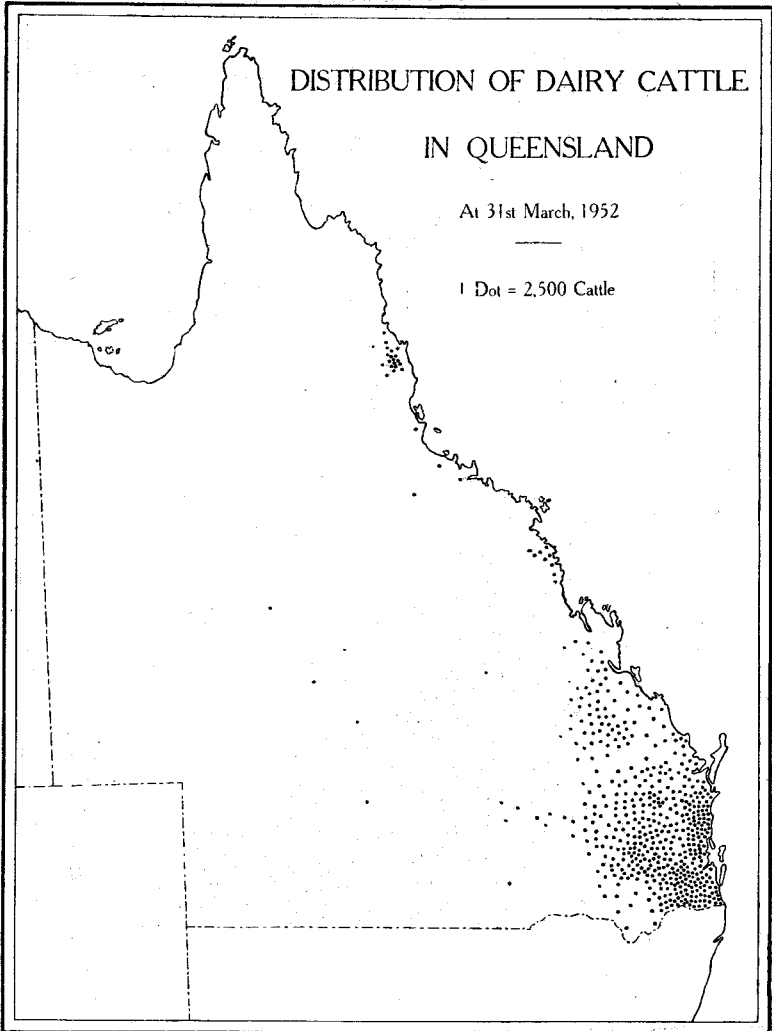
^a At 31st December, 1951.

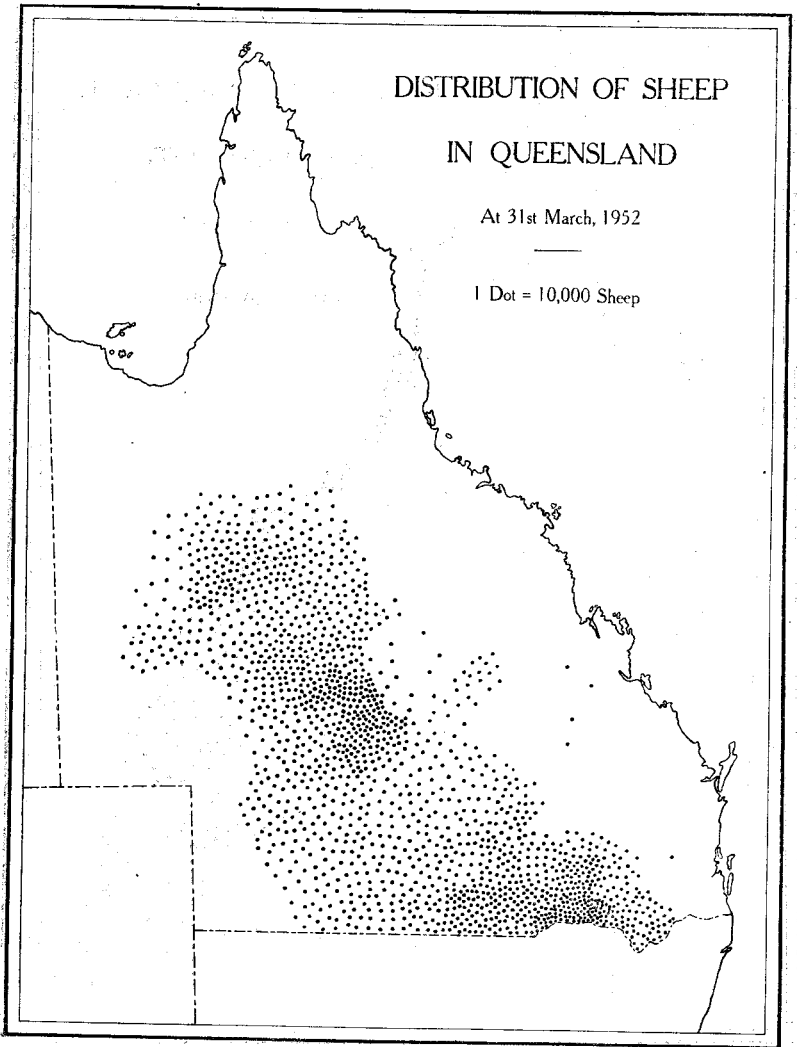
Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 144 to 147.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1952.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	37,126	521,810	6,276	92,529
Maryborough	34,920	660,569	2,872	83,669
Downs	39,953	769,528	2,518,084	86,059
Roma	16,087	368,523	2,778,087	1,025
South Western	13,568	281,642	3,279,045	188
<i>Total South</i>	<i>141,654</i>	<i>2,602,072</i>	<i>8,584,364</i>	<i>263,470</i>
Rockhampton	30,585	1,077,064	62,645	33,111
Central Western	22,034	555,695	3,550,956	1,362
Far Western	10,799	299,091	1,643,844	122
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>63,418</i>	<i>1,931,850</i>	<i>5,257,445</i>	<i>34,595</i>
Mackay	12,554	130,703	922	1,541
Townsville	16,166	422,313	2,252	5,459
Cairns	15,028	188,762	513	10,524
Peninsula	4,317	82,701	..	75
North Western	35,469	1,075,973	2,318,022	865
<i>Total North</i>	<i>83,534</i>	<i>1,900,452</i>	<i>2,321,709</i>	<i>18,464</i>
Total Queensland ..	288,606	6,434,374	16,163,518	316,529



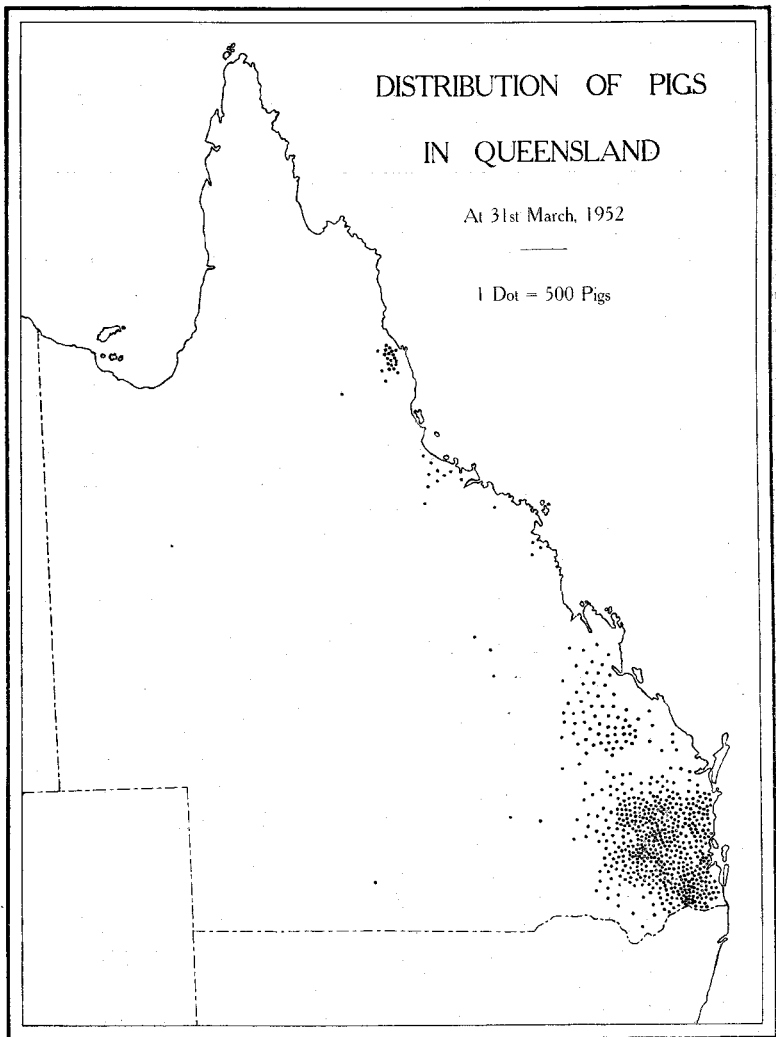




DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1952

1 Dot = 500 Pigs



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

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Cattle (incl. Calves) Slaughtered.	Sheep.				Pigs Slaughtered.
		Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Sheep (incl. Lambs) Slaughtered.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
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 ..	1,106,765	6,847,643	3,869,703	56·5	1,027,007	510,907
1950 ..	1,155,639	6,858,001	3,721,830	54·3	805,517	485,186
1951 ..	1,182,943	6,200,471	2,061,849	33·3	766,608	401,115
1952 ..	1,048,588 ^s	6,108,167	3,339,524	54·7	985,495 ^s	367,020 ^s

^s Subject to revision.

Stock Losses.—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were a little above normal in 1952-53, totalling 366,324 compared with 809,534 in 1951-52. Sheep losses average about 1,500,000 for good seasons, and after two years with high figures of 2,062,017 and 2,247,028 respectively they fell to a normal figure of 1,500,872 in 1952-53.

Meatworks.—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880s and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments to 47, employing 3,200 persons instead of 200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920s and 1930s, but during the 1939-1945 War the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1951-52 there were 20 meatworks and 9 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 following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1952. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Establishments No.	28	28	28	27	29
Workers ^a .. No.	5,918	5,773	6,230	6,373	5,879
Salaries and Wages					
Paid.. .. £1,000	2,535	2,521	3,028	3,656	3,820
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	923,086	833,098	838,714	899,021	755,893
Sheep .. No.	450,920	401,382	398,704	257,865	321,450
Lambs .. No.	71,095	86,379	88,347	58,862	67,195
Pigs No.	360,253	452,159	459,124	417,946	325,856
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb.	322,494	276,194	274,041	314,993	265,060
Mutton 1,000 Lb.	19,365	17,191	16,697	10,613	13,127
Lamb 1,000 Lb.	2,353	2,925	2,896	1,784	2,169
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb.	21,603	20,192	21,173	18,520	14,633
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	7,528	16,774	16,752	15,953	12,609
Canned					
Products 1,000 Lb. ^b	52,900	48,779	60,896	57,350	50,850
Value of All					
Products .. £1,000	18,867	20,318	25,513	31,929	33,970

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1951-52, 143 horses were exported, of which 91 went to Hong Kong and 45 to New Guinea.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. ^a	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	5,278,428	153,239	672	44,222
Other British ..	4,966,698	11,868	22,509	..
Belgium	30,786	25,209	..	..
Egypt	564,376	10,197	..	..
France	4,898	223,637	..	..
Netherlands ..	18,178	45,268	..	176
Japan	113,509	24,303	..	..
Philippines ..	11,890	..	16,002	..
U.S.A.	28,006	13,065	235	..
Other Countries ..	213,580	146,862	705	..
Total	11,230,349	653,648	40,123	44,398

^a Excluding poultry and rabbits and hares.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, cattle worth £4,678,125 and pigs worth £233,109 left borderwise for other States in 1951-52. (There was a net import of sheep worth £26,353 from other States during that year.) In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1951-52 for interstate destination comprised 43,814 cattle, 8,655 calves, 6,298 sheep, 1,921 lambs, and 13,566 pigs.

4. WOOL.

Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure-bred merinos.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep, while cattle occupy the coarser-grassed country of the Gulf and coast, and the less reliable country of the far west. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties 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. <i>a</i>	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Total Wool Produced. <i>b</i>	Value of Wool Produced. <i>c</i>
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1942-43	26,290,860	213,966,182	13,607,732
1943-44	23,918,077	194,354,517	12,655,677
1944-45	21,411,376	178,719,395	11,966,753
1945-46	19,955,644	173,249,484	10,864,186
1946-47	17,807,046	144,819,591	15,791,369
1947-48	16,832,805	153,564,000 ^d	28,057,000 ^d
1948-49	17,156,033	156,655,000 ^d	32,623,000 ^d
1949-50	17,182,290	162,256,000 ^d	46,878,000 ^d
1950-51	17,800,232	154,667,000 ^d	88,818,000 ^d
1951-52	17,522,337	138,767,000 ^d	47,190,000 ^d

a Year ended 30th June.

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

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

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

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1951-52, 1,805,203 (10.3 per cent.) were lambs.

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

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production has been at a much lower level since the war. In the other States production

has meanwhile increased. Thus the States of South Australia and Western Australia each produced in 1951-52 almost as much wool as Queensland, and Victorian production was 62 per cent. above the Queensland total. In that season, New South Wales provided two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, and Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia each approximately one-eighth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were:—New South Wales, 437,800,000 lb.; Victoria, 225,000,000 lb.; Queensland, 138,800,000 lb.; South Australia, 135,500,000 lb.; Western Australia, 120,400,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 20,500,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,080,000,000 lb.

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

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

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	6,362	36,403	5.72	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	2,612	15,123	5.79	0.0	0.0
Downs	2,677,138	20,134,255	7.54	15.9	15.6
Roma	2,931,844	22,434,622	7.65	17.7	17.2
South Western ..	3,403,607	26,264,888	7.72	20.7	20.3
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>9,021,563</i>	<i>68,935,291</i>	<i>7.64</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>53.1</i>
Rockhampton ..	61,434	391,841	6.38	0.3	0.4
Central Western ..	3,843,832	27,612,734	7.18	21.8	21.9
Far Western ..	1,830,282	12,717,163	6.95	10.0	10.2
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>5,735,548</i>	<i>40,721,738</i>	<i>7.10</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>32.5</i>
Mackay	1,011	4,295	4.25	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	2,081	10,913	5.24	0.0	0.0
Cairns	608	3,210	5.28	0.0	0.0
Peninsula					
North Western ..	2,761,526	17,218,973	6.24	13.6	14.4
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>2,765,226</i>	<i>17,237,391</i>	<i>6.23</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>14.4</i>
Total Queensland..	17,522,337	126,894,420	7.24	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1952, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.^a

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium	28,384	23,110	24,306	18,681	18,482	8,053
Canada	23	931	1,747	1,154	1,928	284
France	32,671	30,897	46,859	26,462	21,932	20,795
Germany	13,485	3,306	3,317	9,493	7,046	6,700
Italy	4,906	9,028	18,261	9,256	10,817	12,810
Japan	11,092	291	7,353	10,891	14,128	25,376
Netherlands ..	5,581	3,548	3,553	2,628	1,123	474
Poland	2,160	439	5,264	7,967	4,184	1,988
Sweden	2,098	928	1,506	630	1,761	143
Switzerland ..	731	562	1,401	746	436	857
Turkey	111	2,646	2,309	882	332	1,598
United Kingdom ..	77,091	52,894	85,651	71,069	54,968	33,912
U.S.A.	4,974	21,062	21,564	26,380	41,125	30,702
U.S.S.R.	5	..	6,131	976	3,495	..
Other Countries ..	3,801	6,698	6,434	6,241	3,243	4,626
Total	187,113	156,340	235,656	193,456	185,000	148,318

VALUE (£1,000).

Belgium	1,161	2,760	4,038	3,363	7,612	2,277
Canada	1	132	295	236	1,196	109
France	1,388	3,841	8,551	5,754	11,092	6,680
Germany	700	692	791	2,543	3,773	2,505
Italy	254	1,325	4,226	2,334	5,931	4,531
Japan	604	80	1,756	2,950	8,046	10,392
Netherlands ..	280	612	891	698	606	156
Poland	112	91	1,424	3,116	2,451	1,007
Sweden	105	150	361	163	1,065	49
Switzerland ..	46	58	296	192	271	335
Turkey	6	468	661	302	251	633
United Kingdom ..	3,381	5,523	15,632	15,511	30,469	11,264
U.S.A.	290	3,672	5,107	7,321	26,403	12,005
U.S.S.R.	b	..	1,744	312	2,102	..
Other Countries ..	194	956	1,380	1,843	1,794	1,810
Total	8,522	20,360	47,153	46,638	103,062	53,753

^a Excluding noils and wool waste.^b £267.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1951-52, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 9,344,000 lb., the principal importing countries being U.S.A. (3,617,000 lb.), United Kingdom (2,567,000 lb.), France (1,233,000 lb.), Germany (517,000 lb.), and Belgium (472,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1952, 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.	£	d.	d.
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
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68-47	97-17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141-74	206-50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84-01	117-67

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

Wool Processing.—In 1951-52 there were 12 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 1,015,191 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Establishments ..	No.	15	16	17	16	16
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.	1,079	1,221	1,292	1,267	1,000
Salaries and Wages	£	292,885	391,951	442,703	553,071	504,764
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	563	620	577	593	588
Greasy Wool	1,000 Lb.	25,979	22,726	21,157	25,695	12,303
Production—						
Scoured Wool <i>b</i>	1,000 Lb.	15,321	13,467	13,677	15,426	8,664
Woollen Cloth	Sq. Yds.	1,779,697	1,847,862	1,199,410	1,633,713	1,120,857
Blankets ..	Pairs	<i>n</i>	6,958	22,387	25,671	11,161

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.

5. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1951-52 were worth £18,569,937 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £6,946,912. 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.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1942-43	1,308,780	764,629	270,631	113,211	28,541	44,934	4,877
1943-44	1,290,398	749,162	273,697	103,032	24,051	40,175	3,109
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47	1,145,742 ^c	653,940	259,716 ^c	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625 ^c	694,244	251,930 ^c	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229 ^c	700,908	262,565 ^c	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069 ^c	693,413	269,339 ^c	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759 ^c	666,398	301,561 ^c	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785 ^c	572,448	286,987 ^c	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528

a As at 31st March.

b Including all heifers one year and over.

c Including half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 142.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	265,814	54,101	204	205	19,231	..	4
Maryborough ..	217,228	34,613	159	214	17,672	..	1,059
Downs ..	193,938	45,249	233	189	14,444	..	9,280
Roma ..	9,999	605	61	17	261	..	..
South Western	1,713	120	70	2	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>688,692</i>	<i>134,683</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>51,608</i>	..	<i>10,343</i>
Rockhampton	112,411	15,016	134	93	7,252	..	185
Cent. Western	5,332	253	47	12	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,053	41	39	1	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>118,796</i>	<i>15,310</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>7,252</i>	..	<i>185</i>
Mackay ..	14,373	1,625	113	52	380	..	..
Townsville ..	3,727	467	125	5	..	..	..
Cairns ..	32,401	8,432	260	19	3,145	1	..
Peninsula ..	74	5	73	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,372	34	25	1	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>51,947</i>	<i>10,563</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>3,525</i>	<i>1</i>	..
Total Q'land ..	859,435	160,561	187	810	62,385	1	10,528

a Milking and dry cows at 31st March, 1952.

b Year ended 31st March, 1952, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.

c Year ended 30th June, 1952.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1951-52, Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced nearly one-quarter, 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, 1951-52.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c d</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	820,518	241,209	294	56,543	4,470	28,032
Victoria ..	914,809	446,818	488	135,167	49,852	20,080
Queensland ..	859,435	181,148	211	63,195	10,529	17,186
S. Australia ..	152,192	86,482	568	18,213	23,777	6,650
W. Australia ..	130,625	48,937	375	15,413	1,401	8,250
Tasmania ..	92,833	46,100	497	14,574	913	1,857
A. C. Territory..	2,341	593	253	12	..	..
Total ..	2,972,753	1,051,287	354	303,117	90,942	82,055

a Milking and dry, at 31st March, 1952.

b Year ended 30th June, 1952.

c Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1952, latter for year ended 31st March, 1952.

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

e Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

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

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	30,152	30,089	29,145	28,205	28,512
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,325	1,309	1,319	1,040	810
on Farms { £	121,682	138,010	147,354	118,029	119,626
Dairy Factories No.	101	97	95	93	91
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	777,483	804,670	859,067	960,179	1,057,460
Plant ..	884,594	915,999	991,255	1,125,344	1,307,936
Workers <i>b</i> .. No.	1,575	1,648	1,657	1,655	1,502
Salaries and Wages £	531,895	644,631	711,429	822,779	921,443
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	104,058	105,721	107,959	106,281	62,385
£	11,822,072	12,555,924	14,132,507	15,571,540	12,033,676
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	21,596	21,033	20,273	19,439	10,528
£	1,379,162	1,372,336	1,479,258	1,551,750	1,071,514

a Owners of one or more dairy cattle.

b Average for whole year.

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

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

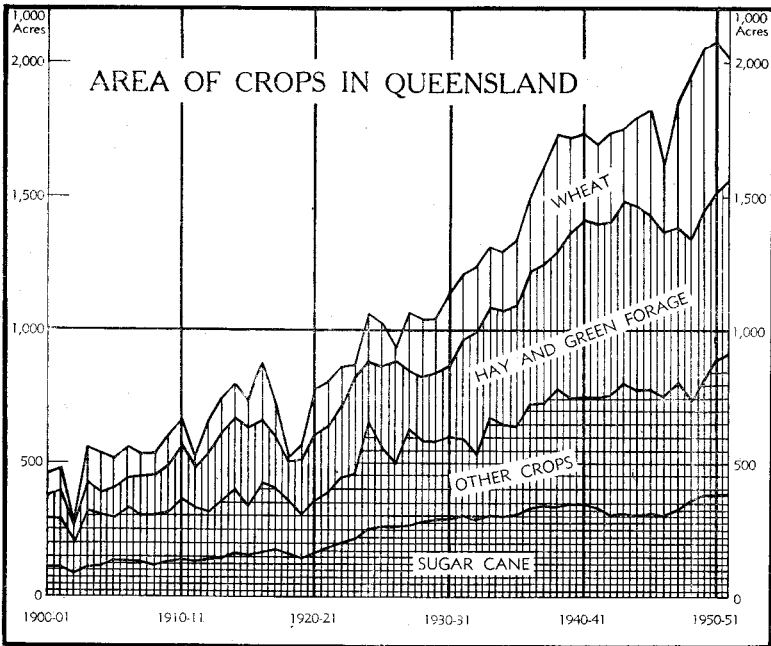
Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1952, 1,134 commercial poultry farmers kept 809,600 fowls, of which 691,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 589,300 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1951-52 amounted to 6,702,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,530,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 9,232,000 dozen amounted to about 91 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, 1952, were 48,000 ducks, 10,000 turkeys, and 4,000 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1951-52, returns were received from 586 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 706,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 45 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,925,000 lb. and an average of 70 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 15,100 lb. was produced in 1951-52. The value of the products of the industry in 1951-52 was estimated at £33,000.

6. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 158 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.



The diagram above illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland over the last half century. The total area under all crops is four times as great as it was fifty years ago, and over the last twenty years, during which the area under crop in Australia as a whole has not increased, the Queensland figure has almost doubled. But the cropped area in this State is still less than 2 acres per head, compared with nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres for Australia.

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1900-01.	1939-40.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<i>Area.</i>					
Sugar Cane ^a .. Acres	72,651	262,181	272,812	263,666	273,370
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	115,550	112,467	111,181
Sorghum Acres	<i>c</i>	4,397	99,362	166,311	169,558
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	600,013	558,780	454,543
Green Forage .. Acres	41,445	550,716	581,811	583,304	604,190
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	55,108	44,934	43,308
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	2,688	2,952	4,480
Peanuts Acres	<i>c</i>	12,337	17,697	16,656	13,312
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	11,624	10,783	11,465
Pumpkins Acres	14,232	28,097	28,349	26,292	26,373
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	2,677	4,142	5,038
Bananas ^b Acres	6,215	6,345	5,734	5,240	4,036
Pineapples ^b .. Acres	939	5,451	6,807	6,957	5,549
<i>Production.</i>					
Sugar Cane .. 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	6,518	6,692	5,005
Maize .. 1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	3,393	3,029	2,439
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush.	<i>c</i>	62	2,158	3,683	2,652
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	11,778	8,785	6,632
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	116,412 ^d	101,319 ^d	79,489 ^d
Cotton .. 1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	719	1,102	1,406
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb.	<i>c</i>	13,020	17,710	11,896	10,160
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	30,681	24,725	33,001
Pumpkins Tons	43,740	75,164	72,221	58,260	53,130
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	2,540	2,144	4,667
Bananas .. 100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	5,809 ^r	5,963 ^r	4,469
Pineapples .. 100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	23,747	25,074	17,859
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	23.89	25.38	18.31
Maize Bush.	19.20	18.91	29.36	26.93	21.94
Sorghum Bush.	<i>c</i>	14.12	21.72	22.15	15.64
Wheat Bush.	15.06	18.77	19.63	15.72	14.59
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	2.11	2.25	1.84
Cotton Lb.	..	425	267	373	314
Peanuts Lb.	<i>c</i>	1,055	1,901	714	763
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	2.64	2.29	2.88
Pumpkins Tons	3.07	2.68	2.55	2.22	2.01
Tobacco Lb.	679	573	949	518	926
Bananas Bush.	140	100	101 ^r	114 ^r	111
Pineapples Doz.	452	437	349	360	322

^a Area cut for crushing each year.^b Area bearing only.^c Not collected separately.^d Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture.^r Revised since last issue.

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, 1951-52.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a Acres	8,354	..	273,370	..	..	..	281,724
Maize .. Acres	54,216	4,115	111,181	..	8	18	169,538
Sorghum .. Acres	7,101	..	169,558	..	1	..	176,660
Wheat 1,000 Acres	2,753	2,464	455	1,613	3,094	4	10,383
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	673	45	604	385	637	57	2,401
Hay .. 1,000 Acres	334	640	43	257	134	37	1,445
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	4,480	..	..	..	4,480
Peanuts .. Acres	374	..	13,312	..	15	..	13,701
Potatoes .. Acres	19,034	42,108	11,465	6,971	6,885	31,514	117,977
Pumpkins ^b Acres	7,436	2,737	17,450	802	1,005	83	29,513
Tobacco .. Acres	432	1,500	5,038	..	1,229	..	8,199
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	322	..	5,005	..	..	..	5,327
Maize 1,000 Bush.	1,410	168	2,439	..	<i>c</i>	1	4,018
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	41	..	2,652	..	<i>d</i>	..	2,693
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	39,689	45,995	6,632	27,301	40,000	94	159,711
Hay .. 1,000 Tons	452	1,047	79	380	152	66	2,176
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	1,406	..	..	..	1,406
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	496	..	10,160	..	20	..	10,676
Potatoes .. Tons	52,020	178,399	33,001	43,898	39,930	150,500	497,748
Pumpkins ^b Tons	21,969	13,900	32,329	4,958	3,249	309	76,714
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	518	1,381	4,667	..	1,079	..	7,645
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	38.47	..	18.31	..	..	..	18.91
Maize .. Bush.	26.01	40.83	21.94	..	13.88	34.78	23.70
Sorghum .. Bush.	5.84	..	15.64	..	3.00	..	15.24
Wheat .. Bush.	14.42	18.67	14.59	16.92	12.93	26.10	15.38
Hay .. Tons	1.35	1.63	1.84	1.48	1.13	1.78	1.51
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	314	..	..	..	314
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,328	..	763	..	1,336	..	779
Potatoes .. Tons	2.73	4.24	2.88	6.30	5.80	4.78	4.22
Pumpkins ^b .. Tons	2.95	5.08	1.85	6.18	3.23	3.72	2.60
Tobacco .. Lb.	1,199	921	926	..	878	..	932

^a Area cut for crushing.
^c 111 bushels.

^b Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.
^d 3 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1951-52 has been estimated at £47,212,379. 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 1951-52 has been estimated at £42,302,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane</i> —			
Cut for Crushing	273,370	5,005,172 tons	17,922,337
Cut for Plants	13,247	227,872 tons	791,855
Standover, &c.	101,731	..	..
<i>Cereals</i> —			
Wheat	454,543	6,631,644 bush.	5,395,520
Maize	111,181	2,438,871 bush.	2,142,796
Barley (2-row)	21,478	336,894 bush.	} 329,496
Barley (6-row)	6,680	113,328 bush.	
Oats	20,839	262,812 bush.	170,828
Rice	75	857 bush.	900
Rye	291	3,255 bush.	1,953
<i>Other Grain</i> —			
Canary Seed	19,971	70,575 bush.	113,400
Panicum, Millet, &c.	16,008	173,994 bush.	148,447
Sorghum	169,558	2,651,799 bush.	1,799,937
<i>Seed</i> —			
Lucerne	441	17,217 lb.	4,304
Cultivated Grasses	4,698	1,316,000 lb.	73,438
Permanent Pasture	a	74,765 lb.	15,888
<i>Fodders</i> —			
Oats	269,885	..	1,349,430
Sorghum	42,618	..	319,635
Sugar and Cow Cane	8,041	..	67,717
Other Green Forage	283,646	..	1,237,143
<i>Hay</i> —			
Lucerne	29,791	67,106 tons	1,996,125
Oaten	3,284	2,703 tons	83,388
Wheaten	6,807	6,123 tons	91,845
Other	3,426 ^b	3,831 tons	57,465
<i>Other Field Crops</i> —			
Arrowroot	507	5,034 tons	23,967
Broom Millet (Brush)	221	884 cwt.	7,514
Coffee	1	75 lb.	11
Cotton	4,480	1,405,991 lb.	127,008
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	1,798	5,877 bush.	10,286
Ginger	59	860,061 lb.	12,543
Linseed	28,580	166,965 bush.	266,000
Peanuts	13,312	10,159,806 lb.	417,822
Potatoes	11,465	33,001 tons	962,117
Pumpkins	26,373	53,130 tons	1,021,336
Sunflower Seed	4,092	41,472 bush.	44,203

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52—continued.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes	1,910	6,043 tons	66,422
Tobacco	5,038	4,666,699 lb.	1,422,663
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	513	..	48,634
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons	339	52,717 bush.	44,395
Mandarins	1,209	117,745 bush.	187,901
Oranges	2,802	284,549 bush.	442,494
Other	101	15,260 bush.	17,586
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	4,928	494,510 bush.	843,730
Apricots	208	14,118 bush.	43,287
Custard Apples	243	17,946 bush.	27,223
Figs	43	7,795 bush.	11,538
Mangoes	475	41,296 bush.	41,296
Nuts	146	64,605 lb.	3,230
Peaches	1,099	84,047 bush.	137,325
Pears	243	25,316 bush.	32,543
Plums	933	68,771 bush.	165,188
Other	32	3,484 bush.	8,264
<i>Grapes</i>	2,538	5,377,567 lb.	286,628
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	4,036	446,874 bush.	901,246
Papaws	645	223,640 bush.	160,978
Passion Fruit	50	4,143 bush.	23,650
Pineapples	5,549	1,785,896 doz.	1,539,894
Strawberries	179	816,404 lb.	62,931
Other	22	..	2,938
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>	12,048	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French	4,930	452,544 bush.	1,016,445
Beans, Navy	2,180	16,108 bush.	31,209
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	2,047	516,117 doz.	340,387
Carrots	526	1,778 tons	122,945
Cucumbers	855	87,163 bush.	89,131
Lettuces	263	215,855 bush.	95,343
Onions	2,527	9,691 tons	454,186
Peas, Green	995	52,528 bush.	142,172
Tomatoes	5,511	641,043 bush.	1,189,474
Turnips	605	1,810 tons	17,635
Watermelons and Rock Melons	784	2,325 tons	67,466
Other	2,152	..	117,348
Total	2,021,201	..	47,212,379

a Harvested from 921 acres of permanent pasture.

b Not including 278 acres of permanent pasture, from which 274 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	10,316	16,943	17,360	17,795	17,922
Maize	607	1,303	1,197	1,468	1,756	2,143
Wheat	1,344 ^r	8,121 ^r	8,784 ^r	8,371 ^r	6,285 ^r	5,396
Other Cereals ..	89	287	397	415	417	503
Green Forage ..	1,220	2,076	1,563	1,725	2,037	2,974
Hay	568	1,410	900	1,117	1,241	2,229
Cotton	301	46	48	26	54	127
Peanuts	115	621	364	407	290	418
Potatoes	311	469	502	690	556	962
Pumpkins	316	438	646	542	685	1,021
Tobacco	193	273	391	767	940	1,423
Tomatoes	276	622	711	806	1,056	1,189
Apples	108	372	359	637	589	844
Bananas	374	591	640	519	711	901
Citrus Fruits ..	161	326	408	424	538	692
Grapes	87	189	150	165	260	287
Pineapples	467	958	941	1,293	1,587	1,540
Other Fruits ..	208	428	453	486	530	720
Other Agriculture	942	3,286	2,910	3,695	5,094	5,921
Total	18,116 ^r	32,132 ^r	38,307 ^r	40,913 ^r	42,421 ^r	47,212

^r Revised since last issue.

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

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	37	428	370	1,088	30	..	269
Maryborough ..	30	893	36	575	202	65	21
Downs	6,554	464	..	..	2	1,727	99
Roma	5	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>6,626</i>	<i>1,785</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>1,663</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>1,792</i>	<i>390</i>
Rockhampton ..	6	40	11	78	1,150	71	29
Central Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>1,150</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>29</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	..	4	2	1	..	4
Townsville .. ..	..	1	4	37	19	512	206
Cairns .. ..	..	612	22	6	..	2,282	12
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	..	..	2	10	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>2,804</i>	<i>222</i>
Total Queensland	6,632	2,439	447	1,786	1,406	4,667	641

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 "Central Mills", of which 32 operated during the 1951 season. Fifteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

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

The 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 1952 was 935,000 tons, produced from 6,842,000 tons of cane cut from 275,000 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	516,733	15·89	2·33	6·83
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19·68	2·88	6·82
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
1949	381,329	272,812	6,518,042	896,413	23·89	3·29	7·27
1950	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25·38	3·34	7·61
1951	388,348	273,370	5,005,172	704,341	18·31	2·58	7·11

Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1951.

Cairns ..	131,859	105,505	2,171,756 ^c	304,785	20·58	} 3·17	{ 7·01 6·80
Townsville ..	45,975	28,245	773,533 ^c	119,129	27·39		
Mackay ..	136,729	92,875	1,161,743	167,288	12·51	1·80	6·94
Maryborough	66,404	42,048	819,395	103,772	19·49	2·47	7·90
Moreton ..	7,381	4,697	78,745	9,367	16·76	1·99	8·41

a Excluding fodder crops.*b* 94 per cent. net titre.*c* Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 2,135,564 tons; and Townsville, 809,725 tons.*n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 745,390 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1951-52, 94·5 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 5·5 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland is again expanding after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 388,300 acres in 1951-52. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and by 1951-52 it had fallen to 14,500 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1951-52 yielded, per acre harvested, 18·31 tons of cane or 2·58 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 38·47 tons of cane or 4·91 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1951-52, while the New South Wales yield of sugar per acre *harvested* was 90 per cent. above that of Queensland where the season was very dry, the yield per acre *cultivated* was only 56 per cent. higher. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1951-52 were:—Queensland, 1.81 tons, and New South Wales, 2.83 tons, compared with 2.31 and 2.64 tons respectively in the previous year.

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

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

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1951-52 was £4,984,265. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-sixth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. a
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,458	17,405	4,928	6,041	11,031	17,973	68,904
Bananas .. Acres	16,447	..	4,036	..	374	..	20,857
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	25,855	5,610	4,451	4,459	3,833	..	44,208
Grapes .. Acres	15,067	42,812	2,538	56,857	8,119	..	125,393
Pineapples .. Acres	198	..	5,549	..	1	..	5,748
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,351	1,579	495	1,250	1,128	4,930	10,743
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,229	..	447	..	73	..	2,749
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,482	731	470	942	543	..	6,168
Grapes .. Tons	57,658	219,550	2,401	178,082	16,834	..	474,525
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	39	..	1,786	..	..	..	1,825
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Acres	87,494	98,188	25,820	79,103	26,750	25,099	342,552
Non-bearing .. Acres	18,915	15,794	12,048	11,486	4,321	1,453	64,029
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	19,176	14,517	4,984	10,191	3,521	5,611	58,022

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

Pineapples and bananas are the most important fruit crops, and were worth £1,540,000 and £901,000 respectively in 1951-52. 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 about one-third of 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 (223,640 bushels in 1951-52) and custard apples (17,946 bushels in 1951-52) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £630,000 in 1951-52, 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 £287,000. 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 1951-52, 32,765 gallons of wine were made from 386,891 lb. of grapes, while 4,990,676 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 1951-52 the State produced 494,510 bushels of apples, 84,047 bushels of peaches, 68,771 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The production of these five fruits was 12 per cent. lower than in the record 1943-44 season, but their value was 123 per cent. higher at £1,222,000.

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, and by 1945 the area under cotton had fallen to under 8,000 acres with a yield of approximately 2 million lb. A further decline after 1947 reduced the area to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. in 1949. The next two years showed a slight recovery, figures for the 1951 season being 4,480 acres and 1.4 million lb. of seed cotton.

Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and from 1943-44 by a guaranteed price which in some years has necessitated the payment of a bounty.

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

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

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. Banana Shire grew 69 per cent. of the 1951 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 169,558 acres in 1951-52 for a yield of 2,651,799 bushels of grain valued at £1,800,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and the area sown for the 1953 harvest was drastically curtailed while arrangements were being made to subdivide the area into smaller holdings. Most of the remainder of the sorghum acreage is in the Downs Division.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 42,618 acres were planted in 1951-52, from which fodder valued at £320,000 was obtained.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1951-52 Queensland produced 61 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1951-52 was 5,038 acres, producing 4,666,699 lb. of dried leaf. About one-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 areas, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1951-52, 13,312 acres yielded 10,159,806 lb., valued at £418,000. 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 area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293

acres in 1933 and 21,239 in 1939. In 1951-52, 19,971 acres produced 70,575 bushels, worth £113,000. 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 the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861, the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1951-52, the area was 507 acres and the production 5,034 tons, worth £24,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton 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 £5,396,000 in 1951-52. Maize was worth £2,143,000 in 1951-52 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).						
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
1949-50	246,611	15,294	16,834	36,867	1,730	317,336
1950-51	249,505	16,548	17,625	37,045	2,891	323,614
1951-52	250,247	17,602	18,623	38,451	2,811	327,734
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).						
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
1949-50	124,814	13,500	8,117	31,478	1,964	179,873
1950-51	154,214	10,276	7,888	31,906	3,190	207,474
1951-52	163,975	12,647	8,193	37,251	3,499	225,565
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).						
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
1949-50	1,022,987	103,272	118,130	20,854	841	1,266,084
1950-51	1,002,730	112,553	127,280	23,989	1,191	1,267,743
1951-52	946,313	116,986	130,273	30,339	2,718	1,226,629
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).						
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
1949-50	4.7	7.6	7.5	1.4	1.6	4.6
1950-51	4.6	7.4	7.7	1.5	1.5	4.6
1951-52	4.4	7.4	7.4	1.8	2.2	4.4

7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,096,000 in 1951-52, compared with approximately £350,000 before the 1939-1945 War. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped tropical fisheries, and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. In 1951-52 the quantity of edible fish caught was about the same as in 1938-39, but the value (£518,579) was three times as great. Crabs and prawns, which were not important before the war, were worth £75,525. Oysters obtained were only one-third of the 1938-39 quantity, but higher prices kept their value (£15,050) up to the pre-war level. Amongst the tropical fisheries the quantity of pearl-shell had fallen by 60 per cent., but its value (£253,420) was over twice as great, while the quantity of trochus-shell was nearly four times, and its value (£232,932) nearly ten times, as great as in 1938-39. In some pre-war years bêche-de-mer was worth up to £13,000, but none has been taken since 1947-48. The following table gives details of production for five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	4,547	4,522	4,520	3,972	4,027
Crabs 1,000	198	432	332	330	303
Prawns 1,000 Lb.	253	262	297	378	375
Turtles No.	60	5	..	..	..
Oysters Sacks	3,587	3,702	3,523	1,716	2,460
Dugong No.	..	..	115	..	..
Pearl-shell Tons	403	961	1,191	697	446
Bêche-de-mer Tons	5	..	..	..	..
Trochus-shell Tons	262	401	559	1,278	1,159
VALUE.					
Fish £	434,800	429,650	443,306	467,795	518,579
Crabs £	13,426	25,500	21,244	23,655	28,525
Prawns £	19,020	24,000	30,661	40,192	47,000
Turtles £	200	25	..	..	..
Oysters £	15,916	17,253	20,601	10,510	15,050
Dugong .. .. £	..	..	1,050	..	..
Pearl-shell £	218,900	390,594	423,079	292,740	253,420
Bêche-de-mer £	500	..	..	..	..
Trochus-shell £	18,120	27,370	50,548	227,625	232,932
Total £	720,882	914,392	990,489	1,062,517	1,095,506

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1952 to £11,124.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1951-52 are shown in the next table. In 1951-52, 103 boats, employing 1,250 men, were operating in tropical fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Tropical Fisheries.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	3,408	63	103	3,574
Value of Boats and Equipment £	922,295	8,500	395,250	1,326,045
Men Employed No.	6,963	112	1,250	8,325

8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals raised the value of mineral output to a record level of £23.1m. in 1952.

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

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	69,646	76,282	88,249	78,580 ^r	84,642
Silver ^a ..	3,885,963	2,306,869	2,872,577	2,940,641	2,764,755	3,435,261
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ^a ..	5,798	3,149	4,925	5,246	4,727	6,236
Tin ..	867	478	736	600	340	328
Lead ^a ..	45,292	30,779	37,697	39,173	33,076	39,395
Zinc ..	29,092	21,593	21,241	25,800	21,743	23,683
Rutile, &c. ^b	..	13,420	11,061	14,710	22,278	24,104
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,742,396	1,970,388	2,320,799	2,473,775 ^r	2,742,236
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ^c ..	1,428,598	749,565	930,445	1,367,124	1,237,464	1,375,465
Silver ..	325,000	422,015	584,075	981,973	1,096,375	1,323,235
Copper ..	289,927	475,548	758,374	962,307	1,205,597	1,902,267
Tin ..	200,652	224,579	396,412	383,313	307,229	326,871
Lead ..	685,856	3,002,381	4,136,607	5,032,679	6,520,962	6,564,910
Zinc ..	415,571	1,687,325	1,954,199	3,757,368	4,550,686	4,471,637
Rutile, &c. ^b	..	226,678	177,110	250,955	401,301	652,146
Coal ..	1,167,844	2,347,065	2,874,062	3,562,541	4,490,154	5,905,377
Other ..	43,514	68,577	46,805	50,934	390,607	617,683
Total ..	4,556,962	9,203,733	11,858,089	16,349,194	20,200,375	23,139,591

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

^b Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 172).

^c Including gold premium paid in 1951 (£20,129) and 1952 (£64,219).

^r Revised since last issue.

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 1952 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

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 copper, but in 1952 the State's silver production was only 12 per cent. below the pre-war output.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly threefold. After the war, the diversion of Mount Isa to lead and zinc production while a new copper treatment plant, opened early in 1953, was being installed, reduced the State's copper output to below the pre-war level, which was not regained until 1952 when Mount Morgan was the main producer.

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 in 1952 the combined value of these metals was ten 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 1952 it was 2,742,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Clermont, Callide, Bowen, and Maryborough,

and smaller 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 the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity, and coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

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

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The Oaks State battery at Kidston, and the Venus mill at Charters Towers, deal with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treat tin ore; and crushings of tin ore used to be made by the State battery at Bamford, which was sold during 1949. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the 1939-1945 War, but the Oaks battery (which has not operated since 1948) and the Venus mill (which is operating under a lease from the Mines Department) resumed operations in 1947. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 1,356 samples were submitted during 1952, and the Mines Department operates several compressor and pumping plants.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates three coal mines— at Collinsville (near Bowen), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (inland from Cairns). The output of these three mines amounted to 7 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1952.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1952 was 7,804, or 6.3 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 8,851. 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.
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
1950 ..	2,064	1,481	1,057	2,436	801	357	8,196
1951 ..	2,239	1,927	1,118	2,385	799	374	8,842
1952 ..	2,167	1,891	1,261	2,485	805	242	8,851

Mineral Production in Various States.—The values shown in the following table (and in the table on page 170) comprise a heterogeneous collection of values ascribed to ores, concentrates, and metal contents of untreated or partly treated minerals, and are not satisfactory statistically, but they provide an approximate basis for the comparison of mineral outputs of the various States.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold ^a .. Oz.	48,910	66,063	78,580	362	648,245	14,446
Silver ^a .. Oz.	6,479,493	8,326	2,585,042	457	196,743	973,629
Copper ^a Tons	3,679	..	5,432	..	7	8,657
Tin ^a .. Tons	413	36	340	..	41	706
Lead ^a .. Tons	168,566	..	33,243	41	1,913	8,250
Zinc ^a .. Tons	143,113	..	21,743	..	9	24,362
Coal ^b .. Tons	13,513,244	7,983,799	2,473,775	388,303	848,475	236,888
VALUE.						
Coal ^b .. £	29,325,855	3,355,556	4,490,154	399,628	1,716,788	305,548
Other .. £	37,024,931	1,570,084	15,933,623	4,134,930	11,649,734	8,333,795
Total ^c .. £	66,350,786	4,925,640	20,423,777	4,534,558	13,366,522	8,639,343

a Metallic contents of minerals produced in the individual States.

b Including brown coal in Victoria.

c The difference between the Queensland value and that shown in the table on page 170 is mainly due to the inclusion here of the Mines Department's valuation of quarry production and the value of crude salt gathered.

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

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

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Accidents.	Persons.		Accidents.	Persons.		Accidents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	..	..	..
1950 ..	327	4	323	72	..	72	1	1	..
1951 ..	286	5	285	73	..	73	3	..	3
1952 ..	386	6	380	72	..	72	5	..	5

Quarries.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during 1952.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1952.

Class of Stone.	Dimension Stone.		Crushed and Broken Stone.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
Felstone, Porphyry	954	715	43,406	26,310	27,025
Blue Metal	1,159	1,030	202,861	94,557	95,587
Limestone	948	5,552	54,624	121,058	126,610
Granite	471	4,375	125,927	53,903	58,278
Freestone, Sandstone ..	1,214	10,283	36,280	8,270	18,553
Other .. .. .	..	..	139,676	40,565	40,565
Total	4,746	21,955	602,774	344,663	366,618

9. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are Cypress Pine, Ironbark, and Spotted Gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland Walnut, Maple, Silkwood, Black Bean, Silky Oak, Silver Ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets as time goes on. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 15,319,000 super. feet having been milled in 1951-52.

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

There were 650 sawmills, 21 plywood mills, and 74 case mills from which returns were received for 1951-52. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale by plywood mills and case mills, nor sawn timber produced and used by case mills. In 1951-52 these items together amounted to 9,569,000 super. feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Mills No.	393	526	588	641	650
Workers ^a .. No.	5,909	6,537	6,736	6,987	7,523
Salaries and Wages ^b £	1,681,109	2,072,749	2,334,205	2,808,767	3,813,192
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	1,162,710	1,505,521	1,790,280	2,355,279	2,861,770
Sawn Timber Produced ^c					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	201,784	222,142	223,306	224,704	261,521
Value £	4,524,090	5,542,058	6,169,157	7,796,610	10,946,504

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1951-52 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 492; Central, 55; Northern, 103. The Southern division accounted for 188,328,850 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 15,145,233 super. feet, and the Northern for 58,047,247 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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Mills No.	15	17	19	20	21
Workers ^a .. No.	1,175	1,294	1,478	1,469	1,451
Salaries and Wages ^b £	384,366	509,150	611,141	725,670	850,316
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	224,108	265,928	339,050	451,933	526,759
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	32,429	34,335	36,177	34,258	35,787
Plywood ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	99,823	104,262	111,048	104,849	110,028
Veneers ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	16,788	18,463	18,008	57,677	47,139
Value of Plywood £	1,500,570	1,726,180	1,917,361	2,097,333	2,759,821
Value of Veneers £	116,834	90,253	104,947	310,160	283,594

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Including quantities made in sawmills.

10. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

Manufacturing in Various States.—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

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. . .	18,020	298,906	101,140	258,867	138,541	142,476	1,103,813	430,674
Vic. . .	14,654	229,802	90,422	199,436	107,170	115,960	816,243	327,706
Q'land . .	4,858	76,189	16,666	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
S.A. . .	3,210	66,484	15,852	52,313	24,393	24,772	226,453	81,402
W.A. . .	3,162	36,497	7,265	24,380	13,220	14,907	101,731	41,380
Tas. . .	1,508	19,759	4,086	14,560	15,698	11,851	71,051	29,117
Total	45,412	727,637	235,431	600,389	332,056	336,359	2,561,899	999,584

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 1951-52 for £758,380,000 out of a total value of production of £999,584,000 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 1951-52, lower in Queensland than in South Australia or Tasmania, although higher than in Western Australia. For 1951-52, production per head was:—Victoria, £142·4; New South Wales, £128·3; South Australia, £111·6; Tasmania, £97·5; Queensland, £73·1; Western Australia, £70·0.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 385). 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, which took over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry, advises and assists worthwhile industries.

Manufacturing in Queensland.—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for five years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid. b	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. c
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
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
1949-50	4,433	89,163	34,031,762	23,878,204	19,441,391	170,709,006	60,091,691
1950-51	4,715	94,132	41,991,029	27,584,818	22,356,869	210,620,404	73,770,213
1951-52	4,858	94,024	50,832,860	33,034,080	26,393,062	242,607,747	89,304,791

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 1951-52, production of factories (£89,305,000) was worth about two-thirds of the value of the net production of primary industries (£138,741,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 148; butter and cheese factories, pages 154 and 155; sugar mills, page 164; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 175.

Statistical Divisions.—Details of factories in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan..	1,756	50,298	27,652,470	125,958,832	46,943,090	26,416,899
Moreton ^c ..	618	8,913	4,480,921	15,966,811	6,289,879	3,846,165
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	116	5,181	2,937,911	7,483,064	3,649,535	1,506,444
Maryborough	507	6,734	3,384,360	17,268,386	5,539,880	4,717,947
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	67	1,406	708,213	4,608,350	1,528,376	762,486
<i>Gympie</i> ..	71	468	194,363	1,312,952	325,052	249,488
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	73	2,138	1,159,923	3,215,099	1,546,908	762,912
Downs ..	654	6,444	3,205,187	15,288,256	5,239,807	3,799,575
<i>Toowoomba</i>	201	3,564	1,918,590	7,843,798	3,067,180	2,113,295
<i>Warwick</i> ..	47	438	215,222	1,178,632	329,434	305,441
Roma ..	88	387	159,946	651,807	291,631	213,841
South Western	37	206	81,806	259,892	156,790	89,605
Total South	3,660	72,982	38,964,690	175,393,984	64,461,077	39,084,032
Rockhampton	321	6,099	3,347,706	15,120,600	5,274,670	3,116,967
<i>Rockhampton</i>	173	3,967	2,199,940	8,868,514	3,098,503	1,395,289
Cent. Western	78	407	185,480	548,377	284,578	177,553
Far Western..	8	22	8,959	24,529	16,888	19,320
Total Central	407	6,528	3,542,145	15,693,506	5,576,136	3,313,840
Mackay ..	158	2,620	1,447,895	7,799,362	1,961,639	2,949,506
<i>Mackay</i> ..	80	876	434,312	1,324,117	673,883	314,007
Townsville ..	243	4,752	2,800,464	12,362,703	3,627,548	4,755,702
<i>Charters Trs.</i>	26	131	47,395	176,775	97,379	51,371
<i>Townsville</i> ..	145	2,901	1,634,232	5,214,116	2,061,075	1,335,784
Cairns ..	342	6,692	3,810,755	18,362,624	5,517,752	8,415,159
<i>Cairns</i> ..	74	1,830	1,045,033	3,196,161	1,503,432	1,512,609
Peninsula ..	13	103	44,269	85,887	45,180	43,361
North Western	35	347	222,642	12,909,681	8,115,459	865,542
Total North	791	14,514	8,326,025	51,520,257	19,267,578	17,029,270
Total Q'land..	4,858	94,024	50,832,860	242,607,747	89,304,791	59,427,142

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 1951-52, accounted for 72 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Brisbane, the main industrial centre of the State, has a large variety of industries of all types, and Ipswich has the main workshops of the extensive railway system of Queensland. Sawmills and butter factories are the main types of factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and nearly all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. About 22 per cent. of the State's factory production in 1951-52 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, and sawmills were most important. The remaining 6 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnery at Rockhampton.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £46,943,090, or 52.6 per cent., of the total factory production of the State for 1951-52, and provided 54.4 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Over the thirteen years since the last pre-war year (1938-39), the increase in factory employment in the metropolitan area (78 per cent.) was a little greater than the increase for the State as a whole (74 per cent.).

Outside Brisbane, the greatest factory development is in Ipswich where the value of production is usually worth slightly more per head of population than in Brisbane, railway workshops and woollen mills being important. Other cities with high manufacturing activity per head are Cairns, where sawmills and plywood and veneer mills account for one-third of the production; Maryborough, where engineering works are important; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks and railway workshops; Toowoomba, mainly agricultural implements, bacon, flour, butter, and cheese; and Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining and engineering.

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1951-52.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	215	125,299	1,379,782	288,197	242,658
Meat (incl. Bacon)	13	2,600	1,718,191	21,720,694	3,444,650	1,890,363
Other Food, Drink	220	5,273	2,881,688	20,410,110	5,875,492	5,045,641
Sawmills, Plywood	71	1,721	1,011,336	4,447,915	1,726,555	642,198
Wool Scours, &c. . .	6	227	154,809	1,016,236	65,814	247,991
Boots and Shoes . .	30	1,756	835,207	2,352,188	1,119,775	393,839
Millinery, Dressmkg	70	1,766	564,810	1,922,691	915,546	335,712
All Other Clothing	167	4,255	1,765,581	5,654,736	2,745,699	1,028,868
Vehicles	239	6,215	3,718,972	9,749,717	6,899,160	1,959,481
Other Metal Indus.	317	11,389	6,876,140	21,938,791	10,264,361	5,766,838
Printing, Stationery	92	3,710	2,091,138	7,732,807	3,286,205	2,640,431
Other Industries . .	526	11,171	5,909,299	27,633,165	10,311,636	6,222,879
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,756</i>	<i>50,298</i>	<i>27,652,470</i>	<i>125,958,832</i>	<i>46,943,090</i>	<i>26,416,899</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1951-52—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan).</i>						
Butter and Cheese	14	304	191,226	3,745,414	228,925	523,103
Other Food, Drink	137	762	282,520	1,638,094	595,594	745,870
Sawmills, Plywood	166	1,858	934,626	2,966,181	1,484,157	701,111
Clothing	44	687	206,866	576,904	321,133	160,866
Vehicles	133	3,580	2,066,201	4,097,442	2,452,783	917,667
Other Metal Indus.	31	256	133,076	418,276	198,538	118,677
Printing, Stationery	10	118	64,751	134,564	88,225	61,962
Other Industries ..	83	1,348	601,655	2,389,936	920,524	616,909
<i>Total</i>	<i>618</i>	<i>8,913</i>	<i>4,480,921</i>	<i>15,966,811</i>	<i>6,289,879</i>	<i>3,846,165</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar	7	925	576,103	3,574,914	919,568	1,907,576
Butter and Cheese	17	280	163,186	3,555,790	224,053	471,353
Other Food, Drink	95	718	326,188	3,910,747	962,512	697,552
Sawmills, Plywood	115	1,517	749,880	2,458,314	1,152,098	506,589
Clothing	37	192	51,479	128,699	81,430	65,195
Vehicles	120	1,051	493,128	1,146,134	717,079	416,767
Other Metal Indus.	32	1,348	709,770	1,604,125	989,438	325,926
Printing, Stationery	13	135	68,681	165,991	103,184	99,710
Other Industries ..	71	568	245,945	723,672	390,518	227,279
<i>Total</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>6,734</i>	<i>3,384,360</i>	<i>17,268,386</i>	<i>5,539,880</i>	<i>4,717,947</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	42	452	283,196	3,831,285	354,674	596,766
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	308	222,850	1,991,340	487,623	174,957
Other Food, Drink	119	711	314,764	2,496,586	605,596	691,517
Sawmills, Plywood	123	970	436,890	1,663,804	779,675	359,346
Clothing	44	484	160,568	337,434	245,497	190,371
Vehicles	190	1,434	646,484	1,738,580	1,021,743	663,456
Other Metal Indus.	38	1,313	787,561	2,017,738	1,088,703	680,671
Printing, Stationery	20	252	122,466	378,412	240,032	127,937
Other Industries ..	74	520	230,408	833,077	416,264	314,554
<i>Total</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>6,444</i>	<i>3,205,187</i>	<i>15,288,256</i>	<i>5,239,807</i>	<i>3,799,575</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	69	18,270	196,776	43,083	79,966
Sawmills, Plywood	26	134	61,700	205,640	113,419	46,168
Metal Industries ..	31	159	72,330	227,677	119,928	68,039
Other Industries ..	8	25	7,646	21,714	15,201	19,668
<i>Total</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>159,946</i>	<i>651,807</i>	<i>291,631</i>	<i>213,841</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1951-52—continued.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	12	38	9,197	58,422	26,416	21,780
Metal Industries ..	16	123	57,299	155,706	104,108	44,480
Other Industries ..	9	45	15,310	45,764	26,266	23,345
<i>Total</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>81,806</i>	<i>259,892</i>	<i>156,790</i>	<i>89,605</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	6	128	78,839	1,472,089	120,416	319,762
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	1,846	1,090,795	5,880,751	1,416,777	646,201
Other Food, Drink	64	437	186,106	1,031,002	381,875	284,723
Sawmills, Plywood	47	322	120,267	450,455	231,697	105,329
Clothing	29	156	46,917	150,277	75,401	45,245
Vehicles	84	1,319	688,232	1,415,533	978,178	351,751
Other Metal Indus.	27	1,211	792,094	3,256,017	1,523,531	1,116,932
Printing, Stationery	9	126	60,646	185,057	110,827	72,958
Other Industries ..	52	554	283,810	1,279,419	435,968	174,066
<i>Total</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>6,099</i>	<i>3,347,706</i>	<i>15,120,600</i>	<i>5,274,670</i>	<i>3,116,967</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	65	20,209	109,622	59,887	25,322
Sawmills, Plywood	8	68	29,932	110,886	35,307	25,830
Wool Scours, &c. . .	3	15	11,094	19,742	14,078	38,833
Clothing	8	28	7,561	22,908	13,853	8,957
Metal Industries ..	29	192	104,239	249,014	138,999	70,493
Other Industries ..	8	39	12,445	36,205	22,454	8,118
<i>Total</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>185,480</i>	<i>548,377</i>	<i>284,578</i>	<i>177,553</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	3	9	4,091	10,550	7,756	8,435
Other Industries ..	5	13	4,868	13,979	9,132	10,885
<i>Total</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>8,959</i>	<i>24,529</i>	<i>16,888</i>	<i>19,320</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar	8	1,313	816,528	5,655,118	917,276	2,253,142
Other Food, Drink	37	300	159,628	745,640	312,844	328,483
Sawmills, Plywood	20	152	69,945	269,710	110,738	102,864
Clothing	8	69	22,757	63,120	35,676	11,563
Vehicles	42	276	117,758	376,594	196,754	105,849
Other Metal Indus.	14	302	163,412	388,183	220,859	53,811
Printing, Stationery	5	62	31,452	81,902	55,258	26,658
Other Industries ..	24	146	66,415	219,095	112,234	67,136
<i>Total</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>2,620</i>	<i>1,447,895</i>	<i>7,799,362</i>	<i>1,961,639</i>	<i>2,949,506</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1951-52—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	849	581,379	3,998,106	788,537	2,554,903
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	1,023	730,085	3,839,504	560,162	982,575
Other Food, Drink	65	345	138,065	741,055	331,781	322,914
Sawmills, Plywood	10	218	119,102	471,539	191,718	95,626
Clothing	26	168	55,033	173,249	100,447	70,466
Vehicles	44	1,193	683,164	1,241,263	857,175	283,992
Other Metal Indus.	34	400	208,653	613,086	303,647	166,364
Printing, Stationery	10	141	71,731	221,043	146,086	85,601
Other Industries ..	46	415	213,252	1,063,858	347,995	193,261
<i>Total</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>4,752</i>	<i>2,800,464</i>	<i>12,362,703</i>	<i>3,627,548</i>	<i>4,755,702</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,373	1,551,954	10,319,467	1,945,658	5,550,661
Butter and Cheese	4	81	52,671	655,717	73,833	101,620
Other Food, Drink	75	695	347,876	1,849,328	669,717	1,117,683
Sawmills, Plywood	80	1,948	1,090,890	3,118,605	1,605,602	768,722
Clothing	21	110	31,201	99,803	51,920	52,980
Vehicles	69	674	336,554	811,095	506,463	307,424
Other Metal Indus.	31	248	109,447	290,831	187,845	106,101
Printing, Stationery	11	137	73,060	209,058	146,086	108,533
Other Industries ..	41	426	217,102	1,008,720	330,628	301,435
<i>Total</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>6,692</i>	<i>3,810,755</i>	<i>18,362,624</i>	<i>5,517,752</i>	<i>8,415,159</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	6	66	31,655	46,982	33,831	19,216
Other Industries ..	8	61	25,764	62,805	18,422	28,311
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>57,419</i>	<i>109,787</i>	<i>52,253</i>	<i>47,527</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	61	27,037	132,046	66,443	51,350
Metal Industries ..	11	223	159,790	12,709,609	8,009,455	780,325
Other Industries ..	6	39	22,665	44,126	32,488	29,701
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>209,492</i>	<i>12,885,781</i>	<i>8,108,386</i>	<i>861,376</i>
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>4,858</i>	<i>94,024</i>	<i>50,832,860</i>	<i>242,607,747</i>	<i>89,304,791</i>	<i>59,427,142</i>

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Factories by Type.—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

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 ..	7,466	8,392,293	15,030	13,096,974	27,802	25,453,823
Moreton ^b ..	2,569	1,959,747	4,414	3,105,034	1,930	1,225,098
Maryborough ..	2,991	2,571,672	1,929	1,307,427	1,814	1,660,781
Downs ..	1,987	1,837,295	2,339	1,734,583	2,118	1,667,929
Roma ..	158	130,686	217	151,183	12	9,762
South Western	14	11,794	162	128,153	30	16,843
Total South	15,185	14,903,487	24,091	19,523,354	33,706	30,034,236
Rockhampton	3,323	3,209,506	2,042	1,531,096	734	534,068
Central Western	} 89	53,442	{ 241	178,020	83	57,173
Far Western ..			{ 16	12,831	..	..
Total Central	3,412	3,262,948	2,299	1,721,947	817	591,241
Mackay ..	1,630	1,233,227	492	365,194	498	363,218
Townsville ..	2,185	1,622,797	1,850	1,427,346	717	577,405
Cairns ..	4,590	3,775,501	1,325	1,018,709	777	723,542
Peninsula ..	} 247	8,005,154	{ 81	44,045	..	..
North Western			{ 122	111,440	..	..
Total North	8,652	14,636,679	3,870	2,966,734	1,992	1,664,165
Total Q'land ..	27,249	32,803,114	30,260	24,212,035	36,515	32,289,642

^a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ^b Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1951-52 increased by 38 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 82 and 107 per cent. respectively. In 1951-52, the metropolitan area had 76 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 50 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 27 per cent. of those in processing industries.

In 1938-39, 81 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries were engaged in factories of the metropolitan area, compared with 76 per cent.

in 1951-52. During the intervening period there had been a very satisfactory growth of such industries in the provincial centres, where factory employment is still mainly of the processing and sheltered types. Growth of competitive industries was specially marked in the Downs Division, where employment in such establishments rose from 503 to 2,118, an increase of 321 per cent. In Maryborough Division the increase was from 735 to 1,814, or 147 per cent., and in Cairns Division from 231 to 777, or 236 per cent. In Mackay and Townsville Divisions together the increase in employment in this group of industries was 123 per cent., compared with 108 per cent. in Moreton, 103 per cent. in Rockhampton, and 95 per cent. in the metropolitan area.

Employment.—The following table shows details for 1951-52, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	31	5,519	93	5,612	63	2	376	49
Butter and Cheese ..	90	1,282	215	1,497	21	20	82	71
Meat (including Bacon)	29	4,905	494	5,399	140	21	538	208
Other Food and Drink	885	6,640	2,446	9,086	126	132	531	534
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	671	8,301	402	8,703	96	15	438	100
Wool Scours, &c. ..	12	255	2	257	..	..	4	..
Boots and Shoes ..	33	918	866	1,784	39	48	125	127
Millinery and Dressmkg.	82	93	1,758	1,851	..	209	6	682
All Other Clothing ..	375	1,561	4,400	5,961	48	321	158	1,203
Vehicles	1,001	15,340	828	16,168	522	40	1,992	287
Other Metal Industries	540	15,678	1,035	16,713	261	25	1,785	198
Printing and Stationery	180	3,297	1,435	4,732	85	106	390	348
Other Industries ..	929	12,400	2,692	15,092	312	137	1,266	538
Total	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1942-43	2,577	49,458	13,967	63,425	2,118	1,308	7,400	5,180
1943-44	2,538	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
1949-50	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345

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 they numbered 7,185, or 16·6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15·8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18·9. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the relative increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. With a return towards peace-time conditions, the number of females decreased by 2,097 in the three years following 1942-43. In the next five years their number rose again to exceed the 1942-43 peak by 3,422, but a large increase of 23,304 males in these five years reduced the female proportion to 18·7 per cent. in 1950-51, and a fall in the number of females in 1951-52 reduced it further to 17·9 per cent.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1952, was 14,825, compared with 14,559 in 1939, but with the increase in total factory employment they were a smaller proportion of the whole. Juvenile employment increased during the early war years until call-ups reduced the number of youths available for factories, and the number of girls also started to fall before the war ended. Compared with the position at the beginning of the war, juvenile employment in 1951-52 remained little changed in volume while the adult employment in factories had doubled. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, were fewer in 1951-52 than in 1938-39, but the number of employees from 16 to 21 years was slightly higher for each sex. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1952, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1939, in brackets, was:—under 16 years, males, 2·4 (4·3); females, 7·2 (13·5); 16 years and under 21 years, males, 10·6 (17·9); females, 29·2 (40·8).

Size of Establishment.—In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, but rose again and was 43,679 in 1951-52, which, however, was only 46·5 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1951-52, 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 1951-52, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—under 4 workers, 3·4 (4·2); 4 workers, 1·9 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 10·3 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 10·6 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 16·2 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 11·1 (14·6); 101 workers or more, 46·5 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown in the following table for 1951-52, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Raw Sugar and Meat (including Bacon), in both of which 94 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Vehicles and Other Metal Industries with 58 and 59 per cent. respectively, and Boots and Shoes with 56 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (21 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, 46 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 16 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT^a, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,
QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Estab-lish-ments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	12	..	309	5,291	5,612
Butter and Cheese ..	38	8	145	375	622	208	104	1,500
Meat (including Bacon)	5	..	19	54	120	127	5,554	5,879
Other Food and Drink	873	460	1,472	881	1,516	1,151	2,843	9,196
Sawmills, Plywood ..	383	232	1,576	1,709	1,962	1,057	2,055	8,974
Wool Scours, &c. ..	7	..	30	..	85	136	..	258
Boots and Shoes ..	5	4	17	71	385	312	1,001	1,795
Millinery & Dressmkg.	14	24	145	183	842	438	242	1,888
All Other Clothing ..	221	108	601	911	1,538	1,549	1,097	6,025
Vehicles	825	440	2,203	1,515	1,613	274	9,329	16,199
Other Metal Industries	236	168	1,117	1,300	2,593	1,389	9,979	16,782
Printing & Stationery	89	24	410	498	785	791	2,137	4,734
Other Industries ..	521	344	1,957	2,436	3,205	2,672	4,047	15,182
Total	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1949-50	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163
1950-51	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132
1951-52	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024

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

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 177 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	23,867,889	286,014	18,940,873	4,641,002	3,619,110
Butter and Cheese ..	14,813,779	169,975	13,312,906	1,330,898	918,797
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	33,969,903	542,890	27,427,613	5,999,400	3,820,088
Other Food and Drink	32,312,463	829,209	21,738,010	9,742,244	4,538,203
Sawmills, Plywood ..	16,237,106	282,744	8,494,379	7,459,983	4,663,508
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,050,550	16,995	943,548	90,007	174,449
Boots and Shoes ..	2,383,189	8,881	1,232,681	1,141,627	853,434
Millinery & Dressmkg.	2,026,636	8,563	1,053,614	964,459	588,896
All Other Clothing ..	7,103,926	86,648	3,394,929	3,622,349	2,316,502
Vehicles	21,202,735	246,725	6,978,598	13,977,412	8,964,262
Other Metal Ind'tries	43,300,208	851,522	19,605,764	22,842,922	9,995,788
Printing & Stationery	9,157,730	83,344	4,864,097	4,210,289	2,603,822
Other Industries ..	35,181,633	881,619	21,017,815	13,282,199	7,776,001
Total	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,004,827	89,304,791	50,832,860

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1949-50	170,709,006	2,837,325	107,779,990	60,091,691	34,031,762
1950-51	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029
1951-52	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,004,827	89,304,791	50,832,860

a Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &C., QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population.
			Production.	Salaries and Wages. a	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Production.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	72,079	12,443,488	827	645	2,217	3,801
Butter and Cheese ..	18,320	2,313,974	889	615	1,546	1,090
Meat (including Bacon)	23,318	3,833,022	1,111	708	710	4,913
Other Food and Drink ..	32,510	9,045,355	1,072	554	996	7,981
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	67,945	3,388,529	857	579	389	6,109
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,584	304,209	350	687	1,184	74
Boots and Shoes ..	882	401,664	640	485	225	935
Millinery and Dressmkg.	300	362,755	521	333	196	790
All Other Clothing ..	2,079	1,613,242	608	414	271	2,966
Vehicles	25,270	5,190,731	865	590	321	11,446
Other Metal Industries..	55,246	9,141,964	1,367	614	547	18,707
Printing and Stationery ..	7,395	3,254,581	890	567	688	3,448
Other Industries	58,147	8,133,628	880	543	539	10,877
Total	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	73,137

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1949-50	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,666
1950-51	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,841
1951-52	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	73,137

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 faster between 1940-41 and 1943-44 and again rose very steeply in the period since 1946-47. In 1951-52, they were 171 per cent. above 1938-39, compared with a rise of 176 per cent. in production per worker.

Products.—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Aerated Waters 1,000 Gal.	6,768	8,041	8,841	8,686	10,730
Arrowroot .. Tons	465	546	534	709	498
Beer .. 1,000 Gal.	13,625	15,137	15,099	17,662	18,815
Biscuits .. 1,000 Lb.	5,268	8,105	8,281	12,148	15,801
Bran & Pollard 1,000 Bush.	3,971	4,061	4,182	4,224	4,615
Bread .. 1,000 Lb.	157,575	167,493	176,669	185,627	190,849
Bricks .. 1,000	31,602	34,972	33,772	34,928 ^r	38,570
Butter .. 1,000 Lb.	104,058	105,721	107,959	106,281	62,385
Cheese ^a .. 1,000 Lb.	21,596	21,033	20,273	19,439	10,528
Cloth—					
Flannel 1,000 Sq. Yds.	578	503	267	389	} 1,121
Tweed, &c. 1,000 Sq. Yds.	1,202	1,344	932	1,245	
Cotton Lint .. 1,000 Lb.	762	713	255	402	549
Flour .. Tons	102,143	105,099	106,873	110,381	118,557
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	935,457	968,719	1,043,011	1,297,859	1,242,902
Slippers .. Pairs	822,577	844,522	842,188	831,842	743,902
Fruit, Preserved 1,000 Lb.	25,737	26,337	38,615	37,231	22,162
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,447	1,319	1,326	1,216	1,139
Ice Cream .. 1,000 Gal.	1,831	2,055	2,284	2,308	2,517
Jam .. 1,000 Lb.	14,215	10,970	16,121	13,660	10,469
Leather—					
Dressed 1,000 Sq. Ft.	7,388	8,036	8,540	7,085	7,060
Sole .. 1,000 Lb.	7,648	7,333	7,057	6,337	6,304
Lime .. Tons	15,008	16,113	19,947	18,189	17,629
Meat—					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb.	322,494	276,194	274,041	314,993	265,060
Mutton & Lamb 1,000 Lb.	21,718	20,116	19,593	12,398	15,296
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	7,528	16,774	16,752	15,953	12,609
Bacon & Ham 1,000 Lb.	21,603	20,192	21,173	18,520	14,633
Canned .. 1,000 Lb.	52,900	48,779	60,896	57,350	50,850
Motor Bodies .. No.	1,252	1,762	3,464	3,536	3,314
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 1,000 Pts.	1,709	1,867	2,259	1,971 ^r	1,846
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	99,823	104,262	111,048	104,849	110,028
Rum .. P. Gal.	524,160	715,586	708,701	660,526	680,693
Soap .. Cwt.	136,985	150,594	116,078	141,015 ^r	138,665
Sugar, Raw .. Tons	571,694	910,049	896,413	879,844	704,341
Timber, Sawnd ^b —					
Hardwoods 1,000 S. Ft.	} 195,898	} 212,031	} 213,759	} 129,858	} 166,353
Brushwoods and Scrubwoods 1,000 S. Ft.					
Softwoods—					
Native .. 1,000 S. Ft.	} 7,392	} 12,255	} 11,125	} 53,120	} 62,111
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft.					
Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft.					
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	16,788	18,463	18,008	57,677	47,139
Wheatmeal .. Tons	6,121	6,082	8,428	9,914	10,071
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	15,321	13,467	13,677	15,426	8,664

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

^b Including sawn output of plywood mills and case mills.

^r Revised since last issue.

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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	780,877	936,150	1,077,347	1,190,299	1,625,635
Arrowroot	22,279	33,982	49,675	58,290	37,691
Beer	1,399,684	1,555,346	1,544,662	1,974,125	2,271,071
Biscuits	253,920	398,941	434,050	682,690	979,530
Bran and Pollard ..	329,132	428,299	473,611	530,066	879,086
Bread	1,931,139	2,236,923	2,619,325	3,095,020	3,831,292
Bricks	208,541	257,692	276,835	339,212 ^r	434,858
Butter ^a	11,822,072	12,555,924	14,132,507	15,571,540	12,033,676
Cheese ^a	1,379,162	1,372,336	1,479,258	1,551,750	1,071,514
Cloth—					
Flannel	105,364	125,385	88,901	163,239	} 823,286
Tweed, &c.	332,369	455,337	512,385	829,293	
Cotton Lint	63,777	70,298	29,471	61,277	146,840
Flour	1,448,017	1,759,891	1,856,024	2,078,757	2,749,734
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	750,099	868,307	1,064,737	1,408,343	1,753,464
Slippers	225,200	233,962	254,650	314,077	344,800
Fruit, Preserved ..	846,239	1,280,402	1,907,595	2,311,133	1,620,916
Hides and Skins ..	1,406,384	1,319,289	1,564,701	2,288,656	1,438,087
Ice Cream	666,020	757,862	889,822	895,355	1,087,867
Jam	507,242	426,125	703,733	739,073	683,161
Leather—					
Dressed	412,571	449,757	521,903	500,431	707,430
Sole	551,798	554,898	558,315	595,473	699,121
Lime	48,678	55,730	71,761	68,805	76,139
Meat—					
Beef and Veal .. .	8,318,891	8,022,139	10,082,565	14,485,489	15,703,947
Mutton and Lamb ..	662,202	729,197	742,954	622,405	963,118
Pork	384,936	1,047,383	1,345,838	1,441,735	1,654,624
Bacon and Ham .. .	1,579,700	1,865,527	2,241,121	2,319,446	2,564,198
Canned	3,336,362	3,642,686	5,085,408	5,909,244	6,365,218
Motor Bodies	197,497	299,115	393,537	497,974	582,321
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	79,217	95,340	124,709	125,497 ^r	129,669
Plywood	1,500,570	1,726,180	1,917,361	2,097,333	2,759,821
Rum	69,582	104,472	106,025	115,158	118,369
Soap	301,799	407,627	350,794	447,425 ^r	528,692
Sugar, Raw	13,945,922	22,613,075	23,358,967	24,282,124	23,613,770
Timber, Sawnb—					
Hardwoods	} 4,483,556	} 5,465,819	} 6062091	4,772,520	6,956,233
Brushwoods and Scrubwoods				904,059	1,200,110
Softwoods—					
Native			1,768,244	2,564,816	
Plantation			209,102	316,618	
Sleepers	77,580	131,279	146,665	241,668	347,878
Veneers	116,834	90,253	104,947	310,160	283,594
Wheatmeal	90,558	100,563	138,873	183,330	236,815
Wool, Scoured .. .	4,001,441	4,489,818	5,318,261	12,927,698	4,119,245

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

^b Including sawn output of plywood mills and case mills.

^r Revised since last issue.

11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—Forty-four generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1952. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, nineteen factories—six sugar mills, four butter factories, four garages, two sawmills, one meat-works, one wool scour, 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, 1952, twenty-six 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 twelve Shire Councils. Fifteen stations were controlled by Regional Electricity Boards. The nine remaining stations were operated by private organisations. The most important of these was the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., which served the central portion of Brisbane and most of south-eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generated 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.	1,000 Units.	No.
1947-48 ..	46	796	3,679,770	225,801	669,520	216,323
1948-49 ..	47	885	4,567,288	276,341	783,633	229,047
1949-50 ..	45	967	5,244,498	291,273	859,578	243,852
1950-51 ..	45	1,023	7,028,616	314,816	997,233	256,806
1951-52 ..	44	1,066	9,125,906	344,484	1,134,855 ^c	273,678

a Average for whole year.

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

c In addition, 107,231(000) units were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 7,461(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, 1951-52.

State.	Estab- lish- ments	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Material Used.	Elec- tricity Generated. <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 ..	85	4,459	3,561	15,498	4,457	24,243	33,670
Victoria ..	68	2,500	1,979	5,999	2,772	10,603	18,897
Queensland ..	44	1,066	784	4,537	1,135	6,059	9,126
S. Australia ..	32	1,399	1,153	3,491	751	4,104	9,971
W. Australia ..	100	1,108	837	2,643	515	3,774	8,212
Tasmania ..	2	131	104	37	1,133	649	8,395
Total ..	331	10,663	8,418	32,205	10,763	49,432	88,271

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.—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction. At the middle of 1953, electricity was generated by 6 private companies and 42 public undertakings, including 4 Regional Boards and 14 small Western Queensland undertakings, all subject to the general supervision and financial control of the State Electricity Commission.

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

From 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner of Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This Authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by

agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and all further funds will be substantially provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply 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 under specified conditions.

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

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State. Bulk supply is provided to the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland.

Two new power stations are in course of erection in the Brisbane metropolitan area. One is being constructed by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland at Gibson Island, and the other by the Brisbane City Council at Tennyson. The generating capacity of these two stations, together with present facilities, will adequately cater for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1952*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At the middle of 1953, four Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of 95,000 square miles, were in operation. Constructional programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines which were planned by the Commission in these regions, are now well advanced. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July, 1953, and ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these, which is now virtually completed, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations 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 Boards sell electrical appliances and equipment, including sales on hire-purchase, and the Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention is being given to the electrification of small townships in Western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the government subsidy scheme. These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951, and 13 others were receiving supply by June, 1953.

Electrical development is subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. for Authorities in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in recent years, due to rising costs, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30th June, 1953, a total of £14.4m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1951-52, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £37.9m., or by 449 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 274,000, or by 84 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 897.5m., or by 367 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 154 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 190 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 14 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 93 per cent. of the population of the State, and four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

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

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
			a	b	b		
					Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	8	1,062	824	928	6.60	5.87	-0.73
251— 500 ..	13	4,749	1,233	1,439	6.67	6.04	-0.63
501— 1,000 ..	6	4,121	1,364	1,480	4.72	4.53	-0.19
1,001— 1,500 ..	2	2,176	1,212	1,656	5.40	5.46	0.06
1,501— 3,000 ..	2	4,658	1,454	1,932	3.46	3.26	-0.20
3,001—10,000 ..	1	5,329	1,653	1,682	3.30	3.80	0.50
Over 10,000 ..	7	251,794	3,121	3,423	2.06	2.16	0.10
Total ..	39	273,889	2,981	3,277	2.16	2.25	0.09

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 £30 15s. 9d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £28 12s. 11d.

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

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a	Value of Works. b	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1947-48 ..	16	397	891,396	179,675	2,344,385	96,981
1948-49 ..	16	409	1,091,061	195,018	2,392,693	101,920
1949-50 ..	16	426	1,145,927	195,985	2,343,534	104,844
1950-51 ..	16	421	1,222,392	208,047	2,479,635	107,709
1951-52 ..	16	428	1,347,245	215,424	2,508,987	110,501

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1951-52 amounted to 39,499 tons, valued at £96,466, and 1,349,776 gallons of tar were sold for £23,007. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 1,959,394,100 cubic feet of gas during 1951-52.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1951-52 is made in the table on the next page.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

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	1,489	1,223	929	17,499	11,290	5,412
Victoria ..	36	1,419	1,171	734	10,719	7,121	6,372
Queensland ..	16	428	289	215	2,509	1,376	1,347
S. Australia ..	3	454	332	134	2,295	1,458	1,548
W. Australia ..	4	201	153	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	872	1,093
Tasmania ..	2	51	39	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	226	260
Total ..	100	4,042	3,207	2,097	34,531	22,343	16,032

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.

12. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until Building Controls were abolished in August, 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August, 1952, with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent. of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1952 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 199), 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 during the seven years 1946 to 1952. 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, 87·5, 85·5, 90·7, and 90·5 per cent., while in the extra-metropolitan area the respective proportions were 66·1, 78·1, 77·8, 81·2, 76·3, 78·4, and 83·8 per cent.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.		Other Building.	Total.	
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943 ^a	56	10	13	120	143
1944 ^a	528	300	45	327	672
1945 ^a	1,778	1,233	73	357	1,663
1946 ^a	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074
1950	5,805	9,332	571	2,331	12,234
1951	7,086	13,612	785	4,366	18,763
1952	6,505	12,923	871	4,527	18,321
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS. ^b					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943 ^a	47	11	12	35	58
1944 ^a	314	105	37	161	303
1945 ^a	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946 ^a	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530
1948	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
1949	3,274	3,947	427	1,194	5,568
1950 ^b	3,595	4,877	528	1,316	6,721
1951	3,564	5,942	672	1,760	8,374
1952	3,268	5,567	786	2,340	8,693
REST OF STATE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 ^c	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160
1950	3,367	3,802	592	1,249	5,643
1951	3,550	4,996	784	1,467	7,247
1952	2,458	3,447	703	2,038	6,188
TOTAL QUEENSLAND.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802
1950	12,767	18,011	1,691	4,896	24,598
1951	14,200	24,550	2,241	7,593	34,384
1952	12,231	21,937	2,360	8,905	33,202

^a Excluding Commonwealth Government building. Commonwealth building for civil use was very small in these years.

^b Until the end of 1949, all incorporated provincial cities and nine selected towns; thereafter, all incorporated provincial cities (11) and towns (10).

^c 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 1952 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1952.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£		No.	£		
Brisbane ..	6,505	12,922,733	871,454	928	3,257,006	1,269,395	18,320,588
Bundaberg ..	183	296,455	37,097	15	92,849	50,234	476,635
Cairns ..	133	232,015	47,287	39	309,157	30,136	618,595
Charters T'rs	12	17,535	9,394	6	104,180	2,181	133,290
Gympie ..	85	119,455	19,687	4	70,670	8,204	218,016
Ipswich ..	355	566,805	49,545	35	150,686	53,015	820,051
Mackay ..	82	148,878	20,309	29	20,765	13,190	203,142
Maryborough	121	210,950	40,341	16	20,036	36,664	307,991
Rockhampton	362	582,246	45,980	46	187,338	87,622	903,186
Toowoomba	446	891,510	120,493	56	112,069	111,860	1,235,932
Townsville ..	407	678,835	95,043	35	188,419	73,860	1,036,157
Warwick ..	47	73,270	11,705	17	30,943	13,571	129,489
Total Cities	8,738	16,740,687	1,368,335	1,226	4,544,118	1,749,932	24,403,072
Bowen ..	19	22,550	8,855	6	16,841	9,406	57,652
Charleville ..	55	106,187	7,472	10	26,457	8,081	148,197
Dalby ..	99	156,510	13,255	18	62,455	15,295	247,515
Gladstone ..	110	195,102	3,410	8	18,261	12,611	229,384
Goondiwindi	55	112,191	3,172	9	12,830	2,061	130,254
Hughenden	7	12,545	1,000	1	500	520	14,565
Redcliffe ..	292	447,308	93,285	38	53,019	45,149	638,761
Roma ..	13	24,265	10,967	14	27,234	6,508	68,974
South Coast	381	667,756	147,220	166	211,121	22,626	1,048,723
Thursday Is.	4	5,500	304	3	19,544	1,458	26,806
Total Towns	1,035	1,749,914	288,940	273	448,262	123,715	2,610,831
Total Shires	2,458	3,446,796	702,880	958	1,631,564	406,854	6,188,094
Total Q'land	12,231	21,937,397	2,360,155	2,457	6,623,944	2,280,501	33,201,997

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from 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. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946	10,892	948	6,667	7,615	700	4,838	5,538
1947	12,349	1,320	8,518	9,838	1,041	8,275	9,316
1948	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951	14,200	2,924	9,074	11,998	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
Total 7 Years	85,574	14,326	54,828	69,154	11,609	54,036	65,645

a Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals.

b Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Work.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
New Dwellings	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Other New Buildings	9,481	11,079	13,699	18,223	21,288
Other New Buildings	1,766	1,618	2,186	2,314	5,375
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and Maintenance	3,247	3,395	3,566	4,842	6,047
Total	14,494	16,092	19,451	25,379	32,710

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1952, dwellings to the value of approximately £9,810,000 and other new buildings to the value of £9,528,000.

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.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed During Year.							
		Completed at Cost of—						Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Under £1,001.	£1,001-£1,200.	£1,201-£1,400.	£1,401-£1,600.	£1,601-£1,800.	£1,801 and Over.		
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1942-43	921	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	653
1943-44	989	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	669
1944-45	1,175	62	2	..	..	..	..	64	880
1945-46	1,303	176	76	5	..	..	..	257	970
1946-47	1,430	94	145	34	4	..	..	277	1,065
1947-48	1,590	58	129	84	5	..	..	276	1,124
1948-49	1,765	17	69	137	64	8	2	297	1,284
1949-50	1,925	4	19	64	82	39	12	220	1,460
1950-51	2,295	4	12	34	85	96	71	302	1,639
1951-52	2,421	2	..	11	33	114	277	437	1,914

a For description, see above.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The average wooden house being constructed in recent years appears to be very similar to the Workers' Dwellings old "standard" adopted for costing of Workers' Dwellings, for which particulars were given in *Year Books* prior to the 1950 issue, after which it was replaced by the new "standard" shown in the above table. Average costs per square (100 square feet) for 1946-47 were—wood approvals, £81; Workers' Dwellings "standard", old, £85; and new, £112. The average cost of the old "standard" house was £645 in 1920-21, or £54 per square, and fell to £417, or £35 per square, in 1931-32. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed.

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
1950	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952	1,190	990	889	213	178	157

a Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

13. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1928.

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 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1950. <i>b</i>	Year Ended 30th June, 1951.	Year Ended 30th June, 1952. <i>b</i>
PRIMARY. ^a							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 72,693	£1,000. 50,508	£1,000. 68,883	£1,000. 89,228 ^r	£1,000. 188,441	£1,000. 438,782 ^r	£1,000. 332,963
Victoria	42,792	30,849	42,725	59,409 ^r	120,793	268,823 ^r	232,548
Q'land ..	33,969	28,076	35,370	51,519^r	84,493	168,165^r	138,966
S.A. . .	14,513	11,208	16,699	24,109 ^r	55,643	118,372 ^r	105,974
W.A. . .	16,706	12,838	18,268	22,123 ^r	45,694	111,196 ^r	85,667
Tasmania	6,628	4,420	6,507	10,644 ^r	16,719	33,474 ^r	34,710
Total..	187,301	137,899	188,452	257,032 ^r	511,783	1138812 ^r	930,828
Q'land Proportion	% 18·14	% 20·36	% 18·77	% 20·04 ^r	% 16·51	% 14·77 ^r	% 14·93
MANUFACTURING.							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 70,238	£1,000. 48,582	£1,000. 72,855	£1,000. 137,788	£1,000. 218,547	£1,000. 366,109 ^r	£1,000. 443,391
Victoria	52,142	39,438	56,101	106,843	162,450	275,660	334,360
Q'land ..	16,442	12,806	16,518	26,267	44,677	75,460	91,329
S.A. . .	11,773	7,524	11,606	23,322	38,263	67,542	82,409
W.A. . .	7,841	4,983	7,420	10,845	19,096	34,220	42,693
Tasmania	3,558	2,832	4,323	7,630	13,504	24,614	29,794
Total..	161,994	116,165	168,823	312,695	496,537	843,605 ^r	1,023,976
Q'land Proportion	% 10·15	% 11·02	% 9·78	% 8·40	% 9·00	% 8·94	% 8·92
ALL PRODUCTION.							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000. 142,931	£1,000. 99,090	£1,000. 141,738	£1,000. 227,016 ^r	£1,000. 406,988	£1,000. 804,891 ^r	£1,000. 776,354
Victoria	94,934	70,287	98,826	166,252 ^r	283,243	544,483 ^r	566,908
Q'land ..	50,411	40,882	51,888	77,786^r	129,170	243,625^r	230,295
S.A. . .	26,286	18,732	28,305	47,431 ^r	93,906	185,914 ^r	188,383
W.A. . .	24,547	17,821	25,688	32,968 ^r	64,790	145,416 ^r	128,360
Tasmania	10,186	7,252	10,830	18,274 ^r	30,223	58,088 ^r	64,504
Total..	349,295	254,064	357,275	569,727 ^r	1008320	1982417 ^r	1,954,804
Q'land Proportion	% 14·43	% 16·09	% 14·52	% 13·65 ^r	% 12·81	% 12·29 ^r	% 11·78

^a Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping. ^r Revised since last issue.

^b Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the following tables.

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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	11,080 ^r	10,985 ^r	11,325 ^r	10,315 ^r	10,103
Green Forage	2,076	1,563	1,725	2,037	2,974
Hay	1,410	900	1,117	1,241	2,229
Sugar Cane	10,861	17,503	17,916	18,367	18,714
Fruit	2,865	2,951	3,525	4,215	4,984
All Other	3,840	4,405	5,305	6,246	8,208
Total	32,132^r	38,307^r	40,913^r	42,421^r	47,212
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.)	26,883 ^r	31,306 ^r	49,389 ^r	84,950 ^r	50,494 ^f
Sheep Killed in Factories	988	1,061	1,179	1,665	1,413
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	1,078	1,185	1,367	2,539	1,466
Net Exports of Live Sheep	1,059	1,009	120	1,456	-26
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>30,008^r</i>	<i>34,561^r</i>	<i>52,055^r</i>	<i>90,610^r</i>	<i>53,347</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	8,814	8,787	11,454	16,185	16,661
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	2,812	4,131	4,919	6,089	8,110
Net Exports of Live Cattle	4,095	3,621	3,931	4,224	4,666
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>15,721</i>	<i>16,539</i>	<i>20,304</i>	<i>26,498</i>	<i>29,437</i>
Horses and Goats ..	93	59	95	108	73
Total	45,822^r	51,159^r	72,454^r	117,216^r	82,857
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ^b	10,535	11,601	12,996	14,245	10,924
Milk for Factories ^c ..	1,252	1,326	1,354	1,452	1,000
Milk for Use as Such ^d ..	2,362	2,996	3,342	3,806	5,234
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	122	139	148	118	120
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>14,271</i>	<i>16,062</i>	<i>17,840</i>	<i>19,621</i>	<i>17,278</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	2,371	3,322	4,002	4,137	3,902
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a ..	176	210	301	298	353
Net Exports of Live Pigs	130	164	206	183	243
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>2,677</i>	<i>3,696</i>	<i>4,509</i>	<i>4,618</i>	<i>4,498</i>
Total	16,948	19,758	22,349	24,239	21,776
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	491	607	493	543	605
Eggs Produced	1,067	1,096	1,154	1,123	1,753
Total	1,558	1,703	1,647	1,666	2,358
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	63	102	41	68	33
Total Rural Production ..	96,523^r	111,029^r	137,404^r	185,610^r	154,236

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

Industry.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Wild Animals—					
Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	226	263	122	109	395
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	2,556	2,945	3,103	3,983	6,015
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,408	1,499	1,597	1,896	2,215
Total	3,964	4,444	4,700	5,879	8,230
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	483	496	516	542	609
Other Fisheries	238	418	474	520	486
Total	721	914	990	1,062	1,095
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ^e	2,839	2,223	3,670	6,648	5,268
Coal	2,238	2,347	2,874	3,563	4,490
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	198	395	224	302	792
Stone Quarry Products ..	354	368	450	506	562
Total	5,629	5,333	7,218	11,019	11,112
Total Primary Production	107,063^r	121,983^r	150,434^r	203,679^r	175,068

^a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

^b Including subsidy—1947-48, £1,821(000); 1948-49, £1,438(000); 1949-50, £2,080(000); 1950-51, £3,502(000); 1951-52, £2,783(000).

^c Including subsidy—1947-48, £188(000); 1948-49, £131(000); 1949-50, £207(000); 1950-51, £327(000); 1951-52, £153(000).

^d Including subsidy—1947-48, £139(000); 1948-49, £96(000); 1949-50, nil; 1950-51, £5(000); 1951-52, £4(000).

^e Gross value of ores before treatment.

^f Including £4,627(000) distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks.

^r Revised since last issue.

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1951-52 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, 1951-52.

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 ..	47,212	82,857	24,167	11,112	9,720	175,068
Costs of Marketing ..	4,910	7,300	930	190	1,500	14,830
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	42,302	75,557	23,237	10,922	8,220	160,238
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder ..	3,490	2,750	3,240	^c	^d	9,480 ^e
Other Materials, &c. ..	3,190	1,100	585	2,290	225 ^e	7,390 ^e
Depreciation ^a ..	3,270	3,060	1,152	1,120	49 ^e	8,651 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	35,622	71,707	19,412	8,632	7,995	143,368

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

^b Depreciation not deducted.

^c Not applicable.

^d Not available, but probably small.

^e Incomplete.

Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

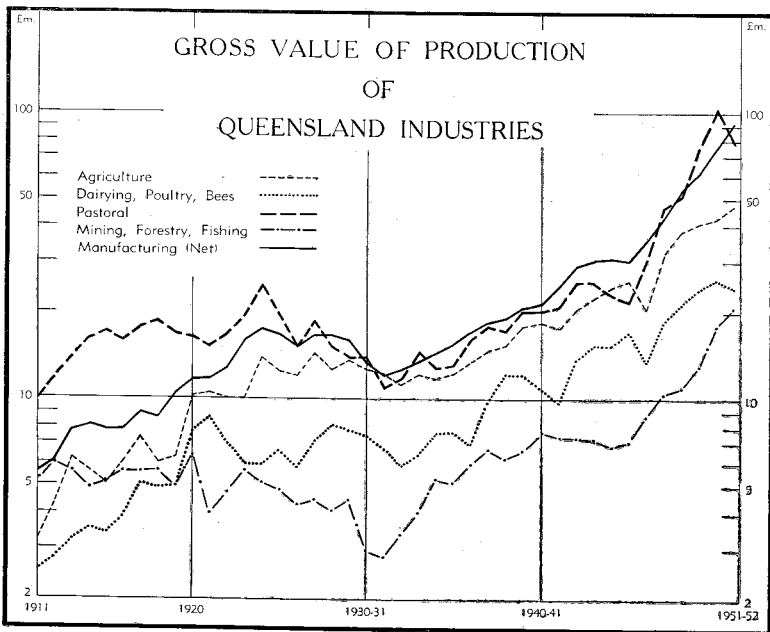
Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,116 ^r	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351 ^r	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388 ^r	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325 ^r	21,644

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

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.
1941-42 ..	17,774 ^r	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021 ^r	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632 ^r	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488 ^r	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506 ^r	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958 ^r	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634 ^r	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266 ^r	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813 ^r	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312 ^r	30,270
1946-47 ..	20,526 ^r	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269 ^r	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132 ^r	18,569	45,822 ^r	5,629	4,911	107,063 ^r	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307 ^r	21,563	51,159 ^r	5,333	5,621	121,983 ^r	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913 ^r	24,037	72,454 ^r	7,218	5,812	150,434 ^r	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421 ^r	25,973	117,216 ^r	11,019	7,050	203,679 ^r	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329

a Including Heat, Light, and Power.

r Revised since last issue.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

14. NATIONAL INCOME.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure, 1952-53*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1953-54 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the five years ended 1952-53. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1952-53 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

Total market supplies represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for such leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the gross national product and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping 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.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 207.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 208. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services of persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. It is called gross domestic expenditure, and the items making it up are shown in the table.

Personal income, which is shown in the tables on pages 209 and 210, is the total amount of income which becomes available to individuals for spending. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes "transfer income" which is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service. Such transfer incomes include age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income also includes remittances privately

received from persons abroad. On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends.

NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Income Payments and Other Charges.	1933-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c.	441	1,041	1,178	1,471	1,844	1,980
Pay of Members of the Forces . .	4	20	19	27	47	60
Company Income	84	213	253	384	398	(390)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings	32	13	8	3	3	3
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies	44	334	467	780	431	(574)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	83	227	262	335	385	(405)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	64	71	73	75	81	96
Other Net Rents and Interest . .	28	39	42	51	61	71
National Income	780	1,958	2,302	3,126	3,250	3,579
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	52	113	163	212	189	240
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies . .	90	220	259	295	414	400
Gross National Product	922	2,291	2,724	3,633	3,853	4,219
Import and Other Oversea Payments	140	496	644	887	1,263	676
Total Market Supplies	1,062	2,787	3,368	4,520	5,116	4,895

Wages and salaries have increased by 349 per cent. since 1938-39. As a proportion of the national income, they were 56.5 per cent. in 1938-39, fell to about 47 per cent. during the war years, and in 1952-53, at 55.3 per cent., were back near the 1938-39 level. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount was 57.1 per cent. of the national income in 1938-39 and 57.0 per cent. in 1952-53. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, but in 1952-53 was only £3m. Unincorporated business and professional income and company income were both over four and a-half times their pre-war amounts, while farm and station income was thirteen times as great.

The distribution of total market expenditure is shown in the table on the next page. After purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas, the rest of the money is spent by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services, (ii) private persons and organisations on new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings,

and additions to stocks ("gross private investment"), (iii) public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities, and (iv) "financial enterprises". The latter item represents expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

Personal consumption was 71 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1938-39, but after being cut during the war years it had recovered to 63 per cent. in 1952-53. Australian expenditure on war and defence rose to its peak of over £500m. in 1942-43. By 1947-48 it had fallen to £19m., but post-war defence increased it again to £205m. in 1952-53.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption	647	1,463	1,659	2,030	2,377	(2,493)
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence	13	39	52	97	163	205
New Works and Maintenance	62	154	218	306	410	(397)
Other	43	139	171	196	246	253
Financial Enterprises	9	21	24	28	39	44
Gross Private Investment	131	401	597	828	1,150	590
Gross Domestic Expenditure	905	2,217	2,721	3,485	4,385	3,982
Export and Other Oversea Payments	157	570	647	1,035	731	913
Total Market Expenditure	1,062	2,787	3,368	4,520	5,116	4,895

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits, interest on loans to public authorities, and private receipts from abroad. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal income only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income. The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items, while the second part of the table shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and ser-

VICES for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances abroad. Direct taxation and savings each took 4.6 per cent. of personal income in 1938-39, compared with 12.0 and 15.5 per cent. respectively in 1952-53.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Income or Outlay.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	445	1,061	1,197	1,498	1,891	2,040
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies ^a	45	337	445	723	513	(569)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	83	227	262	335	385	(405)
Rent and Interest	85	114	117	119	122	136
Dividends	25	54	63	88	98	(93)
Cash Social Service Benefits	30	102	116	144	172	204
Deferred Pay of Forces	..	1	1	..	..	..
Private Remittances from Overseas	4	15	19	21	23	16
Personal Income	717	1,911	2,220	2,928	3,204	3,463
Consumption Expenditure	647	1,463	1,659	2,030	2,377	(2,493)
Direct Taxes	33	214	212	371	424	414
Savings—						
Assurance Funds	3	24	28	33	40	44
Other	30	203	313	484	349	492
Private Remittances to Overseas	4	7	8	10	14	20

^a Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

Estimates of the personal income of the residents of each of the States are given in the table below. For Australia as a whole, the 1952-53 total was nearly five times the 1938-39 figure, but Queensland's total was only four and a-half times as great as in 1938-39.

PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
New South Wales ^a	294	766	883	1,179	1,277	1,367
Victoria	198	537	622	819	920	964
Queensland	104	256	300	396	400	453
South Australia ^b	56	179	204	260	299	338
Western Australia	44	121	149	193	215	236
Tasmania	21	52	62	81	93	105
Total	717	1,911	2,220	2,928	3,204	3,463

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

The State totals for groups of items making up the personal income of Australia are shown in the following table. For Australia as a whole,

the share of personal income arising from cash social service benefits and deferred pay rose from 4.2 per cent. in 1938-39 to 5.9 per cent. in 1952-53, and in Queensland the corresponding increase was greater—from 3.8 to 6.4 per cent. Incomes from unincorporated businesses and farmers' and property incomes rose in the same period from 33.7 to 35.2 per cent. of the total for Australia, and from 35.6 to 36.2 per cent. for Queensland. On the other hand, wages and salaries decreased from 62.1 per cent. of personal income in 1938-39 to 58.9 per cent. in 1952-53 for Australia, and from 60.6 to 57.4 per cent. for Queensland. The effective share of business and property incomes would, of course, have been reduced by the incidence of the higher direct tax rates operating since the war which fall most heavily on the larger individual incomes from business and rural production.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

Nature of Income and State.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. including Forces—						
New South Wales ^a ..	185	441	489	617	785	829
Victoria	119	303	346	431	538	581
Queensland	63	135	152	189	234	260
South Australia ^b ..	35	89	102	128	163	179
Western Australia ..	31	62	72	89	114	128
Tasmania	12	31	36	44	57	63
Total	445	1,061	1,197	1,498	1,891	2,040
Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers—						
New South Wales ^a ..	95	284	347	505	424	457
Victoria	72	208	247	351	338	330
Queensland	37	106	131	187	141	164
South Australia ^b ..	19	81	92	119	121	141
Western Australia ..	11	51	68	93	88	93
Tasmania	8	17	21	31	29	34
Total	242	747	906	1,286	1,141	1,219
Cash Social Service Benefits & Deferred Pay—						
New South Wales ^a ..	14	41	47	57	68	81
Victoria	7	26	29	37	44	53
Queensland	4	15	17	20	25	29
South Australia ^b ..	2	9	10	13	15	18
Western Australia ..	2	8	9	11	13	15
Tasmania	1	4	5	6	7	8
Total	30	103	117	144	172	204

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

The next table shows total personal income per head of population for each of the States and for Australia as a whole.

PERSONAL INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

State.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ^a ..	107	249	277	358	378	396
Victoria	106	254	287	366	400	408
Queensland	103	226	258	332	328	363
South Australia ^b ..	93	264	291	358	401	441
Western Australia ..	94	232	273	338	364	385
Tasmania	88	194	224	282	311	340
Australia	103	245	276	352	375	396

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

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises.

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

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Receipts or Outlay.	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	33	214	212	371	424	414
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	16	74	85	101	152	167
Indirect Taxes	93	249	283	336	449	426
Less Subsidies	-3	-29	-24	-41	-35	-26
Net Taxation	139	508	556	767	990	981
Business Undertakings Surplus ..	32	13	8	3	3	3
Rent and Interest Received ..	6	15	16	17	22	27
Net Borrowing	24	8	87	114	81	(155)
Total Receipts	201	544	667	901	1,096	1,166
Interest Paid	53	90	93	95	100	103
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	30	102	116	144	172	204
Deferred Pay of Forces .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Pay and Allowances to Forces ..	4	20	19	27	47	60
Wages and Salaries	60	147	189	252	326	339
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings	50	154	226	306	428	(423)
Purchases, &c., Overseas	4	11	7	14	18	33
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. .. ..	..	14	12	1	4	4
Capital Transfers ^a .. ..	..	5	4	62	1	..
Total Outlay	201	544	667	901	1,096	1,166

^a War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for changes in national indebtedness. The second part shows how these changes in indebtedness were reflected in variations in the oversea liabilities of various sections of the economy, including public authorities' net indebtedness, loans from the International Monetary Fund, Australia's international reserves, and private net indebtedness overseas. The latter is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Payment.	1938-	1948-	1949-	1950-	1951-	1952-
	39.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production ..	137	531	605	988	678	864
Imports of Merchandise ..	-109	-415	-538	-742	-1,052	-513
Merchandise Balance ..	28	116	67	246	-374	351
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	17	30	32	37	42	38
Public Authority Interest ..	-28	-20	-19	-19	-19	-20
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	..	-14	-12	-1	-4	-4
Private Remittances (Net) ..	..	8	11	11	9	-4
Foreign Travel (Net) ..	-3	-3	-8	-9	-11	-14
Government Transactions (Net)	-4	-11	-7	-14	-18	-33
Other Payments for Services, &c. ..	-21	-58	-81	-112	-171	-105
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-12	-17	-28	-38	-39	-38
Total Current Balance ..	-23	31	-45	101	-585	171
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities ..	3	-14	-30	-18	17	19
Private ..	-3	161	252	110	104	-17
Borrowing from International Monetary Fund ..	..	..	9	..	..	13
Decrease in Reserves ..	23	-178	-186	-193	464	-186
Total ..	23	-31	45	-101	585	-171

Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

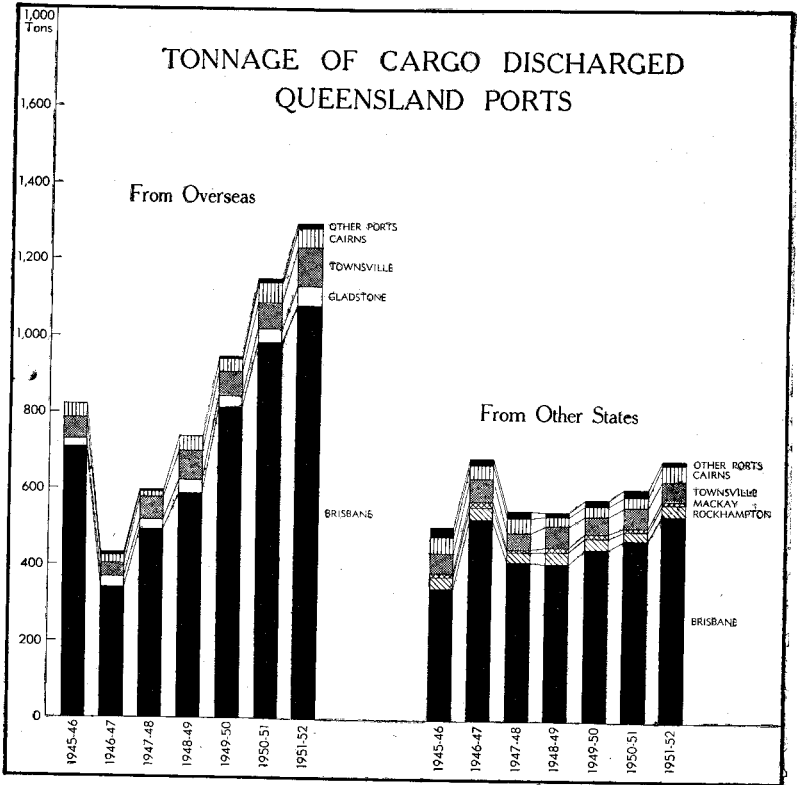
Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland was probably about £80m. in 1952-53, 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.

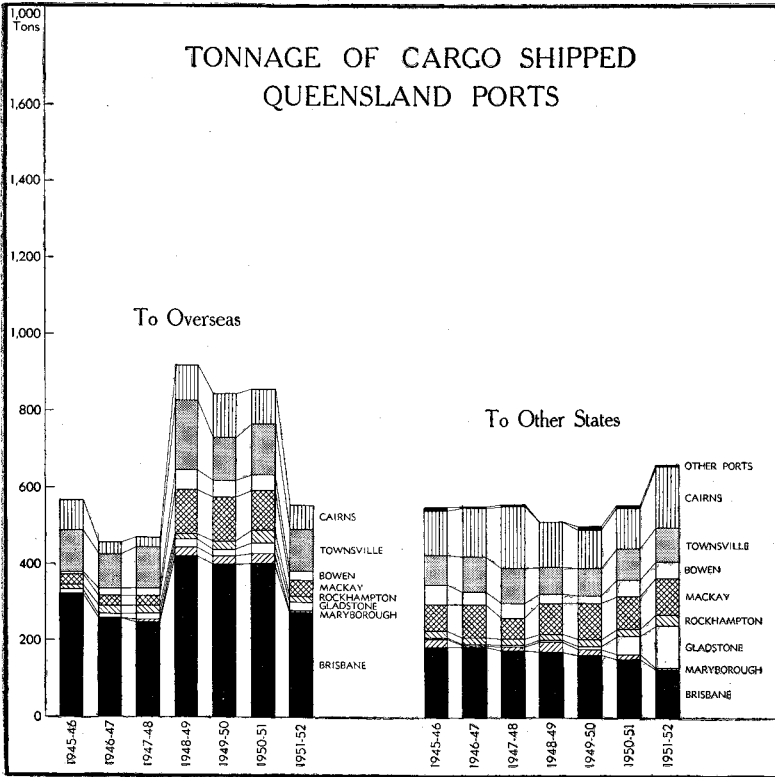
Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway 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 overseas 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. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

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

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland 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 at present controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. However, under the provisions of *The Harbour Boards Acts Amendment Act, 1952*, the Queensland Harbours Trust is to be set up to exercise control over all ports not administered by Harbour Boards. The Trust is to consist of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951, provide for the control of water transport services within the State. The question of bringing the operations of these services under control is under consideration.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1952, was £1,861,853, and the Working Account had a debit balance of £70,585.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Accumulated Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947-48	153	222	126	209	145
1948-49	190	209	162	250	104
1949-50	219	299	168	260	143
1950-51	221	253	237	329	67
1951-52	276	326	348	463	-70

a Including interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairneross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1952, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £5,763, *Dr.* £58,086, and *Cr.* £46,157 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1952, £170,214, of which Innisfail accounted for £139,940. Debits totalled £54,426.

Harbour Boards' Finances.—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the State Government in the form of loans and subsidies.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1952.

Harbour Board.	Wharfrage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, excluding Loans.	Loan Indebted- ness, 31st Dec., 1952.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen ..	22,099	27,895	12,470	28,413	337,265
Bundaberg ..	4,437	7,943	5,023	9,731	43,299
Cairns ..	124,933	173,012	149,970	179,474	186,636
Gladstone ..	22,776	133,345	78,990	110,689	223,882
Mackay ..	113,348	125,189	26,760	51,416	342,735
Rockhampton ..	38,660	57,346	33,528	45,249	559,849
Townsville ..	129,424	188,582	134,043	271,871	365,414
Total ..	455,677	713,312	440,784	696,843	2,059,080

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. On 30th June, 1945, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. Up to 31st December, 1952, further arrears of interest of £39,961 (Bowen) and £133,198 (Rockhampton) had been written off, and all redemption instalments on debt incurred up to 1st July, 1945, waived. Since 1st July, 1945, loans of £71,748 and £60,709 had been advanced by the Government to the Bowen and Rockhampton Boards respectively, and interest and redemption charges on these loans were being met.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped.—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1952.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1951-52.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	1,083,612	541,075	1,624,687	271,461	123,415	394,876
Maryborough ..	..	4,918	4,918	5,400	3,438	8,838
Bundaberg ..	150	2,968	3,118	295	4,531	4,826
Gladstone ..	49,852	799	50,651	21,709	110,748	132,457
Rockhampton ..	5,467	30,798	36,265	15,151	29,991	45,142
Mackay ..	5,608	8,448	14,056	41,312	93,215	134,527
Bowen ..	20	2,562	2,582	24,426	43,930	68,356
Townsville ..	100,461	52,852	153,313	107,764	87,871	195,635
Cairns ..	50,144	42,395	92,539	60,800	157,638	218,438
Thursday Is.	1,380	5	1,385	..	167	167
Total ..	1,296,694	686,820	1,983,514	548,318	654,944	1,203,262

^a 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 1951-52. The tonnage of cargo discharged in 1951-52 was 60 per cent. 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 1951-52 were 14 per cent. lower than in 1938-39.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
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
1949-50 ..	946,442	583,223	1,529,665	840,963	497,119	1,338,082
1950-51 ..	1,148,113	611,218	1,759,331	853,186	550,547	1,403,733
1951-52 ..	1,296,694	686,820	1,983,514	548,318	654,944	1,203,262

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

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

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1951-52.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. ^a		
Brisbane	176	176	292	76	95	815
Maryborough	1	..	15	10	8	34
Bundaberg	2	..	4	19	43	68
Gladstone	1	5	15	46	7	74
Rockhampton .. ..	..	2	16	56	5	79
Mackay	2	..	7	44	1	54
Bowen	6	..	10	42	40	98
Townsville	19	8	32	159	39	257
Cairns	28	3	19	123	76	249
Thursday Island ..	16	..	3	10	45	74
Total	251	194	413	585	359	1,802

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane	176	176	292	76	95	815
Maryborough	1	..	15	10	8	34
Bundaberg	2	..	4	19	43	68
Gladstone	1	5	15	46	7	74
Rockhampton .. ..	..	2	16	56	5	79
Mackay	2	..	7	44	1	54
Bowen	6	..	10	42	40	98
Townsville	19	8	32	159	39	257
Cairns	28	3	19	123	76	249
Thursday Island ..	16	..	3	10	45	74
Total	251	194	413	585	359	1,802

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	668	994	782	245	14	2,703
Maryborough	4	..	7	4	..	15
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	1	6	3	10
Gladstone	3	21	34	142	4	204
Rockhampton .. ..	..	9	9	109	2	129
Mackay	9	..	13	108	..	130
Bowen	15	..	34	95	4	148
Townsville	56	42	109	608	21	836
Cairns	47	15	44	334	22	462
Thursday Island ..	3	..	..	6	13	22
Total	805	1,081	1,033	1,657	83	4,659

^a "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland ports since arriving from other States or overseas.

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1951-52.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. ^a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane	181	87	231	217	97	813
Maryborough ..	..	..	1	25	7	33
Bundaberg ..	2	..	2	20	44	68
Gladstone ..	9	2	31	30	5	77
Rockhampton ..	1	6	35	30	6	78
Mackay	7	..	26	19	1	53
Bowen	3	..	18	38	38	97
Townsville ..	54	11	31	114	75	285
Cairns	46	3	54	67	72	242
Thursday Island ..	18	..	3	12	39	72
Total	321	109	432	572	384	1,818

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	773	470	775	645	15	2,678
Maryborough ..	..	..	1	14	..	15
Bundaberg ..	..	..	1	6	4	11
Gladstone ..	29	12	61	102	3	207
Rockhampton ..	5	33	13	78	2	131
Mackay	27	..	59	43	..	129
Bowen	7	..	30	106	2	145
Townsville ..	219	49	71	441	21	801
Cairns	124	12	110	198	22	466
Thursday Island ..	5	..	1	4	11	21
Total	1,189	576	1,122	1,637	80	4,604

^a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an oversea ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea Direct" clearance. In 1951-52, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. While voyages directly to and from oversea ports were approximately back to their 1938-39 numbers and aggregate tonnages of vessels involved, oversea 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. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.						
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
1949-50	264	224	379	457	359	1,683
1950-51	253	256	395	579	318	1,801
1951-52	251	194	413	585	359	1,802
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.						
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
1949-50	322	181	386	445	336	1,670
1950-51	354	156	428	586	322	1,846
1951-52	321	109	432	572	384	1,818

a "Coastwise" means having called at, or calling at, other Queensland ports since arriving from, or before proceeding to, other States or overseas.

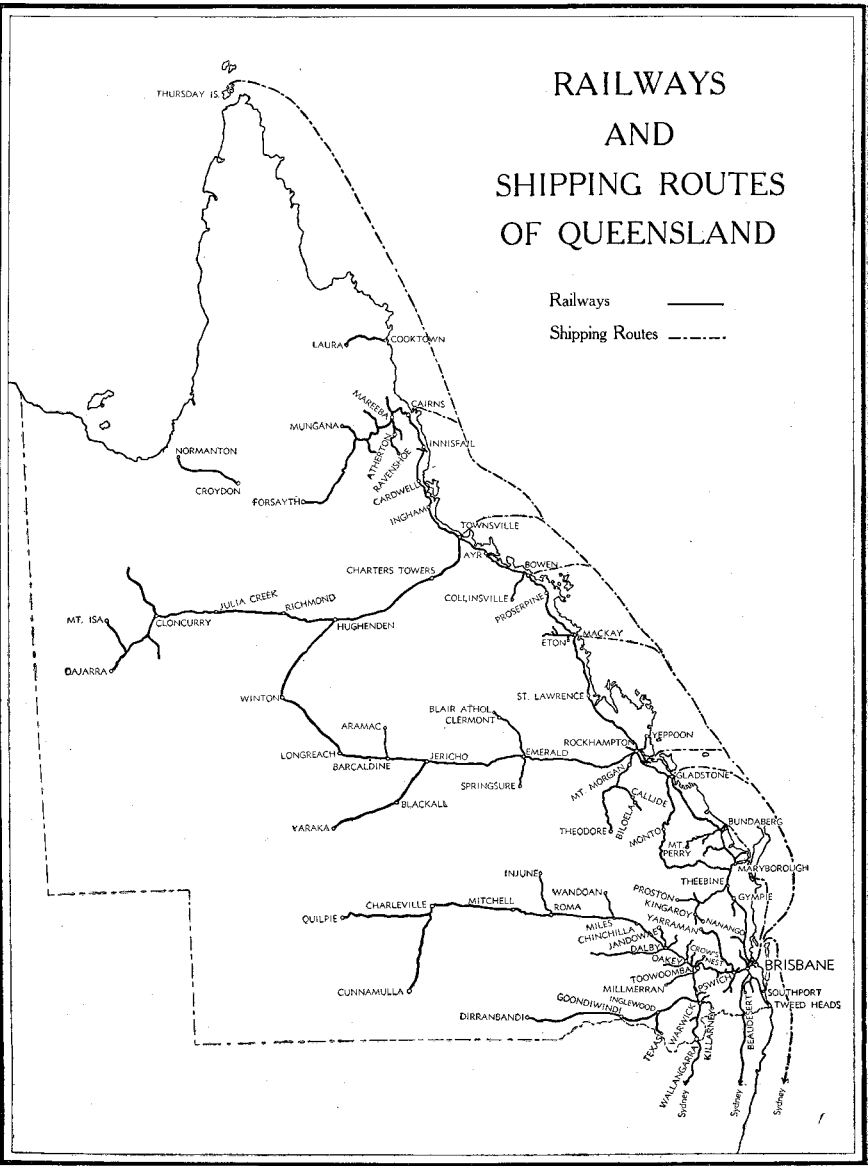
3. RAILWAYS.

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

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

RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING ROUTES OF QUEENSLAND

Railways ———
Shipping Routes - - - - -



greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

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

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage at 30th June, 1952, 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 today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains operating in Queensland are equal in comfort to any train in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, 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 a then estimated cost of £5,888,000, and some preliminary work has been done. Associated works, such as quadruplication and duplication of certain sections of line in the suburban area, which will be necessary in connection with the electrification, and in any case would be necessary at some future period without electrification, were commenced during 1950-51. The complete scheme also involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, a new carriage depot, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, and raising and lengthening of platforms, as well as the purchase of suitable rolling stock. Limitation of loan funds caused the suspension of electrification works during 1952-53, and also of quadruplication works during 1953-54.

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 1951-52. 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, 1951-52.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit After Meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Pro- portion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,228	17,538	-784	-4.5	-1,329
South-Western Division..	3 6	1,584	8,550	-416	-4.9	-681
Central Division ..	3 6	1,673	12,652	-183	-1.4	-577
Northern Division ^a ..	3 6	2,006	13,941	-151	-1.1	-584
South Brisbane - Border Railway	4 8½	69	625	232	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	..	6,560	53,306	-1,302	-2.9 ^c	-3,171 ^c

^a Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

^b See comment preceding this table.

^c Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Goods and live stock carried in each of the last four years were greater than in the war-time peak year, 1942-43, while passenger journeys in 1951-52, though less than in the years of heavy war-time troop movements, were 42 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Most of the increase in passengers was on the Brisbane suburban services.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods and Live Stock Carried.	Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Net Earnings as Pro- portion of Capital Account.
	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
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
1949-50	32,366	6,943	2.33	15,988	15,868	44,027	0.27
1950-51	34,145	7,182	2.82	19,772	19,439	49,260	0.68
1951-52	35,029	6,823	3.38	23,358	24,659	53,306	-2.44

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

^b Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000 from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

For the year 1951-52, total earnings (including the uniform gauge railway) were 18 per cent. higher than those for the preceding financial year, and 200 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 59 per cent. higher in 1951-52 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 43 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 42 per cent. above the figure for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains (123 tons) was 23 per cent. greater, and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock 36 per cent. greater, than in 1938-39. The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 200 miles in 1951-52, compared with 186 miles in 1950-51. The highest figure was in 1943-44 (214 miles) when the war necessitated the carriage of military supplies very long distances.

During the year 1951-52, 51 new locomotives, 19 new carriages, and 601 new wagons were put into service, but the withdrawal of old rolling stock reduced these numbers to net increases of 36 locomotives, 472 wagons, and 4 carriages.

Locomotive power was supplemented during 1953 by the delivery of 14 of 20 diesel-electric locomotives ordered in February and March, 1951. These locomotives were used on the North Coast Line for the haulage of long-distance mail trains, on which services schedules were accelerated by their introduction. They were also used on selected goods services, with the intention of introducing more fast freight services on certain sections as additional locomotives were delivered. Twelve less powerful diesel-electric locomotives, to be used on the lighter main lines, were ordered in March, 1952. Six twin-engined diesel trains, each consisting of two power cars and two trailer cars, and three complete air-conditioned trains, were in traffic at the end of 1953. At 30th June, 1953, there were 4,337 new wagons and 48 locomotives on order.

Passenger Traffic.—During 1951-52 the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 35,028,951, first-class passengers totalling 930,228 and second-class 34,098,723. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 320,217, or 34.4 per cent., of the first-class passengers, and 28,319,890, or 83.1 per cent., of the second-class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 13.0 per cent. of the total revenue in 1951-52, compared with 15.6 per cent. in the previous year and 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1951-52 were 94 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. Air travel and the provision of good motor highways have interfered to some extent with long-distance passenger travel, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1951-52.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Div'n Suburban ..	First	105,827	214,390	320,217	} 668,662
	Second	9,421,504	18,898,386	28,319,890	
Other	First	84,164	319,994	404,158	} 1,032,031
	Second	1,362,311	1,437,872	2,800,183	
South-Western Division	First	36,830	3,536	40,366	} 254,413
	Second	274,739	80,628	355,367	
Central Division ..	First	34,543	12,252	46,795	} 384,931
	Second	631,781	267,271	899,052	
Northern Division	First	34,829	15,368	50,197	} 574,855
	Second	936,262	667,622	1,603,884	
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	First	60,383	8,112	68,495	} 126,409
	Second	120,347	..	120,347	
Total	First	356,576	573,652	930,228	} 3,041,301
	Second	12,746,944	21,351,779	34,098,723	

Goods Traffic.—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1951-52 in each section of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1951-52.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. ^a
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Div'n	2,641,787	7,476,370	119,529	238,877	518,042
South-Western Div'n	520,854	1,599,581	217,307	642,442	109,874
Central Division ..	1,161,520	2,850,412	142,392	439,548	167,004
Northern Division ..	1,464,592	3,880,080	188,783	759,299	183,079
Sth. Brisbane-Border	364,227	632,848	1,599	2,823	57,048
Total	6,152,980	16,439,291	669,610	2,082,989	1,035,047

^a Excluding refreshment rooms, rents, and miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels and miscellaneous) traffic in Queensland provided 83·7 per cent. of the total revenue in 1951-52, compared with 76·5 per cent. in 1938-39, while the total earnings from that source were 228·0 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 29·0 per cent. greater, receipts being 250·0 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. The weight of live stock carried increased by 26·8 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 168·1 per cent. Revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic was up by 112·3 per cent.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At 30th June, 1952, there were 76 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of lines open for public traffic, 53 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymorel line, carrying coal and timber. The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Port Douglas.

All Australian Railways.—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles. (The Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's line, formerly 103 miles, is now only 88 miles.) The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles to Canberra.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

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	1,180	2,889	26,303	59,765
Victoria	4,579	..	..	4,694 ^a	648	2,487	21,811	27,701
Queensland .. .	..	69	6,461	6,560^b	860	1,288	23,169	27,610
South Australia ..	1,530	..	1,023	2,553	351	643	8,418	12,158
Western Australia	..	..	4,113	4,113	454	429	11,298	12,049
Tasmania .. .. .	..	..	613	613	138	192	2,486	2,895
Commonwealth ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	157	111	1,469	2,573
Total ..	6,109	7,295	13,298	26,847	3,788	8,039	94,954	144,751

^a Including 115 miles of 2' 6" gauge. ^b Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>a</i>
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	40,012	268,168	19,817	69,710 ^b	64,020 ^c	217,622
Victoria	16,973	165,131	9,205	26,089 ^d	29,612 ^e	71,018
Queensland ..	18,421^f	35,029	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
South Australia ..	6,944	18,269	4,376	14,561 ^g	13,043	38,287
Western Australia	6,802	10,536	3,063	8,886	10,386	38,700
Tasmania	2,092	3,186	889	1,808	2,389	6,079
Commonwealth ..	1,889	191	694	2,925	2,808	21,658
Total ..	93,133	500,510	44,867	147,337	146,917	446,670

a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25.7m., £28.0m., £3.1m., and £4.7m. respectively.

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

c Including £435(000) transferred to reserve funds,

d Including £1,755(000) governmental grant towards interest.

e Excluding £175(000) charged to other accounts.

f Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

g Including £5,050(000) special grants by the Treasury.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results, 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, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and a second route was opened in November, 1952. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1942-43	82.15	416	1,931	9,979	139,343	1,288	846	2,397
1943-44	82.15	419	2,125	10,536	161,929	1,501	925	2,350
1944-45	82.53	432	2,306	10,865	164,784	1,514	989	2,327
1945-46	82.73	434	2,430	10,702	152,471	1,410	1,027	2,358
1946-47	85.79	452	2,552	10,915	141,973	1,338	1,034	2,574
1947-48	164.05	560	3,031	11,917	146,867	1,509	1,221	2,962
1948-49	237.38	573	2,988	13,345	149,456	1,844	1,531	3,378
1949-50	237.38	595	2,889	13,090	140,155	1,942	1,714	3,493
1950-51	246.82	592	2,863	12,810	132,124	2,125	1,913	3,713
1951-52	290.36	645	3,041	13,915	136,355	2,632	2,464	4,199

All Local Authorities.—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1951-52 are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1951-52.

Service.	Route Open.	Vehicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	67	427	2,557	9,806	108,213	2,055	1,878	2,923
<i>Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	223	218 ^a	484	4,109	28,142	577	586	1,276
Maryborough	72	6	10	107	591	13	15	30
Rockhampton	57	43	78	721	n	94	89	138
Total ..	419	694	3,129	14,743	136,946 ^b	2,739	2,568	4,367

^a Including 19 trolley buses.

^b Incomplete.

ⁿ Not available.

5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Department (see pages 230 and 231) 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 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, 1952. During the 1939-1945 War years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. From 1940 to 1944 there was an increase of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission. In the post-war years extensions of improved main roads were relatively few until 1950-51, in which year the increase rose to 1,032 miles, followed by 551 miles in 1951-52.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1952.

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Uncon- structed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane	11	775	560	373	496	2,215
Other Cities	10	621	147	701	462	1,941
Towns	1	186	118	201	118	624
Shires	68	3,246	9,351	44,174	72,368	129,207
Total	90	4,828	10,176	45,449	73,444	133,987

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. In February, 1951, the staff was brought under the Public Service Acts and the Commission became a Department. This Department 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 Department under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. a
	State High- ways.	Main.	Develop- mental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1943 ..	5,910	9,172	250	274	847	16,453	7,806
1944 ..	6,232	9,059 ^r	249 ^r	247 ^r	859 ^r	16,646 ^r	8,197
1945 ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	859 ^r	17,184 ^r	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	1,233 ^r	19,601 ^r	8,892
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,375 ^r	19,879 ^r	9,117
1950 ..	7,610	10,876	245	276 ^r	1,463 ^r	20,470 ^r	9,414
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997

a Excluding those under construction.

r Revised since last issue.

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 Department.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads terms may be applied	Same as for construction
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The funds of the Main Roads Department 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. 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, Main Roads finances were dominated by contributions from the Commonwealth for defence roads. Receipts and expenditure of the Department (formerly the Main Roads Commission) during the five years ended 1951-52 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Government Loan ..	300,000	600,000	700,000	587,500	1,313,000
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	403,500	400,000	422,000	117,830	..
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	967,817	1,056,813	1,165,888	1,936,656	2,573,971
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	189,010	184,853	258,673	258,708	317,437
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	..	..	..	225,000	100,000
Callide Coal Road ..	..	..	..	..	200,000
Other ^a ..	1,030,256	1,169,811	1,481,817	2,184,130	1,979,994
Other ..	172,250	177,529	206,637	215,839	176,847
Total ..	3,062,833	3,589,006	4,235,015	5,525,663	6,661,249
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Port Development ..	4,886	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth (L. Authority Rds.) ..	58,500	146,500	211,750	274,633	861,567
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	180,000	287,630	172,471	210,938	305,013
Other ..	2,558	..	..	..	..
All Receipts ..	3,308,777	4,023,136	4,619,236	6,011,234	7,827,829
EXPENDITURE.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Road Construction ..	1,697,313	1,437,706	1,836,984	2,493,651	4,093,669
Road Maintenance ..	1,066,543	986,667	1,063,255	1,434,318	1,421,305
Interest and Redemption ..	337,742	351,824	373,242	401,409	439,325
Purchase of Plant ..	66,378	104,134	177,133	260,248	396,239
Maintenance of Plant ..	182,942	218,936	249,573	305,653	412,520
Administrative ^b ..	395,161	464,306	530,723	562,726	706,040
Total ..	3,746,079	3,563,573	4,230,910	5,458,005	7,469,098
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Port Development ..	4,886	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth (L. Authority Rds.) ..	19,435	62,091	96,047	205,796	901,601
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	226,730	191,247	168,609	188,919	161,765
Other ..	245,915	80,055	Cr. 7,648	33,238	418,994
All Expenditure	4,243,045	3,896,966	4,487,918	5,885,958	8,951,458

^a Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949, and Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950.

^b Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—Vehicles on the register at the end of the 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.	£
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
1948	76,071	1,865	796	78,986	13,391	171,109	7,261	1,248,411
1949	83,633	1,900	917	85,341	16,177	187,968	8,359	1,498,003
1950	97,746	2,100	968	92,953	19,152	212,919	9,657	1,713,695
1951	113,045	2,387	981	102,360	22,011	240,784	10,709	2,599,932
1952	121,729	2,453	1,001	106,540	23,302	255,025	11,819	3,413,198

During the year 1951-52, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 13,912; buses, 50; trucks, 10,130; and motor cycles, 3,178. Post-war registrations of new motor vehicles rose to a maximum in 1950-51 when 34,456 new vehicles and cycles were licensed. The totals for 1951-52 were 22 per cent. lower for cars and taxis, 19 per cent. lower for trucks, and 21 per cent. lower for cycles.

Numbers of motor vehicles on the registers of the various States, and revenue obtained from vehicle registration, are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES^a REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1951-52. ^b
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	374,257	416,189	478,071	544,345	590,532	6,374,207
Victoria ..	321,443	351,428	399,887	444,400	533,226	4,274,997
Queensland	171,109	187,968	212,919	240,784	255,025	2,596,681
S. Australia	120,578	134,066	151,904	173,043	192,313	1,408,760
W. Australia	79,474	89,515	103,385	118,692	132,967	919,212
Tasmania ..	34,245	38,853	42,784	49,173	55,104	381,224
N. T. ..	3,254	3,265	3,796	4,391	4,757	7,539
A. C. T. ..	2,985	3,494	4,360	5,523	6,260	32,934
Total ..	1,107,345	1,224,778	1,397,106	1,580,351	1,770,184	15,995,554

^a Including motor cycles.

^b Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

At 30th June, 1952, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were:—South Australia, 260; Victoria, 228; Western Australia, 221; Queensland, 206; Tasmania, 182; and New South Wales, 174.

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 1951* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees were increased to the following rates on 8th February, 1952:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use is charged at 6s. per unit. For solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. Fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 9s. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year. A driving license fee is also charged when each vehicle, except a traction engine or a trailer, is registered.

The fees payable on *motor cars* range from £4 16s. on "Baby" Fiats to approximately £27 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £12 12s. to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £15 to over £19 10s. for 1½ tons capacity, £15 to over £22 10s. for 2 tons capacity, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s., or £3 8s. with a side car.

Drivers.—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1952*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1st October, 1952, licenses have been issued free for periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to the applicant's age. During the year ended 30th June, 1952, 277,500 persons obtained or renewed authority to operate motor vehicles or motor cycles.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Department, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums. The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

Licensing of Road Transport.—The legislation dealing with the control of road transport in Queensland is *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Under the Acts, control is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit

(casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

Omnibus Service: An amount varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

Inter-town Goods Service: An amount varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service: An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, particularly for the carriage of passengers and goods by mail carriers and milk and cream carriers, a nominal fee is assessed.

Permits are granted for the use of any vehicle or vehicles for such period as determined by the Commissioner. The fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips for which the permits are applied for. Reductions are made in respect of sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c., in which cases the fees are assessed according to the circumstances. Due regard is always paid to the alternative services, if any, operating.

Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c. In such cases, the operator is required to deposit with the Commissioner an adequate sum as security against fees, and he is permitted to operate on manifest and submit returns in a similar manner to that of licensees.

Provision is also made whereby the Commissioner may recover unpaid permit fees from the consignor or consignee of the goods hauled.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. Accidents reported in 1951-52, 20,767, were 102 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

Summary for Ten Years.—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the last ten years. Petrol rationing and war-time restrictions on the availability of vehicles reduced the 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. Although the number of accidents in 1951-52 was 197 per cent. greater than in 1942-43, the number of persons killed was 3 per cent. less. However, the number injured has, during the last seven years, been higher than in 1942-43, the 1951-52 total being 91 per cent. higher.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. <i>a</i>		Per 10,000 Population.	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
				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
1949-50	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.77	41.0
1950-51	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	46.2
1951-52	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.1	53.7

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.

r Revised since last issue.

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, TEN 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.
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
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220

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 1951-52, accidents were most frequent on Fridays with a daily average of 78.1 accidents, compared with 62.9 for Saturdays. Other week days averaged 52.7, while Sundays were much lower with 40.4. 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 43 per cent. occurred between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Road Conditions.—The cause of 1,028 accidents, 395 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 412 and wet and slippery roads for 303 of these accidents.

Types and Causes of Accidents.—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1951-52.

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 ..	533	453	30	455	746	651	40	655
Motor Cycle ..	126	109	7	141	187	168	14	218
Pedal Cycle ..	46	39	..	46	73	63	2	79
Tram ..	110	85	10	75	110	85	10	75
Other Vehicle ^b ..	4	4	..	4	6	6	..	6
Motor Vehicle alone	779	228	8	307	2,883	1,073	65	1,557
Motor Cycle alone	251	149	6	165	656	469	21	529
Pedal Cycle alone..	55	54	..	56	114	112	2	115
Tram alone ..	156	125	1	125	156	125	1	125
Other Vehicle ^b alone	11	7	1	9	20	16	1	18
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles ..	4,751	278	8	433	7,543	571	23	955
Motor Cycles ..	53	34	1	58	107	68	4	119
Pedal Cycles ..	18	13	..	16	38	28	..	33
Trams ..	74	18	..	72	74	18	..	72
Other Vehicles ^b	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Motor Vehicle &—								
Motor Cycle ..	1,085	421	14	481	1,645	734	30	850
Pedal Cycle ..	435	233	5	232	830	495	14	496
Tram ..	1,108	29	1	40	1,108	29	1	40
Other Vehicle ^b	147	8	..	11	781	56	5	67
Motor Cycle &—								
Pedal Cycle ..	63	34	..	48	162	109	6	159
Tram ..	23	4	..	4	23	4	..	4
Other Vehicle ^b	64	41	2	42	191	121	4	141
Pedal Cycle &—								
Tram ..	9	5	..	5	9	5	..	5
Other Vehicle ^b	9	7	..	7	19	14	1	13
Tram &—								
Other Vehicle ^b	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Obstruction &—								
Motor Vehicle ..	1,971	33	..	33	3,002	78	..	103
Motor Cycle ..	103	41	2	51	167	85	7	96
Pedal Cycle ..	35	17	..	17	58	30	..	30
Tram ..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Other Vehicle ^b ..	22	1	..	1	30	1	..	1
Total ..	12,067	2,470	96	2,934	20,767	5,214	251	6,561

a Accidents involving death or injury.

b Including railway vehicles.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	7,932	647	4	13	17
Excessive Speed	166	60	1	2	3
Not Keeping to the Left	196	29	1	3	4
Careless at Intersection	661	121	..	..	..
Intoxicated	123	27	..	..	..
Inattentive	2,390	194	..	4	4
Reversing Without Care	895	9	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	428	26	..	1	1
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle	84	18	1	..	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	933	56	..	2	2
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	6	1	..	..	..
Other	2,050	106	1	1	2
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	952	453	..	18	18
Excessive Speed	105	80	..	6	6
Not Keeping to the Left	19	8	..	1	1
Careless at Intersection	93	43	..	4	4
Intoxicated	13	10	..	3	3
Inattentive	358	170	..	3	3
Overtaking Improperly	37	11	..	..	..
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle	13	7	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	103	32	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	3	3	..	..	..
Other	208	89	..	1	1
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	376	224	..	4	4
Not Keeping to the Left	21	15	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	45	28	..	..	..
Intoxicated	4	2	..	1	1
Inattentive	150	90	..	2	2
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal ..	37	21	..	..	..
Other	119	68	..	1	1
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	26	6	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	700	590	41	..	41
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	468	392	28	..	28
Intoxicated	50	43	6	..	6
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	78	74	5	..	5
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	55	40	1	..	1
Other	49	41	1	..	1

ACCIDENTS, 1951-52.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	
58	829	887	12,542	1,520	4	63	67	76	2,126	2,202	
2	96	98	475	217	1	30	31	3	363	366	
6	43	49	521	116	1	6	7	8	186	194	
..	150	150	1,039	209	..	2	2	..	274	274	
5	25	30	260	80	..	5	5	7	107	114	
23	237	260	3,656	419	..	5	5	31	557	588	
4	5	9	1,434	9	..	..	..	4	5	9
..	43	43	588	47	..	2	2	..	77	77	
..	23	23	226	54	1	2	3	2	77	79	
11	73	84	1,341	79	..	2	2	11	106	117	
..	1	1	57	17	..	4	4	..	17	17	
7	133	140	2,945	273	1	5	6	10	357	367	
18	514	532	1,646	921	2	59	61	26	1,063	1,089	
..	93	93	229	178	1	29	30	3	188	191	
1	10	11	47	30	..	3	3	1	41	42	
..	44	44	134	69	..	5	5	1	81	82	
..	9	9	27	23	..	5	5	1	19	20	
10	190	200	603	338	1	11	12	11	394	405	
..	17	17	56	23	..	1	1	..	36	36	
..	7	7	33	19	..	..	..	..	26	26
2	42	44	176	68	..	2	2	3	85	88	
..	3	3	7	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
5	99	104	334	167	..	3	3	6	187	193	
9	222	231	724	465	..	12	12	17	479	496	
..	15	15	55	40	..	1	1	..	42	42	
..	28	28	80	53	..	2	2	..	52	52	
..	1	1	12	10	..	1	1	..	9	9	
6	85	91	301	191	..	4	4	12	190	202	
..	23	23	75	44	..	..	..	..	54	54
3	70	73	201	127	..	4	4	5	132	137	
..	8	8	36	11	..	1	1	..	12	12	
556	46	602	952	826	56	1	57	779	68	847	
367	34	401	591	503	35	1	36	471	47	518	
37	5	42	73	66	8	..	8	59	8	67	
69	4	73	149	143	8	..	8	135	5	140	
39	..	39	56	41	1	..	1	40	..	40	
44	3	47	83	73	4	..	4	74	8	82	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i>	205	166	..	3	3
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	71	52	..	1	1
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	89	74	..	2	2
Intoxicated	27	26	..	..	..
Other	18	14	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	427	71	1	4	5
Brakes or Steering	253	34	1	..	1
Tyres	26	12	..	4	4
Lights	11	2	..	..	..
Other	137	23	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	36	16	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering	11	2	..	..	..
Tyres	4	4	..	1	1
Lights	5	2	..	..	..
Other	16	8	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	31	22	..	1	1
Brakes	8	4	..	..	..
Lights	15	10	..	1	1
Other	8	8	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i>	5	2	..	1	1
<i>Attributed to Animals</i>	177	45	..	2	2
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	14	4	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	160	41	..	2	2
Other	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	282	88	..	2	2
Loosely Gravelled	70	24	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery	141	30	..	..	..
Other	71	34	..	1	1
<i>Weather</i>	157	37	1	..	1
Glaring Sun	54	11	1	..	1
Other	103	26	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Parties Not Involved</i>	376	61	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	224	44	..	..	..
Other	152	17	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	385	42	..	..	..
Trams	381	42	..	..	..
Other	4	..	..	..	..
Total	12,067	2,470	47	49	96

a Accidents involving

ACCIDENTS, 1951-52—continued.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	
..	166	166	288	245	..	9	9	..	242	242	
..	51	51	81	62	..	1	1	..	61	61	
..	74	74	139	124	..	7	7	..	119	119	
..	26	26	32	31	..	..	..	..	31	31
..	15	15	36	28	..	1	1	..	31	31	
11	81	92	1,110	290	1	13	14	14	428	442	
2	40	42	646	152	1	3	4	4	226	230	
..	20	20	120	50	..	5	5	..	86	86	
..	2	2	67	22	..	1	1	1	28	29	
9	19	28	277	66	..	4	4	9	88	97	
..	20	20	89	55	..	1	1	..	69	69	
..	2	2	23	7	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	4	4	15	13	..	1	1	..	18	18	
..	4	4	16	11	..	..	..	..	15	15
..	10	10	35	24	..	..	..	..	28	28
1	21	22	62	47	..	2	2	6	44	50	
..	4	4	16	11	..	1	1	2	9	11	
1	9	10	31	22	..	1	1	4	21	25	
..	8	8	15	14	..	..	..	..	14	14
..	4	4	5	2	..	1	1	..	4	4	
..	46	46	845	149	..	4	4	..	173	173	
..	4	4	26	12	..	..	..	..	13	13
..	42	42	802	136	..	4	4	..	159	159	
..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	108	109	1,028	395	..	14	14	4	517	521	
..	36	36	412	184	..	10	10	2	258	260	
1	36	37	303	75	..	..	..	2	95	97
..	36	36	313	136	..	4	4	..	164	164	
7	39	46	369	103	1	3	4	11	128	139	
2	10	12	141	39	1	1	2	4	46	50	
5	29	34	228	64	..	2	2	7	82	89	
4	70	74	682	142	..	4	4	11	168	179	
3	48	51	452	116	..	4	4	10	136	146	
1	22	23	230	26	..	..	..	1	32	33
..	95	95	389	43	..	..	..	..	96	96
..	95	95	381	42	..	..	..	..	95	95
..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
665	2,269	2,934	20,767	5,214	64	187	251	944	5,617	6,561	

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 1951-52 was used.

—AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

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	162	..	..	7	180	..	349	18.2
7-16	157	3	13	348	229	12	762	38.0
17-20	27	83	561	92	293	5	1,061	157.2
21-29	99	360	710	94	516	5	1,784	107.0
30-39	78	305	139	73	351	5	951	53.1
40-49	102	209	52	63	231	3	660	44.0
50-59	126	124	22	57	187	3	519	42.2
60 and Over ..	221	91	15	62	199	8	596	41.6
Total^b ..	1,008	1,179	1,529	807	2,248	41	6,812	55.8

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

b Including 130 whose ages were not recorded.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Age Group.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	304	3
15-19	394	1	229	549	214	4
20-24	1,212	48	795	881	58	85
25-29	1,290	79	840	301	43	171
30-34	1,091	77	768	122	32	179
35-39	991	77	637	69	23	219
40-44	901	71	494	48	23	177
45-49	745	35	359	29	20	119
50-54	616	32	257	23	26	69
55-59	424	22	127	8	17	37
60 and Over ..	686	26	176	14	47	37
Not Known ..	1,248	49	802	130	84	170
Total^b ..	9,598	517	5,484	2,174	891	1,270

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 822 accidents where type of vehicle was not known, or where a straying animal was responsible.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the four years ended 1951-52, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.						All Ages. <i>d</i>		
	Under 5.	5-6.	7-20. <i>b</i>	21-29. <i>c</i>	30-59.	60 and Over.			
PEDESTRIANS.									
1938-39	4.1	18.3	7.0	5.4	7.3	19.1	8.1		
1948-49	3.6	12.5	6.2	3.3	5.2	11.5	6.2		
1949-50	4.2	11.2	7.1	3.8	7.1	15.1	7.6		
1950-51	5.8	15.7	6.9	5.0	7.2	16.4	8.3		
1951-52	5.7	16.4	7.0	6.0	6.8	15.4	8.2		
MOTOR DRIVERS.									
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	2.0	12.5	8.6	3.5	6.2
1948-49 .. .. .	..	..	1.3	9.0	7.6	3.3	4.9
1949-50 .. .. .	..	..	2.3	15.7	9.0	3.7	6.5
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	2.4	16.8	9.8	5.1	7.1
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	3.2	21.6	14.1	6.3	9.7
MOTOR CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	3.6	14.0	1.6	0.1	3.9
1948-49 .. .. .	..	..	10.3	27.1	2.3	..	7.2
1949-50 .. .. .	..	..	17.3	30.9	2.8	0.7	9.3
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	19.8	35.7	4.6	0.5	11.1
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	21.4	42.5	4.7	1.0	12.5
PEDAL CYCLISTS.									
1938-39	0.6	20.0	7.6	5.5	3.3	8.4	
1948-49	1.2	12.1	5.5	3.7	2.6	5.1	
1949-50	2.0	14.7	6.3	3.6	4.1	5.9	
1950-51	1.2	16.8	5.5	4.4	4.1	6.6	
1951-52	1.4	16.4	5.7	4.3	4.4	6.6	
OTHERS.^e									
1938-39	6.2	5.5	13.6	25.5	13.6	12.1	15.0		
1948-49	5.1	6.3	13.6	25.3	12.5	11.8	13.5		
1949-50	5.8	6.5	16.8	23.2	11.2	9.9	13.4		
1950-51	6.5	9.5	18.0	25.2	13.1	10.0	14.9		
1951-52	8.2	12.8	20.1	31.2	17.2	14.5	18.8		
ALL PERSONS.									
1938-39	10.3	24.4	46.2	65.0	36.6	38.1	41.6		
1948-49	8.7	20.0	43.5	70.2	31.3	29.2	36.9		
1949-50	10.0	19.7	58.2	79.9	33.7	33.5	42.7		
1950-51	12.3	26.4	63.9	88.2	39.1	36.1	48.0		
1951-52	13.9	30.6	68.1	107.0	47.1	41.6	55.8		

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

^b Age group 7-19 years for the first two years shown.

^c Age group 20-29 years for the first two years shown.

^d Including persons whose ages were not known.

^e Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

In 1951-52, death-or-injury rates per 10,000 persons living in each age group were higher than in 1938-39 for all age groups. Rates of accident among different types of users of vehicles reflect to some extent the ages at which each type of vehicle is most commonly used. It is for this reason that the central age groups, during which ages people most frequently drive or ride in motor vehicles, show the highest rates, whereas rates for pedestrians at these ages are at their lowest.

The death-or-injury rate for pedestrians of all ages rose from 7.6 per 10,000 persons in 1949-50 to 8.3 in 1950-51 and was 8.2 in 1951-52. The increase was most marked among children 5 and 6 years of age, but the rate for this group, which had been improving in recent years, was still, in 1951-52, 10 per cent. below its 1938-39 level.

Accidents both to motor vehicle drivers and motor cyclists are most common among persons in their twenties. In 1951-52, one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 15 motor cycles on the register, against one driver for every 193 of other types of motor vehicles. The death-or-injury rate for pedal cyclists is heaviest in the 7 to 20 years age group, at which ages pedal cycling is most popular. Among "others", mostly passengers in various types of vehicles, the variations in the rates, which in 1951-52 ranged from 8.2 for under 5 years to 31.2 for 21 to 29 years, largely reflect the relative amount of travel in vehicles by persons of different ages.

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 October, 1953, 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. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. In addition, a company operating between Brisbane and Queensland

country towns also ran a service to Sydney, while two other companies operated between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne, and another between south-western Queensland towns and Sydney. One of these companies also provided services from Brisbane to the Barrier Reef Islands and North Queensland. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 246 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 1951*, action has been taken to issue licenses for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. Licenses are issued in the same manner as for road transport. Fees ranging from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in coastal areas to 2½ per cent. in outback areas have been determined. In cases of licenses granted for aerial ambulance charter purposes, a nominal fee has been charged.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.


Particulars.	1938-39. <i>a</i>	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners ^b No.	149	335	359	351	343
Registered Aircraft ^b .. No.	296	748	779	838	786
Licensed Pilots ^b —					
Private No.	1,096	756 ^e	872	1,065	1,444
Commercial .. No.	346	481 ^e	469	441	470
Airline Transport No.	..	787 ^e	773	887	948
Licensed Ground					
Engineers ^b .. No.	525	<i>n</i>	1,684	1,643	1,720
Aerodromes ^b —					
Government .. No.	71	142 ^e	183	184	189
Public No.	213	222 ^e	213	239	269
Emergency Grounds No.	147	43 ^e	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. No.	38	42	61	13	37
Persons Injured .. No.	15	21	22	36	22
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown No.	39,312	224,853	225,841	252,333	260,947
Miles Flown 1,000	5,302	35,242	36,519	40,680	41,831
Paying Passengers .. No.	41,429	1,409,300	1,499,816	1,685,089	1,828,506
Paying Pass.-Miles .. 1,000	22,423	566,038	590,429	669,087	721,573
Freight Tons	391	33,381	44,144	53,002	51,307
Mails ^c Tons	64 ^d	1,580	2,594	2,887	2,394

a Including the overseas services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.





b At 30th June. *c* Gross weights of internal mails. *d* Net weight.

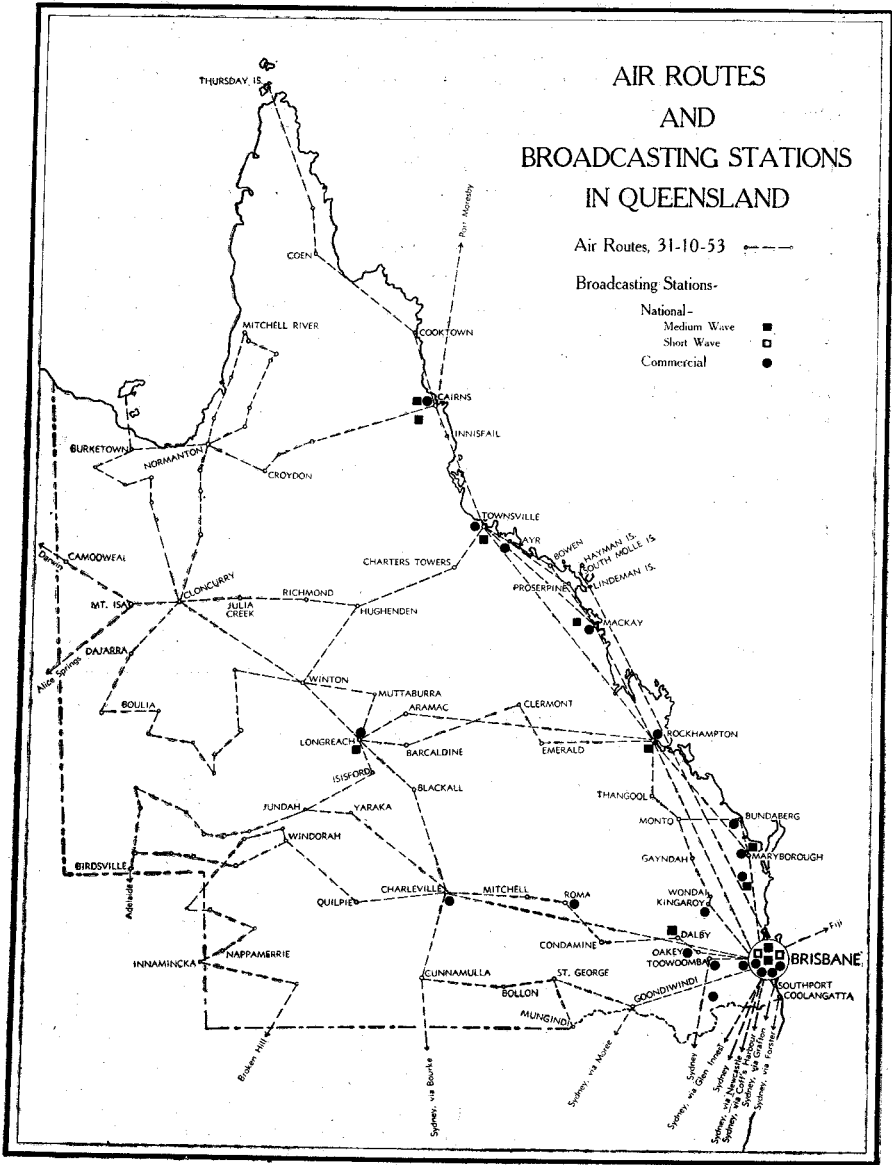
e From 1st April, 1948, new categories in accordance with standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. *f* Included above. *n* Not available.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 31-10-53 

Broadcasting Stations-

- National- 
- Medium Wave 
- Short Wave 
- Commercial 



9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act, 1946*, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

State.	Earnings.				Total Expenditure. c	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total. c		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ^a	9,124	2,425	13,190	24,739	24,019	720
Victoria ..	6,772	1,372	9,695	17,839	15,795	2,044
Queensland	3,035	953	4,403	8,391	9,140	-749
South Australia ^b	1,936	909	2,794	5,639	5,346	293
Western Australia	1,508	546	1,804	3,858	3,802	56
Tasmania	679	177	865	1,721	1,987	-266
Australia ..	23,054	6,382	32,751	62,187	60,089	2,098

^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.^a

Year.	Letters and Postcards. ^b	Newspapers, &c. ^c	Registered Articles. ^d	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<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
1947-48 ..	129,056,000	28,016,700	2,578,100	3,626,300	6,296,356
1948-49 ..	140,203,500	28,463,100	2,593,800	3,640,800	6,023,403
1949-50 ..	144,104,000	29,206,400	2,384,700	3,513,800	6,042,880
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1951-52 ..	144,526,200	28,206,300	2,088,300	2,504,300	4,377,275

^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.

Communications lodged at the 8,315 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1951-52 included 1,143,497,600 letters and postcards, 216,885,800 newspapers, &c., 16,810,100 registered articles, 15,947,300 parcels, and 28,409,418 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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,526,629	2,602,923	2,704,536	2,538,912	2,115,013
Value £	1,033,785	1,097,233	1,153,608	1,161,539	999,738
Commission£	21,585	22,778	23,422	25,752	37,204
Paid—					
Number ..	2,592,694	2,785,133	2,840,679	2,689,498	2,345,194
Value £	1,052,170	1,166,809	1,214,838	1,228,012	1,111,858
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	595,361	647,373	680,560	768,319	763,430
Value £	4,128,438	4,910,970	5,181,114	6,042,091	6,200,902
Commission£	22,111	25,962	27,328	28,761	50,362
Paid—					
Number ..	534,142	584,978	629,001	700,111	691,774
Value £	4,165,441	4,648,860	4,921,393	5,723,788	5,912,750

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1951-52 were £952,866, out of £6,381,799 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,348,564, out of £7,225,396. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	6,245,136	5,967,070	5,980,781	5,699,231	4,315,037
Value £	378,510	389,005	522,328	613,222	681,438
Overseas—					
Number ..	51,220	56,333	62,099	62,553	62,238
Value £	38,589	41,912	49,235	79,056	75,346
Total Value £	417,099	430,917	571,563	692,278	756,784
Messages Received					
from Overseas ..	No.				
	41,912	43,745	53,750	70,814	70,779

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1951-52 in Queensland were £4,402,790, out of an Australian total of £32,750,646, and working expenses £4,269,012, out of £29,330,670.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	101,309	106,546	106,245	111,580	113,380
Trunk .. 1,000	10,829	10,998	11,415	12,305	11,369
Earnings .. £	2,076,351	2,193,229	2,820,849	3,388,943	4,402,790
Exchanges at End of Year .. No.	1,117	1,143	1,182	1,217	1,260
Lines Connected .. No.	89,839	97,547	106,246	116,314	123,782
Instruments Connected .. No.	122,989	133,134	144,427	157,212	167,575

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30th June of each of the last five years.

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	9	10	11	12	13
Commercial	20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary	230,028	249,402	260,033	270,587	279,587
Supplementary ^b	9,314	11,652	14,246	17,432	..
Coast	6	6	6	6	7
Amateur	273	292	306	314	303
Other Transmitting and Receiving	351	438	486	571	639
Other Receiving Only	111	122	181	89	64

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener; not required after 31st December, 1951.

The seven coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island, and are used for transmitting commercial messages. The six stations then operating were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. In 1951-52 these stations sent 4,652 service messages of

101,415 words, 38,014 weather messages of 671,776 words, and 15,903 paying messages of 239,127 words.

Broadcasting.—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes.

At first, the Broadcasting Commission used to receive a proportion of each broadcast listener's license fee, while the Postmaster-General's Department retained the balance of the fees for technical services. From December, 1948, amended legislation provided for the Commission to receive its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with two votes—for capital and for non-capital works—from Consolidated Revenue, against which all costs incurred in establishing and operating the broadcasting stations, providing land lines, and performing other incidental services are charged.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1952, there were thirty-three broadcasting stations in Queensland, including thirteen National Stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, and Gympie.

From 1st January, 1952, the broadcast listener's license fee was increased from £1 to £2 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and from 14s. to 28s. in other areas, for one or more receivers, the provision for supplementary licenses for receivers in excess of one being abolished. Licenses are issued free to blind persons and at quarter rates to pensioners. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1952.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	1	12	36	741,355	393,806	217	244
Victoria ..	3	4	19	520,364	312,396	223	227
Queensland ^b ..	3	12	20	279,852	120,179	226	259
S. Australia ^c ..	..	6	8	208,691	129,672	276	288
W. Australia ..	2	5	12	141,950	90,281	236	267
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	68,832	22,056	228	242
Total ..	9	42	103	1,961,044	1,068,390	227	246

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Papua.

^c Including Northern Territory. ^d Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist 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. Between 1947-48 and 1950-51 the proportion of oversea to total exports rose from 63 to 80 per cent., but dropped back to 67 per cent. in 1951-52. The proportion of oversea to total imports rose from 33 to 48 per cent. between 1947-48 and 1951-52.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, and wool as well as live stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 260.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m. for exports and £7·2m. for imports. By 1909 exports were £14·8m. and imports £10·2m., and in 1938-39 exports were £44·8m. and imports £31·9m. In 1951-52 exports amounted to £143·7m. and imports to £181·0m. 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 £117 12s. 10d. in 1951-52.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of oversea exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 1,000, as follows:—1945-46, 586; 1946-47, 807; 1947-48, 699; 1948-49, 1,046; 1949-50, 912; 1950-51, 832; 1951-52, 575. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of oversea export prices for Queensland (see page 264). Thus the volume of exports had slightly more than regained its pre-war level by 1948-49, but it declined each subsequent year and reached a figure just over half its 1938-39 volume as a result of a very poor season in 1951-52. In spite of the decreasing volume of exports, high wool prices raised the total value to a record high level in 1950-51, but lower prices with a further fall in volume reduced their value by 40 per cent. in 1951-52. Allowing for the increase in population, the volume of oversea exports per head in 1951-52 was only 47 per cent. of the pre-war volume.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the recent war normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and, in 1951-52, net exports of live stock were worth £5·0m.

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, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 39, pages 454 to 462).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above.

Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter.

Exports.—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1951-52, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 254. 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 255.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, usually followed at a much lower level by sugar, meat, and butter. Exports of silver-lead bullion and zinc have recently risen to a high value. The remaining items are normally of much less significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1951-52 were worth £95,975,326, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £28,918,837, or 30·1 per cent., of the 1951-52 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 1951-52, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—frozen beef, £1,523,207 (£3,277,452), or 37·6

(90·2) per cent.; wool, £11,263,905 (£3,380,596), or 21·0 (39·7) per cent.; butter, £47,656 (£7,343,482), or 5·4 (97·6) per cent.; sugar, £2,732,733 (£3,685,747), or 41·9 (88·7) per cent.; and all minerals, £5,848,205 (£1,524,219), or 48·7 (75·6) per cent. Nearly all of the rest of the 1951-52 sugar exports went to other British countries (principally Canada and New Zealand), their value totalling £3,775,528, compared with £470,038 to other British countries in 1938-39. Large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £42,310,639 (principally to U.S.A., Japan, France, Italy, and Belgium), compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £6,101,987, compared with £491,631 in 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Pastoral—				
Frozen Beef (incl. Veal) ..	1,523,207	2,002,137	520,419	4,045,763
Canned Meats, &c. ..	3,882,475	2,527,732	348,965	6,759,172
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	153,239	11,868	488,541	653,648
Leather	672	22,509	16,942	40,123
Tallow	44,222	..	176	44,398
Wool (incl. Noils & Waste)	11,263,905	178,013	42,310,639	53,752,557
Other Pastoral Products ..	49,522	30,395	214,924	294,841
Total Pastoral	16,917,242	4,772,654	43,900,606	65,590,502
Agricultural and Dairying—				
Bacon and Ham	3,020	314,030	14,004	331,054
Butter	47,656	577,904	258,621	884,181
Cheese	15,276	109,525	84,093	208,894
Eggs	321,608	42,397	40,377	404,382
Poultry	493,395	37,594	6,771	537,760
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	954,495	1,081,530	128,575	2,164,600
Pork	47,449	118,814	85,368	251,631
Sugar	2,732,733	3,775,528	13,255	6,521,516
Other Agricultural Products	1,161,760	484,095	602,539	2,248,394
Other Dairying Products ..	28,978	183,712	39,130	251,820
Total Agricultural and Dairying	5,806,370	6,725,129	1,272,733	13,804,232
Mineral—				
Lead and Silver-Lead ..	5,386,142	84	285,998	5,672,224
Zinc .. .. .	..	3,734	4,457,820	4,461,554
Other Minerals	462,063	51,103	1,358,169	1,871,335
Total Mineral	5,848,205	54,921	6,101,987	12,005,113
Miscellaneous—				
Fish .. .. .	..	25,804	33,492	59,296
Furred Skins	461	566	270,224	271,251
Timber	74,374	97,457	7,026	178,857
All Other	272,185	2,470,149	1,323,741	4,066,075
Total Miscellaneous ..	347,020	2,593,976	1,634,483	4,575,479
Total Exports	28,918,837	14,146,680	52,909,809	95,975,326

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	657,471	753,009	649,047	495,879	39,486
Bacon, Ham, Pork .. Cwt.	16,002	144,990	118,499	98,704	34,619
Beef, Frozen Cwt.	1,836,292	1,441,341	1,364,992	1,197,612	662,950
Lead, Silver- Lead .. Tons	25,598	38,337	33,601	35,252	27,951
Sugar .. Tons	94,647	405,046	426,911	381,819	160,526
Tallow .. Cwt.	3,900	30,998	37,429	15,304	9,030
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	107,619	194,255	156,355	154,647	128,073
Wool, Scoured &c. 1,000 Lb.	22,487	19,108	17,123	14,009	9,344
VALUE (£).					
Butter	8,207,045	10,862,873	10,233,919	8,491,610	884,181
Hides and Skins	410,039	789,114	812,127	1,247,078	924,899
Bacon, Ham, Pork	145,712	1,030,738	1,037,523	1,039,594	582,685
Beef, Frozen ..	5,311,249	4,882,471	5,660,916	5,552,688	3,872,966
Other Meat ..	3,029,695	5,711,792	5,763,724	6,687,885	7,497,121
Lead, Silver-Lead	2,726,176	5,492,968	4,397,746	5,639,946	5,672,224
Sugar	2,853,047	12,967,122	13,900,891	14,483,282	6,521,516
Tallow	19,299	173,152	185,608	75,964	44,398
Wool, Greasy ..	16,045,264	41,362,169	40,875,440	91,846,391	48,317,688
Wool, Scoured, &c.	4,314,237	5,791,278	5,763,044	11,215,176	5,434,869
Other	5,250,217	10,058,093	10,071,612	14,052,196	16,222,779
Total	48,311,980	99,121,770	98,702,550	160,331,810	95,975,326

Imports.—The tables on pages 256 and 257 show direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1951-52 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years. Most items increased in value in 1951-52, and imports of the following items exceeded the 1950-51 figures by the amounts shown in brackets:—textiles and piece goods (£4,547,000), paper and stationery (£2,784,000), hardware and metal manufactures (£2,275,000), electrical machinery and appliances (£1,119,000), rubber goods (£1,119,000), and earthenware, china, and glass (£1,117,000).

Oversea imports in 1951-52, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £40,959,801 (£4,251,584); from other British countries, £10,140,353 (£1,542,163); and from foreign countries, £35,326,594 (£4,170,915). The total value of imports from the United Kingdom was nearly ten times as great as in 1938-39, due mainly to machinery and appliances, motor vehicles, textiles and piece goods, and hardware and metal manufactures. Imports from other British countries were over six times as great, due principally to manufactured fibres, textiles and piece goods, rubber goods, motor vehicles, tea, and petrols, while imports from foreign countries were over eight times their 1938-39 value, due mainly to hardware and metal manufactures, petrols, machinery and appliances, paper and stationery, and textiles and piece goods.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	379,834	7,557	31,421	418,812
Asphalt, Bitumen	14,588	41,709	107,823	164,120
Boots and Shoes	207,839	24,751	11,722	244,312
Brushware, Brooms	35,605	1	2,916	38,522
Drapery, Haberdashery	820,385	24,816	187,974	1,033,175
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	1,136,596	158,477	970,649	2,265,722
Earthenware, China, Glass ..	1,182,572	33,734	902,224	2,118,530
Fibres, Manufactured	162,355	2,555,404	167,006	2,884,765
Fish, Fresh and Preserved ..	244,951	52,532	283,060	580,543
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	19,892	66,449	139,810	226,151
Groceries, n.e.i.	61,194	148,581	55,462	265,237
Hardware, Metal M'factures	4,802,103	135,591	6,837,429	11,775,123
Hats and Caps	28,699	6,754	21,578	57,031
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	146,930	9,261	149,261	305,452
Kerosene .. ..	..	34,338	1,037,408	1,071,746
Leather, Leather Goods	7,280	20	12,124	19,424
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	4,247,495	9,388	318,316	4,575,199
Other	5,986,579	73,016	3,847,032	9,906,627
Meat, All Kinds ^a	3,995	2,563	71,778	78,336
Motors, Cycles, and Parts ..	7,297,869	1,104,992	854,209	9,257,070
Musical Instruments & Parts	101,032	924	42,290	144,246
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	15,431	..	1,221,734	1,237,165
Oil (excl. Kerosene, Petrol- eum & Lubricating Mineral)	62,983	408,063	1,498,877	1,969,923
Paints and Varnishes	74,866	117	129,452	204,435
Paper and Stationery	1,810,772	101,211	3,230,445	5,142,428
Petroleum Spirit .. ..	..	488,740	5,157,691	5,646,431
Rubber Goods	949,505	1,351,000	408,851	2,709,356
Scientific Apparatus	332,491	2,405	56,850	391,746
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	1,978	7,898	3,941	13,817
Sporting Goods & Materials	44,926	2,605	13,156	60,687
Tea .. ..	..	442,350	22,913	465,263
Textiles and Piece Goods	7,399,286	1,745,617	2,476,951	11,621,854
Timber	2,168	201,881	354,363	558,412
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	347,414	408	60,267	408,089
Wine, Beer, Spirits	219,398	10,665	49,244	279,307
Wood and Wicker M'factures	52,678	10,962	126,245	189,885
Miscellaneous	2,758,112	875,573	4,464,122 ^b	8,097,807
Total	40,959,801	10,140,353	35,326,594	86,426,748

^a Including sausage casings, £74,068.

^b Including outside packages, n.e.i., £2,191,045, which are included under Foreign Countries irrespective of actual country of origin.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	72,716	158,479	198,935	180,849
Asphalt, Bitumen	160,916	109,386	35,165	93,752
Boots and Shoes	11,742	39,452	62,736	139,384
Brushware, Brooms	25,597	16,720	18,821	27,110
Drapery, Haberdashery . . .	450,994	442,222	421,714	713,909
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	780,763	680,912	1,273,158	1,840,402
Earthenware, China, Glass . .	618,601	708,869	847,798	1,001,560
Fibres, Manufactured	1,090,272	1,968,570	2,210,802	2,347,539
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . .	316,781	474,209	268,003	460,111
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	144,393	94,071	122,361	223,985
Groceries, n.e.i.	155,530	152,433	139,690	249,154
Hardware, Metal M'factures	1,489,140	2,227,883	4,891,218	9,500,149
Hats and Caps	45,463	30,830	38,614	68,987
Jewellery, Fancy Goods . . .	198,670	185,889	200,405	270,425
Kerosene	649,094	844,991	789,576	1,173,852
Leather, Leather Goods	2,495	9,208	9,345	9,713
Machinery and Appliances— Electrical	686,999	1,920,384	3,198,599	3,456,547
Other	1,905,403	3,565,142	6,206,249	9,402,507
Meat, All Kinds	14,118	27,907	16,471	23,231
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . . .	2,409,222	3,910,133	10,605,008	9,755,986
Musical Instruments & Parts	34,900	74,176	109,309	136,443
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	413,325	553,127	670,241	631,382
Oil (excluding Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	602,403	891,293	927,345	1,183,274
Paints and Varnishes	30,474	35,193	69,616	109,585
Paper and Stationery	1,214,643	1,528,639	1,605,694	2,358,086
Petroleum Spirit	2,428,239	3,003,042	3,738,807	4,832,059
Rubber Goods	137,955	280,796	761,676	1,589,991
Scientific Apparatus	110,016	169,219	211,496	304,806
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	6,697	6,459	6,094	87,600
Sporting Goods & Materials	34,044	27,562	27,265	39,221
Tea	358,602	280,904	482,244	503,137
Textiles and Piece Goods	4,288,829	5,517,086	5,306,853	7,074,517
Timber	79,418	175,260	295,420	477,366
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	81,946	89,444	120,037	1,501,946
Wine, Beer, Spirits	45,903	73,351	143,087	171,131
Wood and Wicker M'factures	37,487	56,158	52,851	127,765
Miscellaneous	1,426,721	2,155,013	2,817,392	5,332,217
Total	22,560,511	32,484,412	48,900,095	67,399,678

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	20,308,527	29,284,074	44,242,354	61,519,456	79,611,940
Exports ..	35,369,134	73,091,497	71,800,467	129,715,201	73,140,903
Maryborough					
Imports ..	25,435	53,475	71,123	49,055	63,582
Exports ..	17,386	590,847	767,291	1,080,915	214,208
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	23,890	30,299	28,453	21,506	20,505
Exports ..	1,631	..	83	429	7,915
Gladstone					
Imports ..	254,013	337,197	483,206	570,424	727,165
Exports ..	1,879,691	3,324,751	2,498,476	2,540,510	693,897
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	120,969	170,339	253,897	286,730	704,991
Exports ..	1,416,314	1,723,421	2,082,002	2,746,165	2,209,416
Mackay					
Imports ..	195,675	286,419	515,384	450,164	247,308
Exports ..	701,945	2,612,259	3,811,946	4,015,000	1,719,908
Bowen					
Imports ..	1,378	3,283	1,252	1,468	4,906
Exports ..	867,641	1,697,170	2,247,432	1,912,780	1,391,153
Townsville					
Imports ..	1,122,524	1,502,093	2,075,282	2,839,243	3,409,348
Exports ..	6,460,017	12,329,520	10,810,348	13,077,016	13,569,213
Cairns					
Imports ..	495,417	810,021	1,223,826	1,647,141	1,611,829
Exports ..	1,588,952	3,747,200	4,680,388	5,229,792	3,014,921
Thursday Island					
Imports ..	12,683	7,212	5,318	14,491	25,174
Exports ..	9,269	5,105	4,117	14,002	13,792
Total					
Imports ..	22,560,511	32,484,412	48,900,095	67,399,678	86,426,748
Exports ..	48,311,980	99,121,770	98,702,550	160,331,810	95,975,326

The overseas 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 five 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; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl- and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas nearly 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 262. Factors contributing to the war-time decline in the value of exports were referred to on page 246 of the 1950 *Year Book*. 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.
	£	£	£	£
1942-43	27,228,845	8,605,338	18,623,507 ^a	10,018,169
1943-44	32,560,294	14,671,090	17,889,204 ^a	3,218,114
1944-45	33,053,077	14,769,590	18,283,487 ^a	3,513,897
1945-46	39,330,911	12,246,332	27,084,579	14,838,247
1946-47	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555
1947-48	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469
1948-49	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578

^a Excluding certain government exports for which customs entries were not passed.

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total oversea trade of Australia for the last 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. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of oversea Governments. Therefore payments for exportable goods during those years were somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade were more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years the value of stores amounted respectively to £5.5m., £7.8m., £7.6m., £9.4m., and £10.5m. The high level of 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.
1942-43 ..	242,965	125,552 ^a	2,797	5	-117,413	-120,205
1943-44 ..	239,433	146,672 ^a	4,917	10	-92,761	-97,668
1944-45 ..	212,090	155,262 ^a	2,917	9	-56,828	-59,736
1945-46 ..	177,095	196,424	1,762	26,864	19,329	44,431
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,909	1,142	120	100,566	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415

^a Including estimated value of exports on government account for which no customs entries were passed, which for these three years the Commonwealth Statistician has estimated for Australia at £2.5m., £10.0m., and £2.0m., respectively.

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, 1952. In July, 1953, a more detailed collection was commenced.

The last item in the table includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture. In 1951-52 the values of imports and exports were 16 and 20 per cent. higher respectively than those of the previous year.

INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh)	425,972	3,236,410
Groceries	8,366,144	3,624,397
Confectionery and Soft Drinks	1,707,828	53,845
Fresh Fruit	428,305	1,855,326
Fresh Vegetables	241,758	1,027,732
Beer	339,599	5,373
Wine and Spirits	916,994	75,629
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories	3,308,664	257,036
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c.	344,957	131,232
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots and Shoes	9,752,683	2,174,228
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum (except Unfinished)	1,252,010	91,730
Radio and Gramophones—Complete	539,844	1,918
Cars and Cycles—Complete	2,932,037	948,479
Refrigerators—Complete	1,354,575	748,580
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete	150,507	872
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete	1,594,469	200,130
Printed Books and Periodicals	967,265	32,547
Stationery	935,762	222,139
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods	718,361	38,120
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment	844,423	35,373
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments	195,076	17,664
Photographic Goods	334,742	32,075
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods	1,511,190	20,228
Drugs and Medicines	1,194,502	5,141
Musical Instruments, Music, Records	295,043	1,443
Other Goods Ready for Sale	5,455,163	1,267,423
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c.	232,997	7,595
Fodders and Stock Licks	2,750,987	249,280
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete	2,033,916	788,428
Wire and Wire-netting	332,701	656
Fertilisers	442,938	30,040
Other	1,095,918	41,539
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods	3,339,534	757,784
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c.	5,352,431	996,446
Radio and Gramophone Parts	530,859	8,578
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete	2,125,070	128,462
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts	1,587,042	66,009
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes	714,392	68,891
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes	7,941,241	1,315,946
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection	485,461	2,551
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale	19,509,817	27,137,868 ^a
Total	94,583,177	47,705,143

^a Including raw sugar, £15,194,163; net export of live stock and wool overland, £3,543,704; and production of gold, £1,402,290, 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 oversea imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been so detailed. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect oversea trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect oversea imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct oversea imports. Indirect oversea exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect oversea trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
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
1949-50	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	30,211	1,258	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	38,725	1,178	200,185	348,917	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	46,828	1,456	144,233	325,243	-36,777

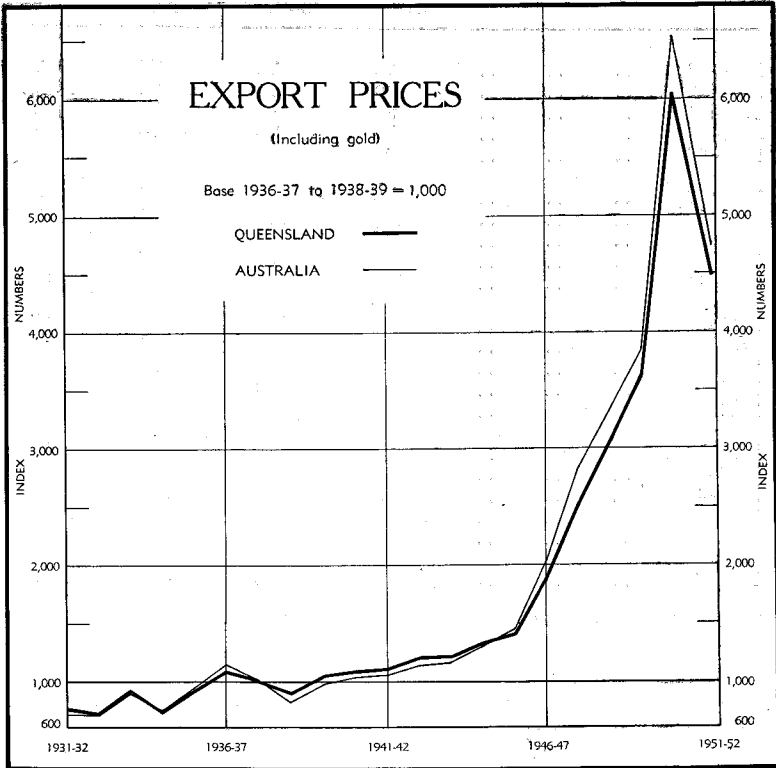
a Excluding specie; and, for the years 1942-43 to 1944-45, excluding government exports for which no customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

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. The unfavourable visible balance of 1951-52

was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in 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 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	72	72	76	76
1932-33	70	71	72	72
1933-34	96	90	91	91
1934-35	74	75	74	75
1935-36	94	95	93	93
1936-37	116	114	108	108
1937-38	103	102	101	101
1938-39	82	83	91	91
1939-40	96	98	105	105
1940-41	103	104	108	109
1941-42	105	106	111	111
1942-43	114	114	121	121
1943-44	117	117	122	123
1944-45	130	130	135	134
1945-46	148	146	143	142
1946-47	209	203	191	188
1947-48	296	283	258	252
1948-49	348	332	313	305
1949-50	399	383	369	360
1950-51	690	654	623	604
1951-52	495	473	459	448

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. Under this legislation is set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice, published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production,

grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme operated to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1952-53 season (see page 280). In contrast to pre-war conditions when generally export prices of primary products were lower than local prices, in the immediate post-war period the position was the reverse, and high overseas prices forced up local prices. However, increasing competition and growing buyer resistance on local and overseas markets are now being experienced by many commodities.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next six crops, however, large overseas exports were made from Australia, despite a fall in acreage of 27.3 per cent.

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.

Fourteen 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 division of sugar moneys between mills and farmers is controlled by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board, a body with statutory powers, 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 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 aggregate peaks (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929	..	611,428 tons
1939	..	737,000 tons
1947	..	737,000 tons, plus 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
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
1952	..	963,080 tons
1953	..	1,152,500 tons

A recommendation by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board for an ultimate peak of 1,169,900 tons of 94 net titre sugar, excluding 45,000 tons reserved for New South Wales mills, has been approved by the Governor in Council.

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, which may be harvested in any one year, 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, with the proviso that any deficiencies of individual growers may be filled by other growers having available cane.

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 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were authorised to the extent of 3 per cent. of the 1949 mill peaks.

Following the approval of the peak Queensland production of 1,169,900 tons of 94 net titre sugar by 1954 or 1955, the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board has now made, under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1951*, the further assignments of land required to increase production to that level. Compared with the 1939 to 1946 peak of 737,000 tons, the new ultimate peak represents an increase of 432,900 tons, to produce which the area of assigned land has been increased by 163,567 acres. New assignments granted number 1,087, while 4,150

existing assignments have been increased. Particulars of all assignments, old and new, are shown in the following table.

SUGAR CANE LAND ASSIGNMENTS, AT 30TH APRIL, 1953.

Category.	Assignments.		Area.	
	Old and New.	Increased.	Gross.	Net.
	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Old Assignments	7,021	..	434,589	329,683
New Assignments—				
War Service 3 per cent. ^a	233	..	15,138	11,405
Expansion Scheme ^b	854	..	50,596	38,197
Increased Assignments—				
War Service 3 per cent. ^a .. .. .	..	92	2,645	1,928
Expansion Scheme ^b .. .. .	..	4,058	95,188	70,591
Total	8,108	4,150	598,156	451,804

^a Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951.*

^b Under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1951.*

Commonwealth-State Control.—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1951 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1956 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949, to £53 6s. 8d. from 7th July, 1951, to £65 12s. 10d. from 24th March, 1952, and to £73 16s. 11d. from 13th October, 1952. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. From 1941 until the end of 1952, the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible.

For the 1941 season, the quantity to be shipped under the agreement was not to exceed 290,000 tons, and for 1942 and 1943 it was limited to 100,000 tons each season. For later seasons up to and including 1952, all exportable surpluses were accepted. Agreed prices per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports, basic 96° polarisation, sterling currency, including the British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar, rose steadily from £12 12s. 6d. for 1941 to £38 10s. for 1952. Prices for the intervening years are shown on page 266 of the 1952 *Year Book*.

For the 1953 season, under an agreement between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth exporting countries, export quotas were allocated among the exporting countries, Australia's quota being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons, which is Australia's share of a "negotiated price" quota,

will be sold at £42 6s. 8d. sterling, c.i.f. U.K. ports. The balance (286,000 tons) of Australia's quota is expected to be sold at world price plus the British tariff preference of £3 15s. per ton.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 267. 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 (£44 3s. per ton in 1952) from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales (£41 2s. in 1952) 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.

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
1943	434	90	524	17	..	..
1944	454	216 ^a	670	32	13	6
1945	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1946	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952	477	471	948	50	55	12

^a Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1952.

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.
1948 ..	11,521	12,449	23,970	23 1 0	28 2 0	24 17 0	25 9 11
1949 ..	12,084	12,914	24,998	24 6 0	29 7 6	26 9 3	26 14 10
1950 ..	12,723	13,218	25,941	24 11 0	32 16 6	28 4 1	28 5 4
1951 ..	19,807 ^r	5,786 ^r	25,593 ^r	33 14 0	36 15 6	34 7 4	34 7 6
1952 ..	21,100	19,300	40,400	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 14 2	42 12 3

a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

b Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

r Revised since last issue.

Sugar Board Accounts.—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The table below gives particulars for the three years ended 30th June, 1952.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	18,699	20,124	29,027
Sales Overseas	15,235	15,517	7,611
Total Sales	33,934	35,641	36,638
Stocks at End of Year	2,118	2,107	3,331
Charges on Australian Sales <i>a</i>—			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. .. .	2,340	2,711	3,722
Refining	2,610	3,192	4,854
Managing and Financing	547	593	981
Selling	168	177	293
Trade Discounts, &c.	194	208	374
Syrup and Treacle Packages	105	109	147
Refined Sugar Freights	247	286	448
Charges on Overseas Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. .. .	1,224	1,204	400
Sacks and Exchange	899	863	424
Insurance, Commission, &c. .. .	154	158	76
Contribution to Fruit Industries	216	216	3
Administration and Sundries	5	5	7
Total Expenses	8,709	9,722	11,729
Raw Sugar Purchases	25,000	25,943	26,156
Percentage of Expenses to—			
Gross Receipts	25·7	27·3	32·0
Purchases	34·8	37·5	44·8

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £22,962 was carried forward at 30th June, 1952, and the total excess of assets was then £106,025.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

Butter and Cheese.—In January, 1926, a voluntary scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" came into operation, which had the effect of stabilising the price of butter in Australia. It did not receive the support of all manufacturers and, on 1st May, 1934, was replaced by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, with the object of controlling the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese so that their local prices could be maintained independently of prices realised for exports. As a result of a referendum of producers, Tasmania withdrew in 1936. The compulsory plan was subsequently invalidated by the Privy Council decision of 1936 (the James Case on dried fruits) which disclosed that the Commonwealth had no power to regulate trade between the States.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The home-consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner during the 1939-1945 War and up to 19th September, 1948, and from this date to 30th June, 1952, prices were controlled by State Governments. Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products during 1948-49.

Under a new five-year stabilisation plan which came into operation on 1st July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixes the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guarantees to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their costs of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus an additional 20 per cent. (if produced), and hence determines the

amount of subsidy it will make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

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 under the contract are subject to review annually if either party requires such review on substantial grounds. The agreement provides that any variation will not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the prices ruling in the preceding year.

The prices for the sixth year of the extended agreement (1953-54) range from 407s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 370s. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 228s. 1½d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 203s. 1½d. according to grade for cheese. These prices represent increases on 1952-53 prices of about 4 per cent., compared with the maximum permissible amount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under the agreement.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. Since 1st July, 1952, when it totalled approximately £2,500,000, the fund has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan.

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. In the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50, the proportion sold overseas had almost recovered its pre-war level, but, in 1950-51, increased Australian sales, both in Queensland and the other States, reduced the amount sold overseas to its lowest level since 1946-47. In 1951-52, severe drought conditions throughout the dairying districts reduced Queensland butter production to its lowest level since 1926-27. With the maintenance of the previous year's higher level of Australian sales, only 4,186 tons were available for overseas, compared with 54,200 tons in the peak year, 1938-39.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Oversea Sales.		Total Sales.	Pro-portion Sold Overseas.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. ^a		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
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
1949-50	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0

^a Including butter sold to tanners for export, and butter for ships' stores.

Butter sales in 1951-52 were worth £8.6m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £3.4m. The average net price returned to factories (2s. 9d. per lb.) was about 7d. higher than in 1950-51 and about 1s. 6½d. 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 17,344 tons in 1951-52.

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 through-

out the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafés, &c., averaged 32.5 lb. per head in 1951-52.

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>
1942-43	13.46	16.83	17.88	16.35
1943-44	13.46	16.83	17.88	16.41
1944-45	14.38 ^a	17.98 ^a	17.88	16.96
1945-46	17.14 ^a	21.43 ^a	17.88	18.32
1946-47	20.36 ^a	25.45 ^a	17.88	19.81
1947-48	23.57 ^a	29.46 ^a	19.48	22.75
1948-49	26.79 ^a	33.48 ^a	23.13	25.45
1949-50	28.93 ^a	36.16 ^a	23.13	26.67
1950-51	30.54 ^a	38.17 ^a	23.13	25.90
1951-52	32.79 ^a	40.98 ^a	33.50	32.97 ^b

^a Butter is now sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

^b Subject to revision.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced on 1st July, 1942. Subsidy paid on butter in Queensland during each of the next ten years was:— 1942-43, £0.6m.; 1943-44, £1.7m.; 1944-45, £1.7m.; 1945-46, £1.5m.; 1946-47, £1.1m.; 1947-48, £1.6m.; 1948-49, £1.4m.; 1949-50, £2.2m.; 1950-51, £4.1m.; 1951-52, £3.4m.

The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0.9d. per lb., of butter until March, 1943, and 35s. 5.575d. per cwt., or 3.8d. per lb., during the next twelve months. 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. 4¼d. 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. For 1949-50, the objective return was 292s. 3d. per cwt. for the first six months and 294s. for the second six months, and the final subsidy rates were 35s. 6-684384d. and 54s. 8-5727d. per cwt. respectively. The objective return during 1950-51 was 312s. 2-4d. per cwt. for the first five months and 334s. 7-2d. for the other seven months, requiring final subsidy rates of 70s. 6-07d. and 92s. 10-87d. per cwt. during the respective periods. For 1951-52, a final subsidy of 121s. 4-171245d. per cwt. was required to raise the equalisation value to the objective return of 429s. 1-09d. 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 (see page 271). The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Average equalisation prices for cheese (excluding subsidy) for the five years ended 1951-52 were 12-833d., 14-794d., 15-15d., 15-443d., and 21-903d. per lb. respectively. Local wholesale prices were fixed on 6th March, 1942, and remained unchanged until 1st December, 1947, when there was an increase of 1d. per lb. Further increases of 1d. on 1st July, 1948, 4¼d. on 29th August, 1951, and 3¼d. on 22nd October, 1951, brought the prices of mild cheese to 1s. 9½d. per lb. for medium sizes (40 lb.) and 1s. 10½d. for loaf sizes (10 lb.).

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, 1·21d. from July, 1948, to June, 1949, 2·49d. from July to December, 1949, 2·91d. from January to June, 1950, 4·74d. from July, 1950, to June, 1951, and 3·36d. from July, 1951, to June, 1952. 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 Queensland cheese each year was:—1942-43, £83,800; 1943-44, £185,200; 1944-45, £194,200; 1945-46, £198,500; 1946-47, £116,300; 1947-48, £152,000; 1948-49, £94,300; 1949-50, £206,500; 1950-51, £305,400; 1951-52, £131,600.

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 depôt at Toowoomba, and in 1951-52 employed agents in seven of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., owners of 50* or more domesticated fowls), and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1951-52, receipts by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 8,066,352 dozen, including 108,360 dozen imported from New South Wales, while the Central Queensland Board received 167,980 dozen, all Queensland production.

* The maximum for unregistered flocks was raised to 250 from 1st March, 1952.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1951-52 of £1,385,677 and £29,110, with average net payments for all grades of 36-99d. and 35-43d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. Early in 1948, an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53. The 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. In 1953-54 the Ministry of Food will pay the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realisations for eggs in shell, less actual costs paid by the Ministry up to the point of delivery to wholesalers. For this season the contract price for egg pulp was fixed at 3s. 3-375d. per lb., which is equivalent to an increase of 10½ per cent. on that for the 1952-53 season.

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 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. Prior to 1952-53, the wheat was all handled in bagged form as bulk storage and handling facilities were not available in Queensland, other than silos at two flour mills and one at a poultry-food factory, all in Brisbane, but bulk handling facilities were used at two centres on the Downs and at Brisbane for the 1952-53 crop, the installation at Brisbane being chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships.

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 1939-1945 War when there was a very heavy demand for flour and feeding grains. Following record crops of approximately 14 and 12 million bushels in 1948-49 and 1949-50, there was a surplus for export, but when the 1950-51 and 1951-52 crops fell below 9 million and 7 million bushels respectively no export of wheat was possible, and large quantities had to be brought from other States to meet Queensland requirements. However, after a record crop of over 18 million bushels in 1952-53, there was a considerable surplus for oversea export.

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.

For some years the Australian Board's price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but from the 1946-47 season all selling prices have been fixed on a bulk basis with adjustments for value of bags sold with the wheat, practically all local sales still being of bagged grain. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat are given in the following table from 1st December, 1948.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills.			Price to Produce Trade.	
	Bulk.	Bagged. <i>a</i>	Quality Premium. <i>b</i>	Bulk.	Bagged. <i>a</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st December, 1948 ..	6 8	7 4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
11th December, 1950 ..	7 10	8 9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st July, 1951 ..	7 10	9 7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st December, 1951 ..	10 0	11 9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 11
19th June, 1952 ..	10 0	11 6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
20th October, 1952 ..	10 0	11 3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1st December, 1952 ..	11 11	13 0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 1	15 2

a Varied on account of fluctuations in cost of bags as well as changes in wheat prices.

b Additional charge for high grade milling wheat. An additional special premium of 2-5d. per bushel is paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs.

The State Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades, which remain at a constant standard. Queensland milling wheat is now recognised as being the best on the average in Australia. 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.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT.

Year.	For Local Use as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total.
	Flour.	Stock Feed.	Seed.	Break-fast Foods, &c.	Grain.	Wheat Products.	
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.
1948 ..	4,824	2,525	273	194	626	242	8,684
1949 ..	4,986	3,599	256	184	4,961	194	14,180
1950 ..	4,575	3,561	321	182	902	84	9,625
1951 ..	5,847	4,034	300	202	..	174	10,557
1952 ^a ..	5,674	565	376	133	299	85	7,132

^a In 1952, Queensland wheat was supplemented by the importation of 2,383(000) bushels for stock feed and 33(000) bushels for breakfast foods, &c.

All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 to 1952-53 seasons were 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 December, 1953, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—1938-39, 2s. 10d.; 1939-40, 3s. 8d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0d.; 1941-42, 4s. 1d.; 1942-43, 4s. 8d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6d.; 1944-45, 5s. 2d.; 1945-46, 7s. 8d.; 1946-47, 9s. 6d.; 1947-48, 14s. 11d.; 1948-49, 12s. 0d.; 1949-50, 13s. 10d.; 1950-51, 12s. 7d.; 1951-52, 14s. 7d.; 1952-53, 12s. 9d. The last two pools are incomplete. The amounts include refunds of tax on account of pools for the years 1945-46 to 1950-51 (see page 282).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, as it operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948, following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas. This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of

wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 to 1952-53 seasons.

The principal provisions of the plan embodied in the Commonwealth *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act*, 1948, and *Wheat Export Charge Act*, 1948, were as follows:—

- (i) The Commonwealth Government guaranteed 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 was based on ascertained costs for the 1947-48 season, was varied according to an index of production costs for each season starting with the 1948-49 crop.
- (iii) The guarantee applied to the wheat crops marketed through approved organisations for the period up to the end of the 1952-53 season.
- (iv) Approved organisations were the Australian Wheat Board and those organisations which were 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 acted as agent.)
- (v) The Commonwealth was to ensure the guaranteed price in respect of the export from any one season's crop, provided that this guarantee would not apply to the quantity of export in excess of 100 million bushels.
- (vi) A Stabilisation Fund was to be established by means of a tax on wheat exported to meet the guaranteed price above mentioned.
- (vii) The tax applied when the export price was higher than the guaranteed price, and was 50 per cent. of the difference between the two but not exceeding 2s. 2d. a bushel.
- (viii) The tax applied to the 1947-48 and later wheat crops.
- (ix) The Commonwealth agreed that it would not hold an excessive amount in the fund, and that it would consider a refund of tax to the oldest contributing pool whenever the financial prospects of the fund should justify it.

State Acts complementary to the Commonwealth Act came into operation on 25th November, 1948, the day the Commonwealth Act received Royal assent. The Australian Wheat Board, as reconstituted under the 1948 Act, commenced to operate under that Act on 18th December, 1948.

A wheat marketing plan now embodied in complementary Commonwealth and State legislation provides for the orderly marketing of Australian wheat for the three crop years 1953-54 to 1955-56. It is a continuance of orderly marketing on lines almost identical with the system

operating under the Australian Wheat Board during the previous five seasons, without the provisions of stabilisation.

The Wheat Marketing Plan provides for one central authority (the Australian Wheat Board) authorised to accept all Australian wheat, to market it to the best advantage in Australia (at uniform prices in the several States) and overseas, to pool the returns from all sales, and to pay all suppliers for wheat delivered on the basis of the net per bushel pool return. The home-consumption price for each of the three years has been fixed at 14s. per bushel bulk f.o.r. ports, or the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price at the beginning of the year if less than 14s., but not less than the cost of production. As the cost of production of wheat in Australia for the 1953-54 wheat season has been determined at 12s. 7d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports, and the ruling International Wheat Agreement price at the beginning of the year was in excess of 14s., the selling price for home consumption for 1953-54 is 14s. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports.

A prices stabilisation scheme would require, in addition to the provisions of the Wheat Marketing Plan, a Commonwealth guaranteed price for exports, a stabilisation fund, and an export tax to support the fund to a certain point beyond which it would be supported from Commonwealth revenue. A new plan has not yet been agreed upon, but is dependent upon a ballot of growers and subsequent Commonwealth and State legislation. Should a new stabilisation plan result, the level of production costs would again provide the basis of the Commonwealth guarantee as under the old stabilisation plan.

The price of 6s. 3d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bulk basis, guaranteed under the old plan for 1947-48, was increased, following seasonal reviews of wheat production costs, 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. For 1950-51 the subsidy was discontinued and both the guaranteed price and the home-consumption price were fixed at 7s. 10d. per bushel.

The guaranteed price in 1951-52 was fixed at 10s. per bushel. The local price of wheat for human consumption was also fixed at 10s., but the price of stock-feed wheat, under amending legislation passed by the Commonwealth and all States other than Western Australia, was raised to 12s. which, together with a Commonwealth bounty of 4s. 1d., returned to the wheat-grower 16s. 1d. gross per bushel. The price in Western Australia was 10s. and the return to growers, inclusive of subsidy, 14s. 1d. It was agreed that the Wheat Board should pay interstate freight and handling costs on stock-feed wheat amounting to an average of about 9d. per bushel on the maximum quantity of wheat on which the bounty was payable (26 million bushels). As a result of the Wheat Board's subsequent refusal to pay these costs, the Queensland Government suspended its amending legislation on 10th May, 1952, and the price was reduced to 10s. The Commonwealth bounty was automatically suspended from that date throughout Australia. The dispute was settled when

the Commonwealth Government agreed to pay these costs from the accumulated amount saved by the suspension of the bounty, and the Queensland price reverted to 12s. from 30th June, 1952.

For 1952-53 the guaranteed price and the local price for human consumption were fixed at 11s. 11d. The local price of stock-feed wheat was fixed at 13s. 11d., which, together with a Commonwealth subsidy of 2s. 2d. per bushel, returned to the wheat-grower 16s. 1d. gross per bushel, or the same as in 1951-52.

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 were implemented by the Commonwealth Government under legislation passed in 1946. The Commonwealth *Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act*, 1948, which repealed the *Wheat Tax Act*, 1946, provided for the refund to growers, through the Australian Wheat Board, of the amounts contributed 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. Contributions to the fund in respect of the 1947-48 harvest (about £16·4m., or 1s. 8d. per bushel), the 1948-49 harvest (about £12·5m., or 1s. 5d. per bushel), the 1949-50 harvest (about £15·2m., or 1s. 6d. per bushel), and the 1950-51 harvest (about £11·0m., or 1s. 2d. per bushel) have also been refunded to growers. Contributions from the 1951-52 harvest, approximately £9·2m., are being held as the nucleus of a new stabilisation fund. No export charge was levied in respect of the 1952-53 harvest.

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 10¾d. (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 it 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 the years 1946-47 to 1951-52, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24·49d., 39·50d., 48·07d., 63·35d., 144·19d., and 72·42d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the six 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, 1952, all stocks of wool held had been sold and the organisation was in process of liquidation.

The ultimate balance of profit or loss arising from transactions in the wool of any Dominion will be shared equally between the United Kingdom and the Government of the Dominion concerned. Three interim distributions of £23·6m., £23·6m., and £15·1m. were made to Australian wool-growers in November, 1949, March, 1952, and March, 1953, respectively, from profits arising from the Wool Disposals Plan.

A plan to continue reserve price operations on the termination of the Wool Disposals Plan was completed by the participating Governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom in May, 1951. The Commonwealth Government accepted the plan subject to the endorsement of the wool-growers, a majority of whom, however, rejected it at a referendum.

In order to reduce the effects of the greatly increased wool prices in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy on woollen goods manufactured for consumption in Australia from wool sold in that season. The subsidy was equivalent to about 45d. per lb. of all greasy wool (1950-51 clip) consumed in Australia, the total amount paid being approximately £17m.

6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1952 its oil mill treated 341 short tons of peanut kernels and 52 short tons of sunflower seed, but no cottonseed oil was made owing to the shortage of raw material.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 80,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. In spite of efforts to extend production during the war years, production

fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. Increased production in each of the next three years brought 1952 production to 1,483 bales, and the 1953 season yielded over 4,000 bales. The latter figure, however, is only 5 per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners.

For the 1952 season, 2,156,018 lb. of seed cotton was received, and 754,818 lb. of lint was produced. Payments to growers were £101,997, averaging 11·4d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.			Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
			1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a
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
1950	..	..	1,107	36·3	806	70,000
1951	..	..	1,494	36·8	1,124	70,000
1952	..	..	2,156	35·0	1,483	80,000

^a Bales of approximately 500 lb.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5·25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station, and in 1950 the guarantee was increased to 9½d. per lb. for five

years commencing 1951. On account of rising prices, the guarantee was increased to 14d. per lb. for the 1953 and 1954 crops.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11·2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24·7d. in 1949, 31·4d. in 1950, and 58·1d. in 1951. In 1952 it fell to 32·4d. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4·0d. in 1939, 5·9d. in 1945, 8·5d. in 1949, 11·4d. in 1950, 21·3d. in 1951, and 11·4d. in 1952. Commonwealth bounty payments were £11,887, £5,731, and £8,867 for the 1945, 1946, and 1947 seasons respectively, but no amounts were payable for the seasons 1948 to 1952.

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 £39,500 by June, 1952.

The next table summarises the Board's operations for five years.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	21,193	13,082	16,278	15,974	11,558
Northern Sales ..	8,400	11,100	5,365	5,581	6,265
Payments to Growers per Ton ^a ..	£ s. d. 17 0 11	£ s. d. 14 15 11	£ s. d. 14 9 0	£ s. d. 17 19 9	£ s. d. 30 16 4
Expenses per Ton ^b ..	3 6 6	3 19 2	4 10 1	4 11 8	5 13 7
Loan Liability to Government (approx.) ..	£ 47,000	£ 46,000	£ 43,000	£ 41,000	£ 39,500

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

^b Expenses cover all costs from shelling to sale, including insurance on farmers' crops, &c.

At the commencement of the 1951-52 season, maize was not under prices control and was sold for £34 per ton. On 13th December, 1951, it was brought under control again, and on 1st February, 1952, the selling price was advanced to £36 10s. per ton. From 4th April, 1952, the Board was required to pay freight on maize sold outside the Atherton district.

Owing to the dry conditions prevailing throughout the State, only 2,500 tons were exported and sold for £47 14s. 9d. per ton. A total of 693 tons remained unsold at the end of the season and this was transferred to the incoming pool. Total sales realised £417,763.

Northern Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

A decline in pig production in North Queensland during the years 1946 to 1948, mainly due to seasonal conditions, was followed during 1949 and 1950 by a return to normal production, which was assisted by the introduction by the Board during 1947 and 1948 of breeders from Central and Southern Queensland. Seasonal and other factors reduced the quantity of foodstuffs available for pigs and caused another decline in production during 1951-52.

Prices paid for pigs within the district are influenced by the condition and extent of local markets. All pigs sent in are purchased by weight, following slaughter, and graded according to their market suitability.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	3,947	6,114	8,427	8,154	6,821
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	4,608	6,055	6,000	5,800	5,057
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb.	121	116	117	120	111
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d. per Lb.	9.7	12.0	14.2	16.7	22.7
Amount Paid to Growers £	42,034	69,398	97,729	113,558	122,230

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. At Kingaroy, the first silo was built in 1928, costing, with treatment plant, £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938 costing a further £58,665. The third silo block was completed in 1949 at a cost of approximately £110,000, while a fourth block is expected to cost approximately £55,000. The first silo block was completely destroyed by fire on 6th February, 1951. At Atherton, approximately £14,000 was expended during 1950-51 in the purchase and extension of buildings and plant, and further extensions at an estimated cost of £12,000 have been made to cope with increased production in North Queensland. At Rockhampton, new premises have been completed at a cost of approximately £20,000. Outstanding debt, on the third and fourth silos and the Atherton premises, was £58,108 at 30th June, 1953. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank, and repayments are made out of levies from growers.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. There was only one pool in each of these years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	23,200	15,882	11,078	8,669	5,237
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised	4.84	4.77	6.51	7.00	11.50
Paid to Growers	4.21	3.93	5.52	5.86	9.87
Working Expenses	0.63	0.84	0.99	1.14	1.63

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland. Queensland provides only a portion of its annual malt requirements, the balance being imported from southern States. At the same time, small quantities of barley are exported overseas as grain.

Exports by the Board during the four years 1947-48 to 1950-51 were respectively 50,509, 52,264, 86,451, and 98,036 bushels, but there was no export in 1951-52.

In 1947-48 the quantity of barley handled by the Board was the largest since its inception and amounted to 185,829 bushels, the highest total previously received being 138,218 bushels in 1939-40. Deliveries during 1948-49 fell to 108,812 bushels, but the three subsequent seasons to 1951-52 showed progressively increased deliveries of 144,601, 159,617, and 163,431 bushels respectively.

Arrowroot.—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The arrowroot bulbs, which yield about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour, are treated by millers under the Board's control. Production has decreased, and the quantity of bulbs milled, which was between 6,000 and 7,000 tons annually before the war, fell to between 3,000 and 4,000 tons for each year from 1946 to 1949, 4,418 tons in 1950, and 2,755 tons in 1951. Sales of flour were slow in the 1951 season and the Board sold the 276 tons of flour delivered to it at an average price of £73 per ton, compared with £79 for the 1950 season. Millers received £25 per ton of flour, and, after paying the Board's levy of 1s. per ton, growers received £4 1s. 6d. per ton of bulbs.

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 3,105,105 lb. of Queensland leaf from the 1949-50 harvest and 1,984,008 lb. from the 1950-51 harvest. Receipts in 1951-52 were approximately 4,500,000 lb., and difficulty was experienced in disposing of the leaf. The average price realised on sales by the Board was 72·3d. per lb. in 1949-50 and 105·2d. in 1950-51, but fell in the next season. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by Queensland growers.

Ginger.—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Deliveries to the Board increased from 83 tons in the 1942 season to an average of 628 tons for the six seasons ended 1950. The 1951 season was poor and only 393 tons were received, and a severe drought throughout the greater part of the growing period for the 1952 season caused an almost total loss of many crops, only 84 tons being received.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not

practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1950-51, 34 tons were sold for £5,594, and, in 1951-52, 73 tons for £11,011.

9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit 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 1951-52 being pineapples, 13,940 tons; papaws, 971 tons; citrus, 820 tons; strawberries, 448 tons; apples, 314 tons; plums, 178 tons; figs, 129 tons; jam melons, 123 tons; tomatoes, 68 tons; gooseberries, 28 tons; and passion fruit, 10 tons.

Beans and peas are sent to the southern States by passenger trains and by air, and there is a growing movement of strawberries and other perishable items by air. The floods and coal strike of June to August, 1949, gave a special impetus to air transport, and a considerable number of growers continued to use it. During 1952, the following quantities were lifted by air for other States:—beans, 55,332 bags; strawberries, 224,584 punnets; and 1,011 other packages.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year, a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The first table on the next page shows quantities of the principal fruits carried in special trains during 1952.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1952.

Month.	Avo- cadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Apples.	Pine- apples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	5	2,357	..	..	1,637	983	1,157	37,476
February	2	2,088	8	..	263	178	631	45,485
March ..	32	1,766	2,945	7	9	516	235	64,971
April ..	167	1,475	8,834	640	..	1,024	..	45,916
May ..	535	1,762	13,437	571	..	682	..	55,503
June ..	491	1,279	7,488	549	..	925	..	23,981
July ..	521	1,136	912	522	..	914	..	21,581
August ..	492	1,515	21	94	..	2,476	..	33,734
September	316	1,768	315	106	..	5,303	180	22,027
October	137	2,116	8	1	55	8,620	1,858	13,203
November	168	4,418	..	..	17,681	10,004	2,021	17,913
December	18	3,509	30	..	10,499	5,919	488	34,523
Total ..	2,884	25,189	33,998	2,490	30,144	37,544	6,570	416,313

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1952.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucum- bers.	Marrows.	Beetroot.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	..	..	571	21	64	7,935	9
February	..	..	34	..	..	1,082	..
March ..	21	..	140	..	195	467	60
April ..	166	..	188	29	24	1	481
May ..	6,616	9	2,683	208	91	4	45,831
June ..	13,806	..	1,360	144	917	9	105,686
July ..	15,532	..	1,561	501	175	118	161,176
August ..	24,044	1	3,556	2,212	630	593	181,469
September	22,210	26	9,359	3,266	1,429	879	145,098
October	4,889	11	33,803	6,880	7,538	6,621	81,232
November	433	90	25,084	4,407	5,341	14,762	27,736
December	..	3	1,753	81	959	4,726	1,227
Total ..	87,717	140	80,092	17,749	17,363	37,197	750,005

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. Following a decision of the Commonwealth Government 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 activities of the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board have

now been wound up, and the apple and pear crops of all States are marketed on a normal commercial basis.

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 the years 1947 to 1953. The Australian Canned Fruits Board handles negotiations on behalf of the industry and at its request. The 1953 contract prices were increased by from 3 to 4 per cent. over 1952 prices.

Potatoes.—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments of Agriculture and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers. The Australian Potato Committee ceased to function on 30th October, 1948.

Commencing with the 1948-49 season, crops 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.

The Queensland Potato Marketing Board was constituted to operate for a period of three years from 1st January, 1948, and this period was extended until 31st March, 1954. The Board's constitution provided for the pooling of the commodity, but it had power to regulate deliveries by growers in accordance with market requirements. The Board operated separate pools for the marketing of three crops each year—the autumn and spring crops in South Queensland, and the winter crop in North Queensland. In 1951 an additional pool was operated for the Far North Queensland crop, harvested mainly in spring. Board receipts from these four crops during 1951 were 8,761, 12,453, 3,018, and 27 tons respectively.

Onions.—The Onion Marketing Board was constituted on 21st July, 1949, to operate for three years from that date. The 1949 harvest of onions reached a record total of 13,137 tons, of which the Board received

9,246 tons, but it received only 1,013 tons out of the 1950 harvest of 7,256 tons. From the 1951 harvest of 9,691 tons, the Board was connected with the sale of only approximately 2,304 tons. Of these, only 79 tons were sold through a pooling system. The remainder were sales by merchants on the free market, but for which returns and levies were voluntarily rendered to the Board. With the failure of many growers to support the Board, control of the market passed back into the hands of the merchants. The Board did not operate after the expiry of its term on 20th July, 1952.

Navy Beans.—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Early plantings for the 1951 crop were mainly destroyed by heavy rain. Later plantings were exposed to very dry conditions, particularly in the South Burnett district. Yields were much below early expectations, and total production was inadequate to meet the requirements of the local canning industry. The intake by the Board amounted to 482 tons of uncleaned beans, which produced 377 tons 6 cwt. of canning grade beans and 8 tons 14 cwt. of No. 2 grade beans. The selling price for canning grade beans was increased by 2s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per bushel. Total realisations amounted to £27,324, including £476 for waste. This was equivalent to an average net return of £1 10s. 9d. per bushel of cleaned beans at growers' sidings.

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, supplemented in recent years by the importation of logs from Borneo and neighbouring islands. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the 1939-1945 War.

In 1951-52 deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 51,096,803 square feet, valued at £1,200,777, and to the Northern Board 39,185,097 square feet, valued at £871,868, giving a combined total of 90,281,900 square feet, valued at £2,072,645. Of the total quantity handled, 34,905,218 square feet were sold in Queensland, 55,194,300 square feet in other States, and 182,382 square feet overseas.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act, 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

Mechanical aids to supplant the previous hand methods have been installed in some collieries, and better mine transport is gradually being developed. The question of the beneficiation of coal, and its preparation for market, is also receiving the consideration of the Coal Board, particularly with respect to the West Moreton district.

Of the total Queensland production of 2½ million tons of coal during 1952, electricity undertakings consumed 923,000 tons, the Railway Department 732,000 tons, and gasworks 213,000 tons. Negotiations were completed during 1950 for the supply of Queensland open-cut coal from the Callide field to Victoria at the rate of 200,000 tons a year for a period of three years. Shortage of shipping restricted the amount exported to that State in 1951 to 77,000 tons, but 170,000 tons were exported in 1952.

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 and 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 reconstituted under the Commonwealth *Hide and Leather Industries Act, 1948*.

11. VOLUNTARY MARKETING POOLS.

Maize.—Voluntary pools were formed by maize-growers of Southern Queensland in 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952, primarily for the export of surpluses from the Southern Queensland maize harvests of those years. Receipts by the first four pools were 6,980, 8,998, 4,525, and 3,133 tons, for which growers were paid £152,458, £146,518, £90,319, and £97,135, respectively, after deduction of railage and other expenses. These payments were respectively equivalent to 11s. 1d., 8s. 2d., 10s. 1d., and 15s. 6d. 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 pool 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. The pool operated for one season only.

Grain Sorghum.—Voluntary pools were formed by private sorghum-growers in 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952. The first was set up to export surplus sorghum of the 1947 crop, from which it received 17,440 tons, of which 12,967 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £17 18s. 8d. per ton. The 1949 pool received 8,671 tons, of which 7,031 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £11 8s. 4d. per ton.

Two pools operated in respect of the 1950 crop. One received 9,971 tons, of which 6,113 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £14 12s. 8d. per ton. The other pool received 14,377 tons, of which 9,335 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £15 6s. 10d. per ton. Two pools also operated in 1951 and received an aggregate of 34,135 tons, from which the Commonwealth Government permitted approximately 60 per cent. to be exported. Both pools made an average net return to growers of approximately £21 9s. 9d. per ton. The 1952 pool received 24,305 tons, and suppliers received £22 17s. 6d. per ton at growers' sidings.

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 Queensland Meat Industry Board.—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman, who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the interstate and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in this field. It does not purchase live stock and sell the resultant meat, but kills live stock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. At 30th June, 1952, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £610,305, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £906,371.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of the numbers of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic Markets ..	101	109	110	122	113
For Interstate Markets ..	11	11	9	24	44
For Oversea Markets ..	126	119	99	80	83
Total	238	239	218	226	240
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	606	610	611	445	508
For Oversea Markets ..	91	92	105	126	135
Total	697	702	716	571	643 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	11,396	1,951	11,649	5,155	-11,344
Applied for Scientific Research	1,683	850	2,100	850	3,350

^a Including 382(000) sheep and lambs, 177(000) calves, and 84(000) pigs.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled beef from Queensland was discontinued, and since then all meat exported has been either frozen or canned. During 1951-52 the value of Queensland's meat exports was 34 per cent. of the total from Australia, while Queensland's export of frozen beef was 77 per cent. of the Australian total.

Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. On 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year. New prices, resulting in increases for most items, were approved on 1st October, 1947, 1st May, 1948, 1st October, 1948, and 1st October, 1949. Pending negotiations concerning a further long-term agreement, annual arrangements were made for the sale of Australia's exportable surplus of meat to the United Kingdom in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement. The prices agreed to for the meat year 1952-53 represented substantial increases on those previously ruling.

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 1951-52 the Board also operated in 19 other fishing ports. A net profit of £5 was made in 1951-52. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1952, was £88,855.

Chapter II.—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 299 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.	1948.			1949.			1950.			1951.			1952.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Cattle—</i>															
Bullocks	19	11	9	23	18	8	29	5	1	37	1	1	38	13	7
Cows	12	17	2	15	19	7	18	10	1	22	3	0	22	17	0
Steers	15	12	5	18	18	10	22	2	11	27	1	1	26	7	9
Heifers	12	7	8	15	14	11	18	6	3	22	0	7	21	14	0
Vealers and Yearlings	8	10	11	10	17	6	12	13	2	12	6	0	11	0	9
Calves	1	8	3	1	15	7	2	3	3	2	12	6	3	3	0
<i>Sheep—</i>															
Wethers, Merino ..	2	7	11	2	10	0	4	7	1	4	17	8	3	9	0
Wethers, All Kinds	2	7	6	2	8	11	4	2	4	4	16	7	3	8	2
Ewes, Merino ..	1	8	1	2	1	5	3	5	4	4	6	8	2	11	11
Ewes, All Kinds ..	1	11	11	2	0	5	3	2	2	4	5	7	2	14	4
Hoggets	2	4	1	2	7	0	3	0	4	4	13	8	3	6	3
Lambs	2	2	9	2	5	6	3	6	2	4	8	3	4	0	2
Rams	2	4	3	2	10	10	5	11	10	6	9	4	3	0	8
<i>Pigs—</i>															
Baconers	7	4	7	7	13	5	9	9	6	11	9	5	15	12	5
Porkers	4	8	7	4	18	11	6	5	11	7	3	11	9	7	6
Stores	2	12	1	2	16	7	3	8	10	3	15	8	4	3	5

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	lb.	0 9½	0 8	0 10	1 3	1 1
Cabbages	dozen	10 7	7 5	14 11	12 10	15 2
Cauliflowers	dozen	13 5	14 2	18 6	19 4	15 11
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne	cwt.	11 6	11 8	12 11	29 8	27 3
Oaten	cwt.	10 5	8 7	13 6	27 0	20 9
Mixed	cwt.	8 11	11 8	13 11	26 2	26 4
Hay, Lucerne	cwt.	8 7	7 3	8 0	22 4	17 6
Maize	bushel	7 6	8 11	8 3	14 10	15 2
Onions	cwt.	9 3	18 1	25 8	94 10	34 5
Peas, Green	lb.	0 11	0 9	1 0	1 4	1 3
Potatoes ^a	cwt.	12 8	23 9	22 8	30 10	36 10
Pumpkins	cwt.	16 7	16 8	24 11	23 1	15 4
Sweet Potatoes	cwt.	15 5	22 4	15 5	33 4	28 2
Tomatoes	¼-bush.	15 0	12 11	18 8	18 8	17 0
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	bushel	16 6	24 3	26 10	39 3	34 8
Bananas	bushel	19 2 ^r	19 8 ^r	20 0 ^r	28 0 ^r	52 4
Grapes	bushel	34 9	34 5	31 8	47 0	51 2
Lemons	bushel	15 5	24 3	20 9	28 1	34 8
Mandarins	bushel	14 0	25 3	17 0	27 8	39 4
Mangoes	bushel	14 1	14 4	22 0	32 10	32 2
Oranges	bushel	12 2	19 10	16 4	25 7	38 10
Papaws	bushel	8 8	11 7	12 5	19 8	24 8
Passion Fruit	¼-bush.	20 7	24 5	25 2	38 0	34 7
Peaches	¼-bush.	10 7	10 5	11 4	15 8	19 6
Pineapples	dozen	9 0 ^r	9 6 ^r	12 7	17 6 ^r	21 4
Strawberries	dozen boxes	18 0	15 2	18 1	26 2	18 8
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	ton	165 7	213 0	214 8	286 4	423 2
Flour	ton	332 3	342 6	350 4	439 0	496 2
Pollard	ton	185 7	233 0	234 8	299 1	428 8
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	lb.	1 5	1 8	2 0	2 8	3 5
Butter	lb.	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 11	3 10
Cheese	lb.	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 1	2 6
Eggs	dozen	1 10	1 11	2 1	2 6	4 2
Ham	lb.	1 10	2 4	2 8	3 6	4 9
Honey	lb.	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 8½	0 10
Milk ^b	gallon	2 1	2 5	2 6	3 0	3 11
Pork	lb.	1 0	1 3½	1 6½	1 11½	2 6
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	lb.	1 4	1 6	1 2	1 9	1 10
Fowls	lb.	1 4	1 6	1 5½	1 11	1 8½
Geese	lb.	1 3	1 1½	0 11	1 3	1 1½
Turkeys	lb.	1 8	1 9	1 9½	2 6	2 9

^a Excluding subsidy paid to producers from 20th July, 1943, to 30th Sept., 1948.

^b Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

^r Revised since last issue.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. However, an index for Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed by the Commonwealth Statistician and published in successive issues of his *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. This index gave an indication of long-term trends over the 89 years which it covered, but as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during that period, the index ceased to serve as a measure of price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index covering basic materials and foodstuffs in which the items were regrouped and reweighted.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home-produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29 ..	127	106	129	121	115	95	107	91	118	110
1938-39 ..	103	100	82	101	92	97	103	99	102	101
1943-44 ..	131	170	150	143	140	174	129	182	122	140
1944-45 ..	131	168	152	143	140	175	131	182	123	141
1945-46 ..	130	156	152	142	140	177	135	178	126	141
1946-47 ..	132	145	191	140	131	180	138	177	129	143
1947-48 ..	146	161	283	148	126	190	153	192	145	159
1948-49 ..	185	173	342	159	130	198	175	201	173	181
1949-50 ..	214	184	434	187	143	225	198	223	198	205
1950-51 ..	256	196	641 ^a	242	292	268	232	256	242 ^a	246 ^a
1951-52 ..	343	220	577	314	298	370	281 ^r	288	305 ^r	300 ^r
1952-53 ..	392	234	607	350	224	404	294	292	331	320

^a Including effective prices paid for raw wool for Australian manufacture while they were reduced by bounty from August, 1950, to June, 1951. Including auction room prices for wool the indexes were:—textiles, 835; goods principally home produced, 250; all groups, 251.

^r Revised since last issue.

From 1938-39 to 1952-53, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 216 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1953, in the "C" Series *retail* price index for Queensland of 145 per cent. (see page 308). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 184 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 178 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 640 per cent., chiefly on account of the rise in wool prices, against 272 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 301 and 302.

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 "C" Series 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 in the June quarter of 1953, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprised 39 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 303 and 304. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items".

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of Abnormal Conditions**.—Under the abnormal conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has

* From the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 40.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the regimen. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. 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, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

During the last war, the "C" Series retail price index measured the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peace-time proportion. This ensured comparability of the index on that specific basis. Its practical significance under war conditions 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. Since the war, the weights applicable to items in the regimen have not been changed as it is not practicable to change them frequently and at short intervals.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1952, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1952.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb. loaf	11-29	12-00	12-29	11-54	12-79	11-54
Flour	2 lb.	7-06	8-20	8-94	7-46	9-32	7-80
Flour, Self-raising ..	2 lb. pkt.	14-95	16-58	16-39	15-85	18-80	16-07
Tea	1 lb. pkt.	46-67	47-55	47-37	47-16	46-62	46-38
Sugar	1 lb.	7-84	7-80	8-23	8-22	9-31	8-76
Rice	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sago	1 lb.	15-89	16-42	16-80	16-54	17-51	16-64
Jam, Plum	1½ lb. tin	26-51	27-24	27-14	27-81	27-60	27-91
Golden Syrup	2 lb. tin	13-42	13-83	16-01	15-78	16-98	15-79
Oats, Flaked	1 lb.	12-19	14-17	14-55	13-59	12-83	11-96
Raisins, Seeded	1 lb. pkt.	27-08	29-08	29-41	28-13	28-45	29-11

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1952—continued.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Currants ..	1 lb.	20-54	21-94	20-80	20-76	21-92	22-52
Apricots, Dried ..	1 lb.	49-04	44-00	49-92	52-67	50-78	54-00
Peaches, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	33-27	35-75	34-51	36-26	35-75	35-56
Pears, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	35-07	36-96	35-85	37-22	36-69	37-24
Salmon, in Tins ..	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	32-47	36-48	38-72	33-17	41-40	35-85
Onions, Brown ..	1 lb.	5-72	6-18	6-83	6-30	7-94	6-59
Soap ..	1 lb.	14-28	14-29	14-02	14-26	14-32	15-02
Kerosene ..	1 quart	8-33	9-74	11-13	9-42	9-62	10-12
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	43-45	43-25	43-26	43-30	45-40	43-40
Cheese, Mild ..	1 lb.	29-07	30-52	32-52	29-08	33-88	29-90
Eggs, New Laid ..	1 dozen	59-20	53-18	57-40	51-25	66-86	59-05
Bacon, Rashers ..	1 lb.	58-45	57-48	55-66	55-89	58-89	56-13
Milk, Condensed ..	1 tin	19-60	20-65	20-52	20-40	20-81	20-79
Milk, Fresh ..	1 quart	15-60	15-50	15-03	15-99	15-83	15-48
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	34-24	34-59	33-83	33-98	34-34	33-78
Rib ..	1 lb.	25-02	25-81	25-00	25-59	25-42	25-15
Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	40-03	38-49	37-38	39-00	37-75	38-75
Steak, Chuck ..	1 lb.	23-95	24-97	24-34	23-83	25-13	23-83
Sausages ..	1 lb.	19-31	18-07	17-92	19-88	18-86	18-21
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	29-87	30-39	30-87	29-79	29-32	29-50
Brisket ..	1 lb.	25-40	27-86	28-04	26-88	26-42	27-07
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	22-14	23-83	22-54	24-99	24-14	22-96
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	17-03	19-84	19-19	19-42	19-51	18-80
Loin ..	1 lb.	21-92	22-33	21-96	23-91	22-04	23-80
Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	22-72	24-39	23-13	25-30	22-67	24-14
Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	22-18	23-69	22-54	24-87	23-15	24-01
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	46-25	39-33	43-08	42-76	44-88	35-74
Loin ..	1 lb.	45-92	38-93	43-47	42-76	42-33	35-74
Chops ..	1 lb.	46-01	38-93	43-64	42-76	42-57	35-74

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 1933, for each of the fifteen

years to 1952, and for each month of 1952. 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
1933	699	802 ^a	749	678	804	727	706	751
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
1950	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
<i>Months, 1952.</i>								
January	2,259	2,331	2,339	2,283	2,397	2,260	2,278	2,365
February	2,281	2,372	2,372	2,314	2,430	2,300	2,303	2,403
March	2,331	2,427	2,407	2,399	2,460	2,374	2,353	2,444
April	2,359	2,442	2,428	2,442	2,459	2,408	2,378	2,565
May	2,317	2,381	2,409	2,448	2,466	2,373	2,344	2,565
June	2,325	2,386	2,411	2,412	2,491	2,374	2,350	2,570
July	2,368	2,407	2,426	2,421	2,544	2,417	2,389	2,616
August	2,372	2,396	2,405	2,399	2,537	2,414	2,388	2,585
September	2,361	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,511	2,406	2,376	2,574
October	2,342	2,392	2,395	2,372	2,509	2,396	2,360	2,548
November	2,292	2,365	2,373	2,344	2,509	2,382	2,318	2,524
December	2,329	2,390	2,381	2,366	2,499	2,405	2,349	2,553

a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1938 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

b Weighted average of "five towns". The Queensland towns are Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Bundaberg. Townsville and Bundaberg replaced Charters Towers and Warwick in 1937.

c Weighted average of six capital cities.

n Not available.

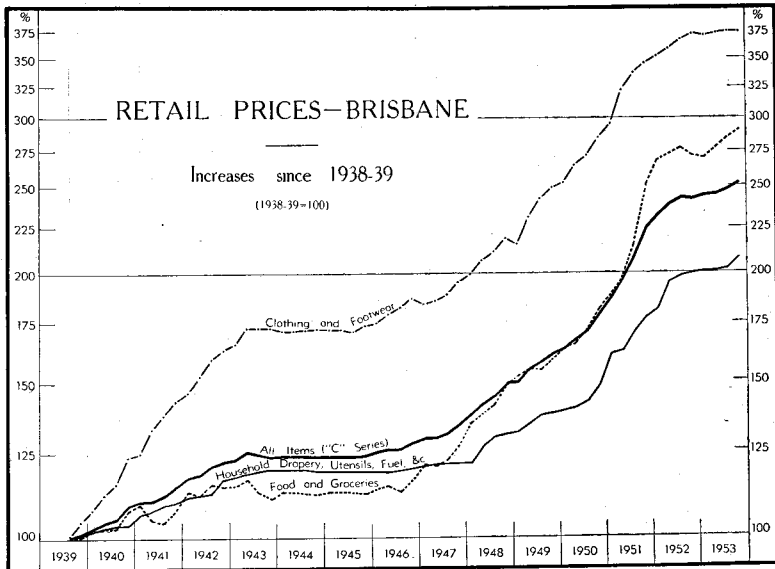
Rent.—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average 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 dwellings 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 Dwellings ..	24 3	21 6	15 0	20 10



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

“C” Series.—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the “C” Series Indexes are obtained. The “C” Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own “Court” Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The “Court” Series is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the “C” Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the “C” Series Index Number and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1952-53, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the June 1943 quarter, when the war-time price stabilisation policy commenced to operate, and the quarter in which the war ended (September, 1945).

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1953, clothing had further increased by 200 per cent., food and groceries by 160 per cent., miscellaneous items by 82 per cent., and housing by 13 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, 1952 ..	2,367	2,398	2,409	2,401	2,531	2,384	2,592
December, 1952 ..	2,321	2,382	2,383	2,361	2,506	2,342	2,542
March, 1953 ..	2,361	2,430	2,419	2,396	2,553	2,382	2,572
June, 1953 ..	2,372	2,446	2,443	2,426	2,568	2,396	2,605
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, 1952 ..	963	743	890	946	948	949	1,070
December, 1952 ..	967	743	916	953	994	958	1,094
March, 1953 ..	972	743	916	956	998	962	1,122
June, 1953 ..	974	743	923	969	998	965	1,136
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, 1952 ..	3,049	3,102	3,070	3,020	3,045	3,050	3,115
December, 1952 ..	3,088	3,152	3,128	3,086	3,097	3,093	3,177
March, 1953 ..	3,083	3,149	3,114	3,091	3,090	3,088	3,200
June, 1953 ..	3,104	3,154	3,100	3,133	3,130	3,109	3,245
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, 1952 ..	1,883	1,953	1,965	1,946	2,028	1,905	2,018
December, 1952 ..	1,897	1,966	2,001	1,954	2,063	1,922	2,035
March, 1953 ..	1,903	1,973	2,009	1,962	2,083	1,929	2,048
June, 1953 ..	1,908	1,966	2,011	1,963	2,079	1,933	2,051
"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, 1952 ..	2,094	2,078	2,112	2,107	2,175	2,101	2,238
December, 1952 ..	2,089	2,086	2,128	2,110	2,194	2,100	2,243
March, 1953 ..	2,105	2,104	2,139	2,126	2,215	2,116	2,268
June, 1953 ..	2,115	2,109	2,146	2,149	2,228	2,127	2,293

a Weighted average of five Queensland towns.

b Weighted average of six capital cities.

The next table gives annual averages of the "C" Series Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia, from 1923, when the index first became available for a full year, to 1952. Earlier indexes for the month of November in the years 1914, 1921, and 1922 are also shown where available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
1914 ^c ..	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 ^c ..	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1922 ^c ..	877	n	865	883	841	n	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	n	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	n	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	n	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	n	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	n	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	n	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938 ..	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940 ..	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941 ..	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942 ..	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943 ..	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944 ..	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945 ..	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946 ..	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947 ..	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948 ..	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949 ..	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950 ..	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951 ..	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883
1952 ..	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196

^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 "C" Series 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 1952.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <i>a</i>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 ^b	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 ^b	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1922 ^b	1,021	963	877	954	931	997	975
1923	1,023	1,004	923	1,008	977	1,042	1,003
1924	1,002	976	915	1,015	982	1,051	987
1925	1,016	984	923	1,028	994	1,028	997
1926	1,033	998	950	1,026	992	1,035	1,011
1927	1,029	990	922	1,018	984	998	1,002
1928	1,042	992	917	1,027	1,012	980	1,009
1929	1,073	1,017	923	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1930	1,026	956	859	952	977	956	975
1931	922	846	798	837	885	875	873
1932	867	813	764	802	840	844	830
1933	832	789	751	789	811	825	804
1934	842	801	762	806	830	837	817
1935	852	824	780	820	834	849	832
1936	866	844	804	839	856	860	850
1937	889	868	837	859	869	875	873
1938	913	896	852	888	882	887	897
1939	936	924	870	906	901	908	920
1940	974	964	908	936	932	945	957
1941	1,028	1,008	963	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942	1,107	1,100	1,033	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943	1,151	1,139	1,072	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944	1,144	1,135	1,071	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945	1,142	1,135	1,072	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946	1,165	1,149	1,093	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947	1,212	1,188	1,137	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948	1,318	1,294	1,241	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949	1,439	1,415	1,348	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
1950	1,593	1,565	1,472	1,521	1,538	1,526	1,560
1951	1,933	1,880	1,760	1,833	1,860	1,861	1,883
1952	2,265	2,170	2,063	2,159	2,170	2,180	2,196
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1952 ..	2,167	2,059	2,006	2,052	2,080	2,080	2,098
2nd, 1952 ..	2,284	2,177	2,064	2,170	2,158	2,159	2,206
3rd, 1952 ..	2,298	2,218	2,094	2,225	2,216	2,231	2,238
4th, 1952 ..	2,312	2,224	2,089	2,188	2,225	2,248	2,243

a Weighted average of six capital cities.

b Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. 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, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Figures for industries, grades of occupation (occupational status), and occupations are available from the 1947 Census, and tables showing such particulars for Queensland appear on the following pages.

Industries.—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1947 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i>	<i>101,649</i>	<i>5,946</i>	<i>107,595</i>
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>	<i>8,002</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>8,084</i>
Mining	7,678	79	7,757
Quarrying	324	3	327
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>78,393</i>	<i>17,385</i>	<i>95,778</i>
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)	1,175	892	2,067
Clothing	1,537	7,437	8,974
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber), Accessories	1,797	820	2,617
Food and Drink	21,037	2,716	23,753
Tobacco	85	66	151
Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodworking, Basketware, &c.	11,831	506	12,337
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography	4,229	2,005	6,234
Paints, Non-mineral Oils, Grease	522	145	667
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	707	202	909
Explosives	2	..	2
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electro-plating	657	58	715
Skins, Leather, and Leather Substitutes—Preparation and Manufacture (not Clothing or Footwear)	1,641	200	1,841
Rubber Goods	885	244	1,129
Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	367	47	414
Plastic Products	112	22	134
Other Manufacture	350	76	426
Gas and Electricity	3,514	255	3,769
<i>Building and Construction</i>	<i>42,802</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>42,982</i>
Inadequately Defined	26	..	26
Construction and Repair of Buildings	19,710	116	19,826
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	23,066	64	23,130
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	<i>38,248</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>40,656</i>
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

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<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, &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
Total Working Population	367,988	92,786	460,774

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	78,599	334,199
Unemployed	14,911	3,066	17,977
Not Gainfully Occupied	199,483	446,158	645,641
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

Occupations.—The table on the next four pages shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 311, of the working population of Queensland at the time of the 1947 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	<i>93,014</i>	<i>5,142</i>	<i>98,156</i>
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i.	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i>	<i>11,009</i>	<i>11,100</i>	<i>22,109</i>
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i.	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners	720	59	779
Dentists	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i.	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers	67	..	67
Architects	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors)	249	..	249
Draftsmen	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers	132	124	256
Photographers	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers)	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described)	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i>	<i>17,635</i>	<i>3,964</i>	<i>21,599</i>
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i.	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described)	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i>	<i>58,401</i>	<i>35,551</i>	<i>93,952</i>
Clerks, n.e.i.	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described)	84	391	475
Librarians	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i.	14	533	547
Messengers	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers	40	21	61
Weighmen	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i.	124	22	146
Officers, n.e.i.	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police)	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i.	2,477	613	3,090

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Postmasters	306	174	480
Stationmasters	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen	110	1	111
Bookmakers	333	..	333
Butchers	2,937	7	2,944
Café, Canteen Workers, n.e.i.	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations</i>	<i>18,671</i>	<i>20,236</i>	<i>38,907</i>
Housekeepers	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons .. .. .	..	246	246
Cooks	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen	611	869	1,480
Stewards	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i.	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners	1,453	922	2,375
Caretakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists	6	632	638
Ushers	12	199	211
Porters	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers	171	..	171
Hairdressers	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades)	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men	310	2	312
Police (including Private)	1,709	8	1,717
Warders	122	6	128
Other Service Workers	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen</i>	<i>64,021</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>65,987</i>
Foremen, n.e.i.	5,174	254	5,428
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners	11,460	1	11,461
Bricklayers and Stonemasons	892	..	892
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers	4,507	9	4,516
Plasterers	580	..	580
Plumbers, Gasfitters	2,469	..	2,469
Glaziers	93	..	93
Mechanics (so described)	368	..	368
Radio Mechanics	745	1	746
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers	730	..	730
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers	5,886	1	5,887
Electricians, Electrical Engineers	2,054	..	2,054
Mechanics, n.e.i.	971	..	971
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described)	3,332	10	3,342
Electrical Fitters	913	..	913
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.	1,558	20	1,578

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Dental Mechanics	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics	114	2	116
Optometrists	146	10	156
Watchmakers	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i.	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants	101	83	184
Piano Tuners	125	1	126
Printers	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators	783	1	784
Stereotypers, Process Engravers, and Engravers (so described)	214	6	220
Engineers (so described)	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i.	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described)	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers)	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers	822	6	828
Welders	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters	582	..	582
Pattern Makers	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners	189	..	189
Shipwrights	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers	302	..	302
Tailors (so described)	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described)	456	7	463
Saddlers	366	2	368
Upholsterers	256	4	260
Coopers	113	..	113
Bakers	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers	136	11	147
Signalmen	148	..	148
Linesmen	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>			
Blacksmiths' Strikers	66,416	11,761	78,177
Boilermakers' Assistants	402	..	402
Moulders' Assistants	479	..	479
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants	93	..	93
Fitters' Assistants	59	..	59
Engineers' Assistants	471	..	471
Electricians' Assistants	94	..	94
Builders' Labourers	472	..	472
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i.	4,058	..	4,058
Firemen (not Fire Brigades)	1,111	166	1,277
Furnacemen, Stokers	1,673	..	1,673
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners	339	..	339
Oilers (Machinery)	362	..	362
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers)	212	..	212
Conductors	14,863	48	14,911
Guards	636	3	639
Shunters	699	..	699
Storemen	455	..	455
	4,982	30	5,012

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Cellarmen	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i.	285	10	295
Binders	121	211	332
Chainmen	185	..	185
Cutters	343	88	431
Fettlers	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i.	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described)	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers	467	119	586
Projectionists	337	2	339
Prospectors	196	..	196
Riggers (so described)	191	..	191
Sawyers	762	..	762
Seamen	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers	621	14	635
Slaughtermen	608	..	608
Tailors-out	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i.	135	109	244
Trimmers	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners	454	45	499
Wheelers	47	1	48
Wool Sorters	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i.	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i.	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i.	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described)	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i.	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i.	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill Defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers</i>			
Wharf Labourers	27,939	80	28,019
Labourers (so described)	3,892	..	3,892
Labourers, n.e.i.	15,660	53	15,713
Other Labouring Occupations	5,455	18	5,473
	2,932	9	2,941
<i>Occupations Indefinite or Not Stated</i>			
	10,882	2,986	13,868
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied</i>			
Children Not Attending School	199,483	446,158	645,641
Full-time Students or Scholars	62,643	60,060	122,703
Engaged in Unpaid Home Duties	92,523	86,443	178,966
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation .. .. .	..	254,109	254,109
Independent Means	23,680	29,889	53,569
Inmates of Institutions	7,116	6,100	13,216
Others Not Engaged in Industry	4,136	3,114	7,250
	9,385	6,443	15,828
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

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 terms of 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 ^a	24,800	41,000
Transport and Communication	33,500	36,400	41,800 ^a	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, Professions, and Entertainment	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

^a 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 1943-44 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £80 per week or more (£20 per week or more prior to 1st October, 1953) in wages and salaries. Agriculture, where few of the employers have a wages bill as high as £80 per week, is very incompletely covered, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered

at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the 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 1939-1945 War, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. During 1951-52, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between 137 and 2,742.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	289,800	396,000
Year—		
1943-44	297,000	380,200
1944-45	293,900	385,300
1945-46	306,100	406,200
1946-47	338,500	441,900
1947-48	359,600	462,900
1948-49	373,700	478,200
1949-50	384,900	490,600
1950-51	399,100	506,000
1951-52	404,400	512,500
1952-53	397,500	507,700
Quarter—		
3rd, 1952	401,900	510,800
4th, 1952	398,500	508,300
1st, 1953	390,900	501,600
2nd, 1953	398,600	510,200

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 CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. a	November, 1941.	June, 1945. b	June, 1951.	June, 1952.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	6.2	6.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	8.5	9.0
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4	80.2	78.9
Building and Construction ..	26.3	19.5	14.6	35.3	35.1
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5	9.1	8.7
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3	33.9	34.9
Communication	3.3	4.2	4.5	9.4	8.8
Retail Trade	33.2	13.9	9.9	16.1	15.3
Other Commerce		15.5	13.1	25.9	26.2
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		5.0	6.2	12.2	11.6	11.7
Other Industries	17.3	17.3	16.4	23.1	23.4
All Industries	172.8	168.0	169.0	259.3	258.1
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	17.9	16.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.8
Communication	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.4
Retail Trade	13.4	12.6	12.4	15.5	15.0
Other Commerce		5.9	7.4	9.6	9.7
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		1.0	2.5	7.3	4.4	4.3
Other Industries ^c	25.8	23.5	27.9	33.5	33.5
All Industries	53.2	62.6	75.1	86.1	83.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	6.2	6.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	8.7	9.2
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4	98.1	95.0
Building and Construction ..	26.4	20.1	15.1	35.8	35.6
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8	9.4	9.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5	36.6	37.7
Communication	4.5	5.4	7.4	11.9	11.2
Retail Trade	46.6	26.5	22.3	31.6	30.3
Other Commerce		21.4	20.5	35.5	35.9
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		6.0	8.7	19.5	16.0	16.0
Other Industries	42.9	39.8	43.4	55.6	55.8
All Industries	226.0	230.6	244.1	345.4	341.9

a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

c Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1951.	June, 1952.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	529.9	556.8	536.0	758.2	754.4
Victoria	357.5	405.1	359.2	525.8	524.4
Queensland	172.8	168.0	169.0	259.3	258.1
South Australia	106.7	121.9	109.4	170.0	171.5
Western Australia	82.9	83.2	75.9	125.3	126.0
Tasmania	37.4	39.4	39.5	60.2	61.0
Australia ^a	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3	1,911.5	1,908.1
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	168.0	229.3	247.9	290.9	270.5
Victoria	142.9	192.8	193.2	219.6	206.6
Queensland	53.2	62.6	75.1	86.1	83.8
South Australia	34.0	45.6	49.0	57.0	54.9
Western Australia	26.2	32.6	35.6	41.6	40.5
Tasmania	11.6	15.2	16.6	20.3	19.8
Australia ^a	437.1	579.8	619.4	718.8	679.4
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	697.9	786.1	783.9	1,049.1	1,024.9
Victoria	500.4	597.9	552.4	745.4	731.0
Queensland	226.0	230.6	244.1	345.4	341.9
South Australia	140.7	167.5	158.4	227.0	226.4
Western Australia	109.1	115.8	111.5	166.9	166.5
Tasmania	49.0	54.6	56.1	80.5	80.8
Australia ^a	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7	2,630.3	2,587.5

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Industrial Court of Queensland has a Supreme Court Judge as President. There are two other members of the Court, and, under legislation passed in 1948, two more members 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 1953*. 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.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Applications for New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, or Interpretations	246	356	253	252	692	490	418	312	342	543
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes	28	16	10	11	45	17	22	21	29	35
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers	11	8	8	..	2	..	1	4	1	..
Applications for Deregistrations of Industrial Unions	3	..	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	..	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts	23	24	16	24	20	15	20	8	28	15
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	15	4	3	1	1	4	5	8	1	6
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders	3	8	12	10	8	4	9	5	5	5
Miscellaneous Applications ^a	25	33	26	56	65	44	33	13	193	82
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry ^b	..	..	19	19	14	25	25	29	1	67
Total Cases	354	449	350	377	852	602	536	403	601	753

^a Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban, and, in 1952, 47 applications for exemption from long service leave provisions.

^b Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The most important function of the Industrial Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a

lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

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.	£
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
1950 ..	147	285	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	751	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952 ..	195	571	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914

A comparison with the other States for 1952 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1952.

State.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	1,316	4,433	333,990	13,106	347,096	763,860	2,279,619
Victoria ..	33	1,441	60,753	1,167	61,920	116,339	339,109
Queensland ..	195	571	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
S. Australia ..	32	494	24,408	1,623	26,031	64,738	175,043
W. Australia	21	271	19,154	2	19,156	127,826	369,658
Tasmania ..	26	157	10,298	34	10,332	14,143	39,640
Australia ^a	1,627	7,371	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	3,439,850

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Trade Unions in Queensland.—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1953*. 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.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	65,516	67,479	73,131	75,551	74,914
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	17,805	18,942	20,622	21,569	21,555
Queensland Shop Assistants' Amalgamated Society of	8,460	10,587	11,699	12,736	12,067
Carpenters and Joiners ..	8,500	8,900	8,700	11,200	11,200
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	9,311	9,523	9,358	9,858	10,787
Amalgamated Engineering	8,082	8,509	8,820	9,081	9,385
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	7,931	7,983	7,211	8,209	8,214
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	5,787	6,417	6,515	7,212	7,409
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	6,072	6,148	6,744	6,658	6,505
Queensland State Service ..	4,952	5,094	5,168	5,034	5,199
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	3,609	4,111	4,380	4,648	5,063
Queensland Teachers'	4,713	4,574	4,654	4,780	4,985
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.)	5,198	4,578	5,001	5,423	4,748
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	2,934	3,037	3,399	4,288	4,681
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	4,006	4,075	3,850	4,284	4,592
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	2,673	3,014	2,397	3,666	3,742
Clothing and Allied Trades	6,445	6,596	3,350	5,459	3,625
Queensland Colliery ..	2,978	3,336	3,390	3,400	3,560
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	2,593	2,755	3,336	3,518	3,491
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	2,061	2,120	2,701	2,947	2,996
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	2,077	2,186	2,337	2,541	2,944
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemen ..	2,520	2,694	2,977	2,866	2,919
Q'land Railway Maintenance	2,637	2,972	2,796	2,945	2,842
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,408	2,580	2,763	2,910	2,835
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,142	2,481	2,626	2,847	2,592
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	1,906	1,925	1,945	2,036	2,452
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	1,846	2,100	2,640	3,250	2,430
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,614	2,753	2,735	2,454	2,289
Queensland Police ..	1,738	1,929	1,992	2,091	2,253
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	1,845	2,039	1,951	2,020	2,141
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	1,747	1,933	2,022	2,009	2,122
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,834	1,658	1,470	1,756	1,863
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,494	1,749	1,685	1,766	1,855
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,333	1,467	1,589	1,683	1,819
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,320	1,432	1,452	1,632	1,750
Boot Trade Federation (Q.)	1,482	1,624	1,212	2,031	1,603
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	1,328	1,328	1,371	1,412	1,553
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,724	1,241	1,447	1,673	1,480
Hospital Employees' ..	928	1,000	1,098	1,153	1,175
Q'land Railway Station-masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	878	945	1,049	1,070	1,094
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,019	1,035	1,074	978	1,027
Other Unions ..	9,356	9,943	10,087	10,446	10,418
Total (76 Unions) ..	227,802	238,792	246,744	265,590	265,174

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,186	6,892	7,442	7,739	7,794
United Graziers'	3,968	4,389	4,558	4,581	4,566
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,056	4,033	4,069	4,004	4,148
Queensland Grocers' and Retail Traders'	2,194	2,335	2,510	2,530	2,470
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,415	1,506	1,465	2,444	1,399
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	..	694 ^a	1,085	1,090	1,036
Other Unions	3,402	3,238	3,609	3,814	4,556
Total (23 Unions) ..	22,221	23,087	24,738	26,202	25,969

^a Registered on 25th March, 1949.

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1952, there were 360 unions with 1,637,542 members, following a peak of 1,690,271 members in 1951.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	36,559	39,162	39,991	42,180	42,439
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	217,165	226,952	234,715	242,800	245,831
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	91,636	98,564	98,029	104,605	93,847
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	121,175	123,039	127,559	131,873 ^r	100,056
Books, Printing, &c. ..	29,788	32,374	33,641	35,211	34,494
Other Manufacturing	64,251	67,432	81,766	80,581	75,619
Building	93,291	100,225	112,050	134,198	115,837
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	45,959	45,688	47,812	48,646	49,991
Railway & Tramway Services	137,318	134,513	140,086	139,405	144,710
Other Land Transport	44,404	50,600	56,276	58,918	60,111
Shipping, &c.	35,497	40,520	43,520	45,972	42,703
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	48,631	52,687	56,735	59,911	59,055
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	37,657	36,914	30,334	34,485	37,749
Public Service	164,723	165,762	174,097	183,541	187,255
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	94,091	97,093	101,391	104,162	104,486
Retail and Wholesale	48,960	52,528	53,685	60,847	58,917
Municipal, Labouring, &c. . .	61,154	62,761	70,635	75,926	72,858
Other	83,549	94,100	103,022	107,010	111,584
Total	1,455,808	1,520,914	1,605,344	1,690,271 ^r	1,637,542

^r 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.

From 1921 to August, 1953, the Commonwealth basic wage was adjusted quarterly after the index number became available, and from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. From 1940 any variation was effective from the commencement of the first full pay period in the second month after the end of each quarter.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the "A" Series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922 the "Powers 3s." was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "C" Series Index, which includes clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week. In subsequent interpretations of the new award the Court declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. The result was that

in Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was increased by 19s. to £7 14s. The Court further decided that as from the first pay period in February, 1951, the new basic wage would be shown in shillings by a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

On 12th September, 1953, the Court decided that, in the case of certain awards, automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. In a series of subsequent applications to the Court, the majority of other awards were varied in a similar manner.

The following table gives annual averages of the Brisbane basic wage for males, and each change from 1st November, 1943, to 1st August, 1953. The rate remained unchanged between November, 1943, and May, 1946, the Commonwealth Government's war-time price control policy having stabilised retail prices over that period.

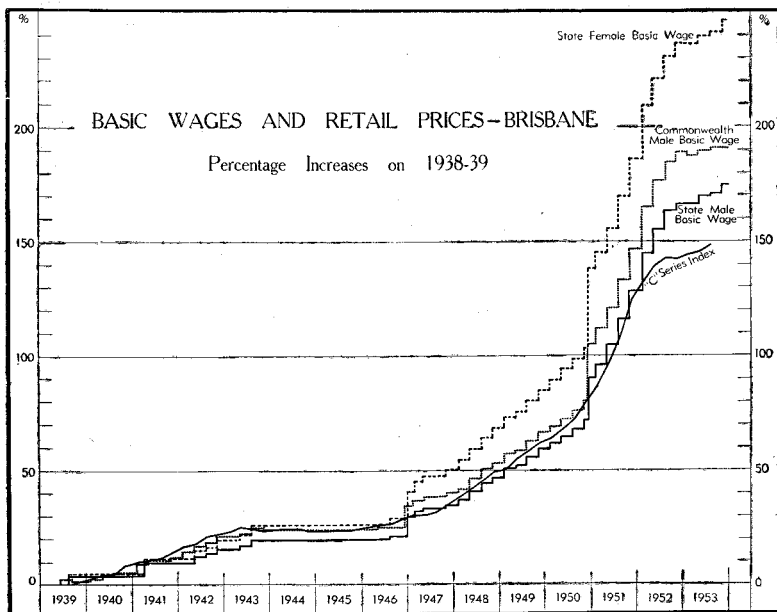
COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. <i>a</i>	Commencing Date.	Male Rate. <i>a</i>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921	3 18 0	1st November, 1943 ..	4 13 0
1922	3 11 11	1st May, 1946 ..	4 14 0
1929	4 0 5	1st December, 1946 ..	5 1 0 ^b
1930	3 17 2	1st February, 1947 ..	5 3 0
		1st May, 1947 ..	5 4 0
1932	2 18 0	1st November, 1947 ..	5 5 0
1933	2 18 1	1st February, 1948 ..	5 7 0
1934	3 1 0	1st May, 1948 ..	5 10 0
1935	3 2 2	1st August, 1948 ..	5 13 0
		1st November, 1948 ..	5 15 0
1936	3 4 2	1st February, 1949 ..	5 18 0
1937	3 8 8	1st May, 1949 ..	5 19 0
1938	3 14 7	1st August, 1949 ..	6 2 0
1939	3 15 10	1st November, 1949 ..	6 5 0
1940	3 18 0	1st February, 1950 ..	6 7 0
		1st May, 1950 ..	6 9 0
1941	4 2 7	1st August, 1950 ..	6 12 0
1942	4 7 11	1st November, 1950 ..	6 15 0
1943	4 12 4	1st December, 1950 ..	7 14 0 ^c
1944	4 13 0	1st February, 1951 ..	7 19 0
1945	4 13 0	1st May, 1951 ..	8 6 0
		1st August, 1951 ..	8 15 0
1946	4 14 3	1st November, 1951 ..	9 5 0
1947	5 3 8	1st February, 1952 ..	9 19 0
1948	5 10 6	1st May, 1952 ..	10 7 0
1949	6 0 3	1st August, 1952 ..	10 13 0
1950	6 11 4	1st November, 1952 ..	10 16 0
		1st February, 1953 ..	10 15 0
1951	8 8 7	1st May, 1953 ..	10 17 0
1952	10 5 9	1st August, 1953 ..	10 18 0

^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.

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 Peggung section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. From February, 1945, there was a series of progressive easings of the Wage Peggung Regulations. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and in the latter part of 1947 it made a number of decisions adjusting wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's general basic wage increase of £1 a week for males (see page 326), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court

declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. per week over the basic wage, his rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown below.

The following table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each basic wage declaration in Queensland from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until the end of 1953.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.			Females.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 ^a	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st August, 1930	4	0	0	2	1	0
1st December, 1930	3	17	0	1	19	6
1st July, 1931	3	14	0	1	19	0
1st April, 1937	3	18	0	2	1	0
1st April, 1938	4	1	0	2	3	0
7th August, 1939	4	4	0	2	5	0
31st March, 1941	4	9	0	2	8	0
4th May, 1942	4	11	0	2	9	6
3rd August, 1942	4	12	0	2	10	0
2nd November, 1942	4	14	0	2	11	6
3rd May, 1943	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943	4	17	0	2	14	6
5th August, 1946	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946	5	5	0	3	0	6
10th February, 1947	5	7	0	3	2	6
28th April, 1947	5	8	0	3	3	6
27th October, 1947	5	9	0	3	4	6
2nd February, 1948	5	11	0	3	6	6
26th April, 1948	5	14	0	3	8	6
2nd August, 1948	5	17	0	3	10	6
1st November, 1948	5	19	0	3	12	6
31st January, 1949	6	2	0	3	14	6
2nd May, 1949	6	3	0	3	15	6
1st August, 1949	6	6	0	3	17	6
31st October, 1949	6	9	0	3	19	6
30th January, 1950	6	11	0	4	1	6
1st May, 1950	6	13	0	4	3	6
31st July, 1950	6	16	0	4	5	6
30th October, 1950	6	19	0	4	7	6
7th December, 1950	7	14	0	5	2	6
5th February, 1951	7	19	0	5	5	6
30th April, 1951	8	6	0	5	10	0
30th July, 1951	8	15	0	5	16	0
29th October, 1951	9	5	0	6	3	0
4th February, 1952	9	19	0	6	13	0
28th April, 1952	10	7	0	6	18	6
28th July, 1952	10	13	0	7	2	6
3rd November, 1952	10	16	0	7	4	6
4th May, 1953	10	18	0	7	6	0
3rd August, 1953	10	19	0	7	7	0
2nd November, 1953	11	2	0	7	9	0

^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.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The following table gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES.^a

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	<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	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1942 ..	118 3	116 7	110 2	112 3	117 7	108 2	115 8
31st Dec., 1943 ..	121 3	119 7	116 10	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31st Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	118 0	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31st Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	119 10	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31st Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	128 0	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31st Dec., 1947 ..	141 3	136 10	134 9	133 10	137 8	133 0	137 11
31st Dec., 1948 ..	159 9	155 5	151 4	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 11	168 11	167 10	165 3	171 6	165 4	169 8
31st Dec., 1950 ..	209 6	204 5	199 10	200 6	208 3	199 7	205 6
31st Dec., 1951 ..	255 0	245 5	240 10	241 8	251 4	247 3	248 7
31st Mar., 1952 ..	263 6	254 11	254 3	250 9	260 0	255 5	258 1
30th June, 1952 ..	270 5	258 2	262 5	256 6	269 2	261 3	264 3
30th Sept., 1952 ..	281 8	269 11	263 9	268 7	277 9	268 8	273 11
31st Dec., 1952 ..	284 8	274 5	267 9	274 6	284 7	276 2	278 2

^a Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

Award Wage Rates.—Wage rates for the principal non-rural occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth Courts, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers, and double-

time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified, the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.

1ST JANUARY, 1953.

Males.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brick Making—</i>				<i>Sand and Gravel Supplying—</i>			
In Charge Brick Machine	11	11	6	Puntmen	12	16	6
Setters (hand)	11	10	0	Labourers	11	7	0
Burners	11	14	0	<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			
Labourers	11	6	8	One Horse Vehicle ..	11	19	0
<i>Cement Making—</i>				Motor Vehicle up to One			
Millers	12	10	0	Ton	12	1	0
Baggers	12	3	0	Motor Vehicle One to			
Labourers	11	13	8	Two Tons	12	5	0
<i>Asbestos-Cement Manufacture—</i>				Motor Vehicle Two to			
Moulders	12	0	5	Three Tons	12	9	0
General Hands	11	16	9	<i>Waterside Workers</i> 0 8 2			
<i>Joinery Works—</i>				per hour ^a			
Joiners, Glaziers ..	13	5	5	<i>Distribution—</i>			
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				Shop Assistants (23			
Installation Electricians	13	16	3	years and over) .. 12 8 0			
Electrical Fitters ..	13	10	9	Storemen and Packers,			
Power-house Labourers	12	1	11	Warehouse Labourers 11 18 0			
Electrical Labourers ..	11	14	0	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
Radio Mechanics ..	13	8	0	Clerks (23 years and over) 12 13 6			
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>				Draftsmen (engineering			
Boilermakers	13	8	0	and architectural) .. £662			
Fitters or Turners ..	13	8	0	to £757			
Moulders	13	8	0	per annum			
Patternmakers	14	1	0	Draftsmen (other) .. £572			
Toolmakers	14	1	0	to £632			
Engineering Labourers	11	11	10	per annum			
Motor Mechanics ..	13	8	0	Assistant Architects .. £757			
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>				per annum			
Butter Makers	13	7	0	Assistant Engineers .. £757			
Graders	13	3	0	per annum			
Testers	12	13	0	Surveyors £761			
Pasteurisers	12	9	0	to £865			
Cheese Makers	13	6	0	per annum			
Other Male Employees	11	18	0	Journalists ^b 15 17 6 ^a			
<i>Building—</i>				to 26 5 0 ^a			
Tradesmen	13	11	0	Pharmaceutical			
Labourers	12	11	6	Chemists 13 1 0			
<i>Furniture Making—</i>				to 14 13 6			
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Upholsterers, &c. ..	12	19	0	Chief Cooks 13 0 0			
Bedding Makers	12	12	7	Cooks 12 5 0			
Storemen and Labourers	11	17	0	Barmen ^c 12 6 0 ^a			
Glass Bevellers and				Yardmen 11 10 0			
Silverers	13	3	6	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
				Chief Cooks 11 10 0 ^d			
				Other Cooks 11 0 0 ^d			

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

<i>Females.</i>											
				£	s.	d.					
<i>Clothing Trade—</i>								<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	11	19	0a	Shop Assistants (23	8	13	6				
Machinists (ready-made				years and over) ..							
dressmaking) ..	9	11	0a								
to 9 19 0a				<i>Cafés and Restaurants—</i>							
Minimum Wage ..	8	19	0a	Cooks	9	0	0				
				Others	7	15	0				
<i>Nursing—</i>								<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade I. ..	8	18	0d	Cooks	9	7	0				
to 9 12 0d				Barmaids ^c	9	12	0a				
Sisters, Grade II. ..	8	9	0d	Waitresses	8	1	0				
to 8 14 9d				Generals	8	6	0				
<i>Public Hospital Employees</i>								<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
<i>(other than nurses)—</i>								Chief Cooks	8	10	6d
Laundresses	8	11	0	Other Cooks	7	15	6d				
Cooks	9	13	6	Laundresses	7	0	6d				
to 10 3 6				Waitresses, Housemaids,							
Kitchenmaids, House-	8	11	0	&c.	6	16	6d				
maids, &c.											

a Commonwealth award.

b Metropolitan dailies.

c Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females.

d Board and lodging provided free.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth Court has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour for adult males. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 ..	47-51	47-19	45-63	47-29	46-53	47-33	47-07
1925 ..	46-76	46-98	43-88	46-97	46-26	47-25	46-44
1930 ..	45-64	46-85	44-43	46-83	45-55	47-09	45-98
1935 ..	44-18	46-69	43-69	46-63	45-48	46-75	45-26
1940 ..	43-70	44-28	43-46	45-23	44-09	44-92	44-04
1945 ..	43-50	43-91	43-18	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-59
1950 ..	39-99	39-99	40-00	40-00	39-54	40-00	39-96
1952 ..	39-99	39-98	40-00	40-00	39-51	40-00	39-95

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 by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 28 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of

Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1952, there were 4,708 apprentices attending the Central Technical College and State Commercial High School, 2,808 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 2,249 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, 1951, the numbers were 4,477, 2,613, and 2,162, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 81.7 per cent. of the 1952 candidates being successful. The proportion of passes was low in the early war years, being under 70 per cent. in the years 1940 to 1942, and was again low in 1947 to 1949, with a minimum of 69.6 per cent. in 1947.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1943-44 to 1952-53.

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.
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
1950-51 ..	2,478	..	1,716	551	..	8,531
1951-52 ..	2,501 ^r	..	1,621	500	..	8,911
1952-53 ..	3,158	..	1,825	562	..	9,682

a Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

b Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

c Suspensions of indentures during the 1939-1945 War totalled 3,204. By 30th June, 1950, they had been accounted for as follows:—died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527.

r Revised since last issue.

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 trans-

ferred to the Department of Labour and Employment (now the Department of Labour and Industry), its activities were extended to 35 country branches.

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, under the title of the Juvenile Employment Bureau and Apprenticeship Office, and under the control of the Chairman of the Apprenticeship Executive and Group Apprenticeship Committees.

During the year ended 30th June, 1952, placements of juveniles by the Bureau numbered 3,528, comprising 3,215 boys and 313 girls, bringing the total placed since the inception of the Bureau to 81,573, consisting of 59,733 boys and 21,840 girls.

8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES.

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments, following the failure of the Commonwealth Government to retire from this field of activity in favour of the State Government's State-wide organisation. The service is now being maintained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

The Labour and Industry Act, 1946, reconstituted the Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director of the Bureau, the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Commissioner for Electricity Supply, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.^a</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No.	155	169	200	171	171
Non-fatal .. . No.	32,912	30,482	32,362	30,447	31,706
Compensation Paid £	901,431	953,636	1,001,503	1,210,082	1,694,286
Premiums Received £	1,095,256	1,561,738	1,897,079	2,123,401	2,788,156
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.^b</i>					
Claims Admitted .. Nc.	65	65	40	31	24
Recipients ^c —					
Incapacitated .. No.	268	335	341	335	327
Dependent .. . No.	265	290	309	320	321
Compensation Paid £	37,301	56,147	70,453	72,676	71,141
Premiums Received £	35,064	46,269	53,842	56,353	78,853

^a Including industrial diseases.

^b Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

^c Recipients of compensation at 30th June.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £1,500 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £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 £1,750. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £7 10s. and £8 10s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and

between £6 7s. and £7 7s. for an adult female worker without dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £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 £1,500 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £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.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable remained unchanged from the inception of the scheme until all except the 5s. allowance for a dependent child were doubled on 22nd September, 1952, from which date they were:— For unmarried persons, 30s. a week if under 18 years of age, £2 between 18 and 21, and £2 10s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £2 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies up to £2 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1952.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND,
1952.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1952.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	17,528	3,566	21,094	272,707	3,843	609	4,452
Sickness ..	6,457	1,407	7,864	138,056	772	223	995
Special ..	521	126	647	22,849	96	156	252
Total ..	24,506	5,099	29,605	433,612	4,711	988	5,699

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.

(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1948-49	188	24	705	10	74	10	1,011
1949-50	10,625	86	1,653	543	505	13	13,425
1950-51	517	95	307	7	59	7	992
1951-52	912	267	1,012	26	60	14	2,291
1952-53	7,385	3,249	2,596	568	624	168	14,590

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1948-49	282	32	1,094	15	121	31	1,575
1949-50	8,327	123	1,371	241	155	30	10,247
1950-51	287	71	326	6	59	14	763
1951-52	949	220	1,374	24	64	16	2,647
1952-53	17,590	6,168	4,281	842	841	262	29,984

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1948-49	1,940	201	8,300	49	832	249	11,571
1949-50	88,725	555	11,787	2,758	1,514	167	105,506
1950-51	2,110	644	1,874	29	447	100	5,204
1951-52	4,595	935	9,519	85	364	86	15,584
1952-53	223,858	76,977	55,175	11,004	10,311	3,487	380,812

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, 1950-51, 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 345). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax and entertainment tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1951-52.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.				Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		1927-28.	1937-38.	1947-48.	1951-52.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	3,897,512	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	2,655,569	34,543
Queensland	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,430,480	23,410
S. Australia	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,019,506	15,535
W. Australia	560,639 ^a	551,991	635,956	670,564	746,004	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	393,170	7,511
Total ..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	10,142,241	163,865

^a Including a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Common-

wealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the 1939-1945 War, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption, post-war reconstruction, and public works, have remained high. Particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities by State Governments, during the last five years are as follows:—

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£	..	£	..	£ s. d.
1947-48 ..	174,383,120	..	174,274,780	..	3 2 4
1948-49 ..	284,186,176	..	314,771,431	..	2 18 10
1949-50 ..	178,910,620	..	206,059,840	..	2 17 3
1950-51 ..	253,646,831	..	295,144,991	..	3 0 2
1951-52 ..	325,968,823	..	305,897,813	..	2 10 8

Loans raised during 1951-52 totalled £305·9m., of which £215·8m. bore interest at the rate of 2 per cent., maturing in 3 years, £79·1m. was at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 10 to 13 years, and £11·0m. was at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 3 to 23 years. Of the total raised, £71·2m. was for conversion and redemption of existing loans, £19·6m. was advanced to the States for housing, £193·1m. was raised on behalf of the States, £7·1m. was utilised for war, repatriation, and rehabilitation purposes, £3·9m. was for public works, and £11·0m. was a loan from the International Bank for reconstruction and development. Excepting the last-mentioned, all loans were issued in Australia at par.

In addition, £1,843,520 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 £41,462 at 30th June, 1952.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and, if held for a period of 7 years, would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. After the war, the certificates were renamed Savings Certificates. On 1st March, 1947, the term of the certificates was reduced to 5 years, at the end of which they 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, 1952, was £41,809,469. 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 340. 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 345 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1951-52.

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, 1951-52.

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 Reimbursement.</i> Under Formula	34,745	20,347	13,962	7,409	7,000	2,805	86,268
(b) <i>Other General Financial Assistance.</i> Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	980	528	334	316	273	126	2,557
Special Assistance	13,073	9,124	5,006	2,790	2,390	1,194	33,577
Special Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	4,558	5,088	876	10,522
Total	16,971	11,779	6,436	8,368	8,224	2,463	54,241
(c) <i>Direct Payments for Special Purposes.</i> Roads—							
Commonwealth Aid	4,130	2,549	2,812	1,611	2,812	733	14,647
Strategic Roads and Road Safety	a	a	a	a	a	a	600
Callide-Gladstone Road .. .. .	..	..	200	..	..	..	200
Public Hospital Benefits	4,634	2,450	1,479	791	816	421	10,591
Imported Houses .. .. .	..	1,030	419	173	166	..	1,788
Price Control	400	220	91	90	88	48	937
Long Service Leave (Coal)	394	1	72	..	25	7	499
Encouragement of Meat Production .. .. .	..	..	105	..	100	..	205
Trans-Australian Railway .. .. .	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Waterworks—							
Western Australian .. .. .	..	..	..	..	289	..	289
Morgan-Whyalla .. .. .	..	..	..	17	..	..	17
Grants to Universities	523	406	187	168	132	58	1,474
Total	10,081	6,656	5,365	2,870	4,428	1,267	31,267
(d) <i>Assistance for Producers.</i> Tractor Bounty	21	23	..	..	59	..	103
Flax Canvas Bounty .. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Wheat—							
Stock Feed	1,070	585	350	130	172	61	2,368
Freight Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	143	143
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy	3,506	7,263	3,630	1,668	1,040	738	17,845
Efficiency Grant	88	84	75	15	18	4	284
Drought Relief .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pedigree Stock Assistance	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cattle Tick Control	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nitrogenous Fertilisers	152	152	1,021	84	68	44	1,521
Tobacco Industry	1	1	5	..	3	..	10
Flood & Bush Fire Relief	33	10	..	..	..	..	43
Total	4,925	8,122	5,082	1,897	1,360	990	22,376

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1951-52—*continued.*

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>(e) Other Payments.</i>							
National Fitness Campaign	12	12	11	11	11	9	66
National Health Campaign	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
Medical Research ..	36	58	8	13	1	..	116
Total	52	74	23	28	16	13	206
Total All Payments ..	66,774	46,978	30,868	20,572	21,028	7,538	194,358

a Not allocated between States.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1952, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
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REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	18,302,325	21,878,947	25,331,151	30,363,369	34,744,841
Victoria ..	9,881,621	12,027,220	14,237,002	17,445,851	20,347,070
Queensland ..	7,357,240	8,812,744	10,215,032	12,272,511	13,961,960
S. Australia ..	3,883,695	4,622,447	5,367,332	6,468,266	7,408,780
W. Australia	3,792,877	4,481,684	5,150,535	6,168,945	6,999,753
Tasmania ..	1,370,265	1,664,750	1,969,617	2,387,722	2,805,298
Total ..	44,588,023	53,487,792	62,270,719	75,106,664	86,267,702

OTHER PAYMENTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	11,079,304	10,297,319	15,536,997	21,732,659	32,029,579
Victoria ..	9,335,216	7,703,625	12,204,144	17,955,313	26,631,161
Queensland ..	4,873,406	4,741,702	7,830,329	11,499,496	16,905,634
S. Australia ..	5,918,184	6,121,405	8,715,837	10,411,133	13,163,508
W. Australia	6,848,438	7,463,793	11,027,391	12,365,876	14,027,811
Tasmania ..	1,995,314	2,222,085	3,052,469	3,211,442	4,732,317
Total ..	40,049,862	38,549,929	58,367,167	77,175,919	108,090,010 ^a

TOTAL.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	29,381,629	32,176,266	40,868,148	52,096,028	66,774,420
Victoria ..	19,216,837	19,730,845	26,441,146	35,401,164	46,978,231
Queensland ..	12,230,646	13,554,446	18,045,361	23,772,007	30,867,594
S. Australia ..	9,801,879	10,743,852	14,083,219	16,879,399	20,572,288
W. Australia	10,641,315	11,945,477	16,177,926	18,534,821	21,027,564
Tasmania ..	3,365,579	3,886,835	5,022,086	5,599,164	7,537,615
Total ..	84,637,885	92,037,721	120,637,886	152,282,583	194,357,712 ^a

^a Including £600,000, Strategic Roads and Road Safety, not allocated between States.

The total payments of £643,953,787 during the five years ended June, 1952, 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, £48,311,509 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £321,720,900 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £95,819,954 as special money grants, £52,994,519 for roads, and £125,106,905 for various other specified purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1951-52 (£194,357,712) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £86,267,702 transferred as tax reimbursements which commenced in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments have been continued since the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. In 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £54,241,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1951-52.

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	34,255,000

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1952-53, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amounts for distribution were £53,744,471, £62,537,279, £70,398,097, £86,423,046, and £108,754,860 for the five years respectively. The distribution of the amounts under the prescribed formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	16,477	22,022	25,490	28,539	34,827	43,491
Victoria ..	8,860	12,098	14,304	16,338	20,376	26,085
Queensland ..	6,601	8,833	10,231	11,466	13,994	17,491
S. Australia ..	3,458	4,630	5,370	6,040	7,410	9,343
W. Australia ..	3,384	4,494	5,172	5,766	7,010	8,744
Tasmania ..	1,220	1,667	1,970	2,249	2,806	3,601
Total ..	40,000	53,744	62,537	70,398	86,423	108,755

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth continued, until 1953-54, to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their rights to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

During 1952, the Prime Minister announced the desire of the Commonwealth Government to restore to the States the right of levying their own income taxes. Discussions on possible working arrangements are proceeding between State and Commonwealth Treasury officers.

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 353.

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, 1951-52.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
	£	£	£
Taxation—			
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement)	13,994,458	..	13,994,458
Motor	840,827	2,573,971	3,414,798
Other ^a	5,779,361	403,494	6,182,855
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	22,390,713	85,169	22,475,882
Other .. .. .	..	8,479,080	8,479,080
Land Revenue	2,844,506	1,150,925	3,995,431
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	555,244	368,355	923,599
Commonwealth Payments	6,101,777	4,497,283	10,599,060
Other	2,703,996	17,312,989	20,016,985
Net Total Receipts	55,210,882	34,871,266	90,082,148
Gross Total Receipts ^b	55,753,114	35,388,102	91,141,216
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	5,952,843	1,823,157	7,776,000
Education	6,195,099	273,862	6,468,961
Public Health and Recreation	5,886,363	2,334,622	8,220,985
Social Amelioration	1,201,797	138,198	1,339,995
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	23,959,298	..	23,959,298
Other	1,857	5,962,518	5,964,375
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	7,293,773	7,293,773
Land Settlement	843,643	2,761,676	3,605,319
Forestry	304,929	1,323,828	1,628,757
Agriculture	640,122	942,434	1,582,556
Debt Charges	7,706,231	857,489	8,563,720
Other	2,502,201	11,167,783 ^d	13,669,984
Net Total Expenditure	55,194,383	34,879,340	90,073,723
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	55,707,719	35,425,072 ^e	91,132,791

^a For details see page 362.

^b This is the gross total of all funds, no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

^c Including law, order, and public safety.

^d Including housing, £7,499,484, and loans to Local Bodies and investments, £2,043,821.

^e Excluding refunds of £11,000 of insurance companies' deposits.

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.
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
1949-50	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074

Receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the 1939-1945 War as the direct result of war activities in Queensland, railways and Commonwealth defence moneys being the main factors. During the war years railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-war Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apporportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to delayed railway maintenance work. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers from other revenue took the fund to its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945. At 30th June, 1952, the amount standing to the credit of the fund was £4,301,751.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion being 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 and 5·1 per cent. in 1951-52. While other sources of revenue increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until it rose to £2m. in 1950-51 and £2¼m. in 1951-52.

The figures for "Commonwealth Government" are not the same as the totals given on page 344, as they include only the Commonwealth contributions to interest on State debts, together with, in 1949-50, Queensland's share (£1,308,765) of the coal strike emergency grant, and, in 1950-51 and 1951-52, grants of £2,000,000 and £5,005,542 respectively under the *State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts*. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax", while other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and Succession Duties ..	1,072,386	1,262,401	1,372,437	1,427,937	1,870,099
Lottery Tax ..	168,000	189,500	200,000	210,750	245,250
Other Stamp Duties	1,087,688	1,268,352	1,556,864	2,052,415	2,032,057
Land Tax ..	372,383	374,450	368,335	373,879	888,090
Income Tax ^a ..	7,426,125	8,832,622	10,230,827	12,279,888	13,994,458
Racing Taxes ..	158,049	164,856	220,921	246,020	291,749
Motor Taxes ..	280,595	441,190	548,368	655,018	840,827
Liquor Taxes ..	184,374	191,031	220,826	230,142	272,555
Licenses, Other Taxes	95,660	130,276	145,114	173,238	179,561
Total Taxation ..	10,845,260	12,854,678	14,863,692	17,649,287	20,614,646
Railways	10,955,379	14,908,984	15,458,390	18,875,882	22,390,713
Lands—					
Rents	1,163,795	1,184,514	1,269,140	1,430,982	1,567,011
Forestry	417,453	402,872	288,135	551,738	1,155,235
Other	88,765	85,645	105,813	104,542	122,260
Total Lands ..	1,670,013	1,673,031	1,663,088	2,087,262	2,844,506
Interest	780,400	782,255	860,487	919,386	1,088,835 ^d
Commonwealth Govt. ^b	1,096,235	1,096,235	2,405,000	3,096,235	6,101,777
Fees for Services ..	475,240	611,770	702,051	816,469	1,266,632
Other ^c	997,321	1,052,125	1,166,583	1,278,403	1,446,005
Total Receipts ..	26,819,848	32,979,078	37,119,291	44,722,924	55,753,114

^a Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^b Contribution to interest on public debt, plus, in 1949-50, coal strike emergency grant, and, in 1950-51 and 1951-52, special financial assistance grants.

^c Receipts of printer and institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, loan repayments (used for sinking fund), &c.

^d Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 348 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 351-352 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 then in turn by the Health and Home Affairs and the Mines and Immigration Departments; and expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under “Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying” and not with the Education Department.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various

headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other mining operations (coal mines, &c.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	129,012	152,008	159,018	199,461	225,258
Electoral	22,867	18,173	67,586	27,033	41,573
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	..	881	6,928	4,373	6,003
Other ^a	1,308,557	1,517,621	1,652,241	1,946,333	2,316,666
Total^a	1,460,436	1,688,683	1,885,773	2,177,200	2,589,500^e
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	1,081,745	1,321,111	1,645,684	2,128,356	2,691,166
Prisons	77,639	91,331	96,625	112,166	148,492
Other	472,901	519,341	560,702	642,273	788,199
Total	1,632,285	1,931,783	2,303,011	2,882,795	3,627,857
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	40,008	34,487	38,032	43,722	53,421
Labour Legislation ^b	50,895	67,844	67,724	77,972	100,718
Price Fixing, &c. ^c ..	5,732	102,370	126,035	113,412	136,067
Weights & Measures	14,352	13,631	16,761	22,808	26,862
Transport Control	30,510	34,493	37,385	39,668	49,911
Liquor Lic. Control	7,264	8,643	8,177	8,118	10,057
Building Control ..	14,868	17,266	17,539	18,733	21,517
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total^d	163,779	278,884	311,803	324,583	398,703
Education—					
State Schools	2,584,946	3,015,522	3,391,121	3,961,096	4,812,968
Technical Colleges	279,335	360,040	434,403	512,903	620,663
University	94,263	129,233	180,666	289,893	410,905
Agricultural	98,656	113,744	144,615	169,171	247,908
Other	48,878	63,286	81,969	89,798	102,655
Total	3,106,078	3,681,825	4,232,774	5,022,861	6,195,099
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	26,733	48,850	50,580	51,664	64,718
Art Gallery	1,250	2,495	2,813	4,688	3,750
Other	10,666	11,773	14,570	13,679	19,473 ^f
Total	38,649	63,118	67,963	70,031	87,941

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£	£	£	£	£
Health & Recreation—					
Govt. and Public					
Hospitals ..	1,421,847	1,786,660	2,099,912	3,094,507	4,017,375
Mental Hospitals ..	505,160	620,182	760,391	895,673	1,135,344
Baby Clinics ..	88,498	99,512	117,006	138,485	180,188
Other	193,727	319,821	439,963	464,645	601,456
Total	2,209,232	2,826,175	3,417,272	4,593,310	5,934,363
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	181,932	189,409	195,206	204,890	270,501
Aboriginals ..	184,838	233,756	293,827	327,544	412,864
Unemployment ..	67,653	55,653	65,863	59,933	71,488
Destitute, Aged, &c.	205,116	241,558	287,606	354,083	450,944
Total	639,539	720,376	842,502	946,450	1,205,797
Development of State					
Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	312,838	433,536	555,549	761,601	861,317
Mining	82,199	120,093	202,979	153,712	209,218
Agricultural, Pas-					
toral, Dairying ..	347,908	488,245	498,214	554,612	769,270
Forestry	106,235	130,891	143,339	176,342	304,929
Other	211,037	272,642	355,330	362,267	470,118
Total	1,060,217	1,445,407	1,755,411	2,008,534	2,614,852
Business Undertakings					
Railways	10,271,393	13,686,658	15,383,474	18,871,040	23,959,298
State Batteries ..	5,128	1,240	150	601	1,857
Total	10,276,521	13,687,898	15,383,624	18,871,641	23,961,155
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	4,570,924	4,614,241	4,765,482	4,995,945	5,432,411
Exchange and Com-					
mission	584,502	652,247	763,112	828,732	813,190
Sinking Fund ..	1,109,619	1,176,633	1,252,960	1,374,484	1,460,630
Total	6,265,045	6,443,121	6,781,554	7,199,161	7,706,231
Other	62,699	162,085	108,215	528,195	1,386,221
Total Expenditure	26,914,480	32,929,355	37,089,902	44,624,761	55,707,719

a Building Control and Fair Rents transferred from here to "Regulation of Trade and Industry" section from 1949-50.

b Gas Referee transferred from here to "Price Fixing, &c." from 1949-50.

c Including Fair Rents and Gas Referee from 1949-50.

d See note *a* above.

e Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included here under "General Administration". On page 348 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

f £13,733 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra, £4,167 for encouragement of opera, £1,031 towards orchestral shell, and £542 to Newstead House.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1952.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	97,845	111,530	-13,181
Agricultural Bank	2,086,737	2,191,081	538,852
Burdekin River Authority	576,361	227,470	349,237
C'wealth Aid Local Authority Roads	861,567	901,601	267,980
Commonwealth-State Housing	5,127,368	5,718,599	278,315
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works			
Construction	463,404	425,435	290,554
Dairy Cattle Improvement	33,922	38,433	-4,940
Drought Relief	255,478	227,216	28,262
Electricity	79,199	94,823	25,670
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	60,394	1	519,615
Fish Supply	705,459	723,753	-26,725
Forestry and Lumbering	1,027,172	1,027,172	..
Harbour Dues	469,468	627,012	27,512
Hospital Benefits	1,092,000	1,067,099	51,380
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,197,408	1,202,801	1,225,971
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	11,965	19,324	-23,076
Land Act Improvement	102,660	133,480	34,576
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits	..	11,000	490,100
Main Roads	6,661,249	7,469,098	-158,289
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	305,013	161,765	344,013
National Fitness	24,483	23,726	4,123
Police Superannuation	131,142	130,631	1,506
Port Development	100,151	25,405	205,816
Post-war Reconstruction	209,106	48,914	4,301,751
Public Service Superannuation	347,994	167,837	4,394,880
Queensland Housing Commission	2,606,903	2,233,235	292,708
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	49,998	50,068	999
State Coal Mines	472,193	538,669	-152,033
State Coke Works	140,854	156,742	-28,116
State Enterprises	6,458	729	110,817
State Grants (Local Public Works)	216	844	19,130
State Insurance ^a	5,601,706	3,751,512	16,493,828
State Stores Board	727,135	1,198,255	-886,760
Stock Diseases	233,394	270,235	-105,981
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction	146,173	187,836	2,882
Sugar	-41,565	..	..
Sugar Cane Prices	62,631	64,155	2,491
Supreme Court	24,912	21,602	47,797
Tourist Bureau	812,028	796,603	111,281
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project	599,156	446,153	336,961
Unemployment Insurance	-2	..	2,695,589
Wire and Wire-netting	9,413	12,150	74,256
Workers' Homes	67,284	63,861	450,909
Other	1,058,928	847,797	2,476,186
Total	34,605,360	33,415,652	35,096,846^b

^a Receipts exclude repayments by Local Authorities, £253,433, and sale of inscribed stock, £529,310, and expenditure excludes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £2,020,421.

^b Cash £11,068,945, and securities £24,027,901.

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 Central Sugar Mills), 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, 1952, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1951-52.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	6,448,189	6,412,390	58,531,094
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	48,092	46,823	4,196,620
Public Buildings	2,409,167	2,317,883	16,707,422
Roads (Main Roads Acts)	1,878,263	1,358,586	7,813,789
Other Roads and Bridges		305,000	2,650,517
Harbours and Marine	104,649	102,663	3,793,192
Mining	80,860	71,768	654,239
Forestry	1,635,133	1,635,133	6,972,941
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	225,825	218,454	1,012,507
Land Resumptions	635,136	563,070	4,956,483
Prickly Pear Lands	25,143	20,608	988,460
Water Supply, Irrigation	2,289,857	2,249,061	8,043,312
Agricultural Bank	1,230,000	1,087,429	6,474,348
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-11,282	105,460
Wire-netting .. .. .	..	-6,554	121,321
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-22,210	170,870
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings	1,720,089	1,610,410	4,944,504
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-26,852	683,002
Building Improvement .. .. .	..	-46	1,202
Soldier Settlement	484	-15,088	758,035
Loans to Local Bodies	3,906,425	3,129,895	18,779,485
Subsidies to Local Bodies	1,025,146	1,022,612	10,260,001
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	150,000	.. ^b	2,831,480
Total	23,812,458	22,069,753^b	199,874,583
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses</i>			10,436,293
<i>Credit Balance Loan Account</i>			2,453,068
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds</i>			25,454,186
Gross Public Debt			187,309,758

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1947-48 ..	5,972,312	4,717,993	147,397,689	138,693,978
1948-49 ..	7,268,537	5,866,180	153,413,869	144,125,144
1949-50 ..	9,185,151	7,909,474	161,473,343	150,661,535
1950-51 ..	17,847,737	16,031,487	177,654,830	166,156,901
1951-52 ..	23,812,458	22,069,753	199,874,583	187,309,758

a Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution each year included in other columns.

State Government Debt.—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1952, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1952.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	698,599	34,930
4 0 0	368,567	14,694
3 17 6	6,212,451	240,489
3 15 0	11,014,509	413,013
3 10 0	26,418,411	924,604
3 9 9	926,376	26,133
3 7 6	969,896	32,734
3 5 0	33,490,765	1,088,394
3 2 6	50,901,553	1,590,674
3 2 0	1,636,474	50,411
3 0 0	28,483,395	857,685
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
2 0 0	22,268,714	445,375
1 0 0	1,946,518	19,464
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	170	8
Inscribed Stock ^a ..	160	5
Gross Public Debt ..	187,309,758	5,787,943
Less Sinking Funds ..	493,879	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	186,815,879	£3 ls. 10d.

a Matured Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock, unconverted at 30th June, 1952.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 (against which £110,803 had been paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund) advanced under *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Act, 1927*, and £10,635,244 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £187,309,758 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	138,312,143	73.9
London	44,257,919	23.6
America	4,739,696	2.5

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 26 and 74 per cent., compared with 22 and 78 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 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, £4,145,332; London, £1,469,315; America, £173,296; representing average interest rates of 3.00, 3.32, and 3.66 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.
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
1949-50	2,135	935	801	1,916	3,398	9,185
1950-51	6,789	811	1,195	3,464	5,589	17,848
1951-52	6,448	1,878	2,951	4,932	7,603	23,812
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	84,984	10,465	13,088	29,040	62,298	199,875

a With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Department, whose expenditure is included here.

b Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and Soldier Settlement.

Forty-three per cent. 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 £29.0m., or 14.5 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 1951-52 income tax alone amounted to 54·2 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £551,142,806, £86,267,702 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1951-52 accounted for 50·0 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12·5 per cent. before the war. In the above calculations, the special Wool Deduction in 1950-51 and 1951-52, which was offset against income tax, has been included with income taxation.

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.
1942-43	64,878	28,846	141,027	3,873	18,520	28,008	9,307	294,459
1943-44	67,291	27,909	183,799	3,819	20,849	30,281	8,240	342,188
1944-45	67,177	29,672	215,534	3,664	21,873	30,738	8,196	376,854
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593 ^a	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765 ^a	3,679	23,905	30,957	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900 ^a	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347 ^a	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654 ^a	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489 ^a	3,591	41,313	48,792	74,430	841,792
1951-52	213,917	95,459	551,143 ^a	6,199	52,310	64,955 ^b	32,845 ^c	1016828

^a Including Social Services Contribution, £20,000(000) in 1945-46, £51,000(000) in 1946-47, £71,448(000) in 1947-48, £90,255(000) in 1948-49, £100,560(000) in 1949-50, £73,958(000) in 1950-51, and £7,677(000) in 1951-52; and Wool Deduction, £109,531(000) in 1950-51 and £5,963(000) in 1951-52.

^b Post Office, £59,371(000); Railways, £2,780(000); Broadcasting Services, £2,804(000).

^c Including Wheat Export Charge, £12,202(000), and Wool Contributory Charge, £2,231(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. 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, £80,777,000, £92,804,000, £114,983,000, and £137,608,000 in the nine years ended 30th June, 1952.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence Services. <i>a</i>	War and Repatriation Services. <i>b</i>	Business Undertakings. <i>a</i>	Social Services. <i>c</i>	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <i>d</i>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1942-43	178,280		25,753	36,593	13,091	40,742	294,459
1943-44	187,631		28,581	64,674	13,247	48,055	342,188
1944-45	214,118		30,322	66,703	14,437	51,274	376,854
1945-46	245,105		31,294	46,499	15,540	52,342	390,780
1946-47	219,070		35,952	64,647	18,783	92,804	431,256
1947-48	74,169	135,744	42,668	88,043	22,072	103,209	465,905
1948-49	61,929	164,874	56,256	110,058	25,116	136,144	554,377
1949-50	55,274	132,070	70,607	123,288	30,861	168,552	580,652
1950-51	149,170	129,977	98,344	132,680	52,925	278,696	841,792
1951-52	170,699	133,792	104,158 ^e	171,709	74,679	361,791 ^f	1,016,828

a Including new works paid for from revenue.

b Including new works paid for from revenue, repatriation services and pensions on account of the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

c Invalid and age pensions, widows' pensions, maternity allowances, child endowment, and, from 1943-44, National Welfare Fund.

d Including taxation reimbursements to States, and, from 1950-51, subsidies, &c.

e Post Office, £93,109(000); Railways, £6,663(000); Broadcasting Services, £4,386(000).

f Including primary production self-balancing items, £14,433(000), subsidies, &c., £31,340(000), and £98,500(000) special appropriation to National Debt Sinking Fund, representing the revenue surplus for 1951-52.

Up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which during the war were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, were included above with "War and Repatriation Services", but since then they have been included with "Other". The chief items of price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments for 1951-52, compared with the 1950-51 amounts (in brackets), were as follows:—Tea, £5,576,587 (£7,128,989); Imported Coal, £1,519,000 (£1,703,804); Dairy Products, £17,843,396 (£14,997,980); Superphosphate and Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £1,521,182 (£861,697); Wheat Bounty (Stock Feed), £2,368,222 (nil); and Wool Products Bounty, £2,253,806 (£14,875,475).

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 360 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £228m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,213m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,992m. spent from loans on defence, war, and repatriation, leaving £221m. 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, £7m.; while £33m. 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.
1942-43	402,852	212	..	-35	-5	-7	403,017
1943-44	377,157	..	..	-10	-6	222	377,363
1944-45	266,040	..	..	-41	-8	-1	265,990
1945-46	152,947	..	..	-7	-8	6,795 ^b	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015 ^b	48,895
1947-48	..	..	-1	-4	-9	13,140 ^b	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	..	-1	-1	-6	14,488 ^b	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	..	-8	-1	-7	17,215 ^b	42,682
1950-51	28,761	..	-1	-1	-16	21,640 ^b	50,383
1951-52	5,120	..	-1	-3	-1	26,547 ^b	31,662 ^c
Total to Date ..	2,000,691	13,241	40,125	13,756	8,402	136,861	2,213,076

a Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

b Housing.

c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan, £23,831(000), repayments of which were paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1952, 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 £485,693,550, or 14·5 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 356. 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 £458,623 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,308,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1952-53 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, 1952.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
On Account of States—				
New South Wales ..	522,491,494	154 4 0	15,365,083	4 10 8
Victoria ..	302,499,030	129 10 6	9,100,560	3 17 11
Queensland ..	187,309,758	151 5 0	5,791,662	4 13 6
South Australia ..	173,436,147	234 10 3	5,126,809	6 18 8
Western Australia ..	138,288,531	229 19 11	4,134,102	6 17 6
Tasmania ..	71,651,787	237 3 5	2,112,526	6 19 10
Maturing Overseas	314,087,320	36 10 0 ^c	10,021,964	1 3 3 ^c
Maturing in Australia ..	1,081,589,427	125 13 9 ^c	31,608,778	3 13 6 ^c
Total States ..	1,395,676,747	162 3 9^c	41,630,742	4 16 9^c
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	93,032,880 ^b	10 15 2 ^d	458,623	0 1 1 ^d
Maturing in Australia ..	1,627,700,905	188 4 1 ^d	42,071,819	4 17 4 ^d
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	78,573,350	9 1 9 ^d	2,894,349	0 6 8 ^d
Maturing in Australia ..	149,235,730	17 5 1 ^d	4,265,066	0 9 10 ^d
Total Commonwealth	1,948,542,865	225 6 1^d	49,689,857	5 14 11^d
Total C'wealth & States	3,344,219,612	386 13 7^d	91,320,599	10 11 2^d

^a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

^b Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

^c Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

^d Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1951-52 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, 1951-52.

Government.	During 1951-52.			Aggregate to End of 1951-52.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	63,433	188	63,621	582,970
Victoria	51,573	2,183	53,756	388,770 ^b
Queensland ..	22,070	150	22,220	210,311
South Australia	27,795	7	27,802	196,160
Western Australia	17,758	13	17,771	163,435
Tasmania ..	15,008	141	15,149	78,013
Total States ..	197,637	2,682	200,319	1,619,659
Commonwealth	26,542	5,120	31,662 ^c	2,213,076 ^c
Total Australia ..	224,179	7,802	231,981	3,832,735

^a The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services. The Queensland amount was a contribution to sinking fund, while the figures for other States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, and funding of deficits.

^b Gross loan expenditure.

^c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan.

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, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 345). Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. Since the institution of uniform income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation

staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 345 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, 1951-52.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Consol'd Revenue—						
Income ^a	13,994,458	43,389,099	57,383,557	229 2	710 8	939 10
Wool Deduction	..	3,013,160	3,013,160	..	49 4	49 4
Land	888,090	288,669	1,176,759	14 7	4 9	19 4
Probate, Succession, and Estate	1,870,099	608,670	2,478,769	30 8	10 0	40 8
Lottery	245,250	..	245,250	4 0	..	4 0
Other Stamp Duty	2,032,057	39,054	2,071,111	33 3	0 8	33 11
Customs .. ..	..	12,071,219	12,071,219	..	197 8	197 8
Excise .. ..	..	11,047,207	11,047,207	..	180 11	180 11
Sales .. ..	..	9,991,314	9,991,314	..	163 8	163 8
Entertainment ..	..	789,098	789,098	..	12 11	12 11
Pay-roll .. ..	..	4,165,108	4,165,108	..	68 2	68 2
Transport	959,630	..	959,630	15 9	..	15 9
Liquor	272,555	..	272,555	4 6	..	4 6
Betting	291,749	..	291,749	4 9	..	4 9
Wool Contributory Charge	..	573,363	573,363	..	9 5	9 5
Stevedoring Industry Charge	..	81,987	81,987	..	1 4	1 4
Other	60,758	..	60,758	1 0	..	1 0
Trust Funds—						
Motor Vehicle Registration	2,573,971	..	2,573,971	42 2	..	42 2
Other	403,494	..	403,494	6 7	..	6 7
Total	23,592,111	86,057,948	109,650,059	386 5	1,409 6	1795 11

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £13,994,458 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.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 345, and on page 347 reference is made to proposals for the return of income taxation to the States.

Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The basic rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1950-51 and 1952-53 are shown below. For 1951-52 the basic rates were increased by 10 per cent.

BASIC RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON PERSONAL EXERTION INCOME.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	52	£3,201 to £3,600	128
£101 to £150	6	£901 to £1,000	56	£3,601 to £4,000	136
£151 to £200	11	£1,001 to £1,200	64	£4,001 to £4,400	144
£201 to £250	16	£1,201 to £1,400	72	£4,401 to £5,000	152
£251 to £300	21	£1,401 to £1,600	80	£5,001 to £6,000	160
£301 to £400	26	£1,601 to £1,800	88	£6,001 to £8,000	168
£401 to £500	32	£1,801 to £2,000	96	£8,001 to £10,000	176
£501 to £600	38	£2,001 to £2,400	104	Over £10,000	180
£601 to £700	44	£2,401 to £2,800	112		
£701 to £800	48	£2,801 to £3,200	120		

Additional tax and contribution rates are levied on taxable income derived from property. The additional rates are applicable only when the total taxable income (personal exertion and property) exceeds £400, and are as follows on the various parts of the property income:—£101 to £1,000, 8d.; £1,001 to £4,000, 16d.; £4,001 to £6,000, 8d.; and £6,001 to £10,000, 4d.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1950-51 on the 1949-50 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,306 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £2,566,000, and from property £610,000. They were assessed £932,000 as income tax and £230,000 as social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1950-51.

Grade of Actual 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 ..	22,462	2,622	228	2,850	..	46
151 to 300 ..	88,823	18,953	928	19,881	..	572
301 to 500 ..	158,869	62,527	1,327	63,854	1	2,480
501 to 1,000 ..	113,465	69,374	2,185	71,559	334	3,917
1,001 to 2,000 ..	16,094	19,665	1,604	21,269	1,118	1,555
2,001 to 3,000 ..	3,868	8,380	823	9,203	1,192	688
3,001 to 5,000 ..	2,364	8,035	824	8,859	1,748	663
5,001 and Over ..	2,398	21,512	1,164	22,676	8,070	1,697
Total	408,343	211,068	9,083	220,151	12,463	11,618

Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1952-53 was as follows:—dependent wife or husband, £104; dependent parent, £104; children under 16 years, £78 for eldest child, £52 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £104; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £78; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £78; medical expenses, £100 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, £20, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical or surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for each member

of the family group; life assurance, &c., £200; educational expenses of each dependant, £50. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amounts paid as calls on mining shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income for 1952-53 by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 6s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 5s. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 6s. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies: 5s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 4s. up to £5,000, 6s. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 5s. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 6s. up to amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Private Companies: 4s. up to £5,000, 6s. on remainder; undistributed profits tax, 10s. in the £ on distributable income not distributed as dividends. All companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 7s. in the £.

Land Tax (State).—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £700 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value, and are progressive by steps, i.e., the rate applicable to a taxable value of any given size-group operates over the whole taxable value. There is also a super tax which commences at a taxable value of £2,500 with the following rates:—£2,500 to £2,999, 1d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 1½d.; £4,000 and over, 2d. Total rates of land taxation (including super tax) are as follows:—Under £500, 1d.; £500 to £999, 1½d.; £1,000 to £1,999, 1¾d.; £2,000 to £2,499, 2d.; £2,500 to £2,999, 3¼d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 4d.; £4,000 to £4,999, 4¾d.; £5,000 to £9,999, 5d.; £10,000 to £19,999, 5½d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 6d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 6½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 7d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 7½d.; £75,000 and over, 8d. In ascertaining taxable value, £700 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but on primary producers' land valued at up to £2,900 the exemption is £1,900 less £6 for every £5 of unimproved value over £1,900. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are rated at 2d. to £2,500 and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1952-53.

State.	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Freehold tenures in western areas only: 1d.	£240
Victoria	1d.	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 ..	1d. up to £499, thence rising in steps, being 5d. on £5,000, 5½d. on £10,000, 6d. on £20,000, and 8d. on £75,000 and over (see preceding paragraph)	On primary producers' land—£1,900, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,900, to £700 on £2,900 and over Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-125d. on £10,000, 1-817d. on £20,000, and 4-203d. on £80,000. 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved— Up to £250 value—2d. Over £250 value—2½d. Improved land—50% less Absentees—50% extra	Pensioners' land exempt Improved land used solely for primary production exempt Certain lands under conditional purchase exempt for five years
Tasmania	Graduated from 1d. on £25 to reach 1-42d. on £5,000, 1-98d. on £10,000, 2-63d. on £20,000, and 4-467d. on £72,000. 7d. on each £1 over £72,000. On rural land, no tax payable below £4,801: thereafter tax £17 10s. less than on other land	Resident age pensioners' land when value under £500 exempt

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1951-52.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

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	6,141	4,979	2,590	287	10	14,007
Companies	307	333	419	301	77	1,442 ^a
Total ..	6,448	5,312	3,009	588	87	15,449 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	1,338,603	4,378,704	10,024,870	4,921,903	795,259	21,459,339
Companies	73,388	335,905	2,053,851	7,169,442	10,647,277	20,903,991 ^a
Total ..	1,411,991	4,714,609	12,078,721	12,091,345	11,442,536	42,363,330 ^a
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	5,577	30,171	109,510	77,501	18,307	241,066
Companies	306	2,315	23,907	122,461	261,104	415,294 ^a
Total ..	5,883	32,486	133,417	199,962	279,411	656,360 ^a

^a Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £624,128; primary tax payable, £5,201.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,499) was assessed at £275,494—£109,520 on individuals and £165,974 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £931,854. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1951-52 was £956,777.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £888,091, an increase of £514,211 on the 1950-51 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £90 was granted to 31 taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 9s. 4d. for each £100 collected.

Land Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was abolished as from 1st July, 1952.

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 next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		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	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	10	$12\frac{3}{4}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	7	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{4}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates		20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £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 statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

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 in Australia 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 under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme

of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. Up to 30th September, 1953, the general exemption was £1,040 per annum (£20 per week), and from 1st October, 1953, it was increased to £4,160 per annum (£80 per week), the exemption for 1953-54, the year of transition, being £3,380.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 10th September, 1953, two rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; and (ii) a rate of 16½ per cent. on all other taxable goods. The latter rate included motor cars, confectionery, ice cream, musical instruments, certain types of watches and clocks, travelling goods, photographs and photographic equipment, toilet and beauty preparations, jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, fur garments, &c.

Entertainments Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was abolished as from 1st October, 1953.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax replaced the Wool Contributory Charge from 1st July, 1952, and is payable on all shorn wool produced in Australia at rates of 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge, and 8d. (wrongly quoted as 4d. in 1952 *Year Book*) per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).—This tax on employers of waterside labour commenced on 22nd December, 1947. From 4th December, 1951, the rate was increased from 2½d. to 4d. per man-hour of employment, and from 28th October, 1952, to 11d. per man-hour. The tax provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

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 362. 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 £47,375 in 1951-52.

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 1951-52 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £14,438; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £87,104.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	351	392	377	385	419
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	747	705	684	633	705
Passed through Totalisators .. £	929,086	972,580	1,945,290	2,248,610	2,856,669
Retained by Clubs .. £	83,943	86,467	172,332	198,248	251,627
Totalisator Tax .. £	46,455	48,629	97,264	112,431	142,833

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 1951-52 was £245,250.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 233 and 234.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as “Local Authorities”. City Councils control twelve important towns, each of which has a population of over 7,000. Ten other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 32, 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 372 and 373. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1951.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1951.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities .. No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population .. No.	450,300	238,690	56,010	459,670	1,204,670 ^a
Ratepayers .. No.	<i>n</i>	61,040	22,898	128,207	<i>n</i>
Dwellings .. No.	116,863	63,211	15,537	122,086	317,697
Rateable Value £	25,332,711	10,476,680	3,185,860	59,058,732	98,053,983
Streets and Roads Miles	2,180	1,991	616	128,555	133,342

^a Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

n Not available.

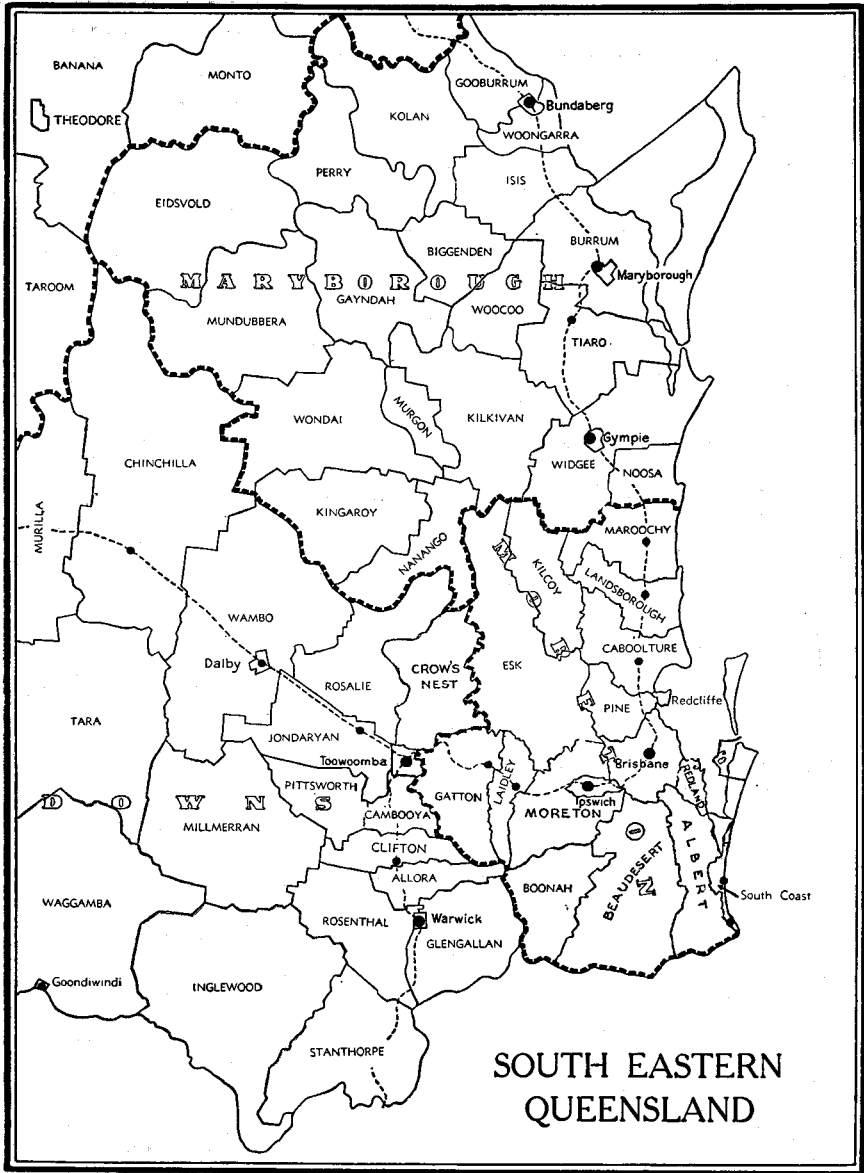
Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on page 374 shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1950-51 (excluding loan receipts).

From 1929-30 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1950-51. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, 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 capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. Subsidies for the supply of electricity to industrial undertakings were also granted. For water supply and sewerage works, there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. in special circumstances. Water conservation, irrigation works, reconstruction of roads and bridges after flood damage, erosion prevention, mosquito eradication, aerodrome works, tourist jetties and facilities, street kerbing and channelling, public conveniences, swimming baths, community and recreational facilities, hostels for school students, and cottages for pensioners were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commissioner are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion being paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commissioner. (See page 231 for arrangements with the Department of Main Roads.)



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in



unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 46-49. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1951. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

Local Authorities in each Regional Division are listed on page 136.

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 375).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1950-51.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates	2,116,148	809,713	227,418	2,671,689	5,824,968
Licenses	36,729	7,038	4,231	7,749	55,747
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans ..	290,734	56,604	23,539	64,421	435,298
Main Roads Comm.	33,855	20,069	10,078	660,484	724,486
Other	17,006	27,768	3,807	270,454	319,035
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	344,556	356,682	78,480	269,720	1,049,438
Other Public Works and Services ..	182,906	172,400	72,575	729,675	1,157,556
Profits Transferred from Business Undertakings ..	..	..	2,316	2,883	5,199
Other	366,465	86,102	18,399	139,434	610,400
Total	3,388,399	1,536,376	440,843	4,816,509	10,182,127

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of grants for Main Roads, loan subsidies, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1950-51.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	283,204	122,519	40,233	342,521	788,477
Debt Services ..	947,651	326,537	91,778	653,056	2,019,022
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	167,975	114,370	17,764	485,745	785,854
Maintenance ..	519,825	233,635	96,690	2,176,763	3,026,913
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	156,096	122,263	27,740	109,591	415,690
Maintenance ..	573,227	230,526	60,002	591,316	1,455,071
Health and Cleansing	354,668	259,348	87,671	319,406	1,021,093
Other Services ..	79,859	38,935	11,755	40,898	171,447
Grants	79,422	29,231	7,524	74,159	190,336
Other	77,740	10,625	3,047	30,261	121,673
Total	3,239,667	1,487,989	444,204	4,823,716	9,995,576

Business Undertakings.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1950-51. Transfers of profits to general funds are not included in expenditure.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1950-51.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and Charges	1,188,766	423,863	107,498	128,794	1,848,921
Subsidy of Loans	391,638	11,922	5,987	8,459	418,006
Other	121,344	28,599	7,142	9,025	166,110
Total	1,701,748	464,384	120,627	146,278	2,433,037
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	499,247	268,743	63,119	79,218	910,327
Construction	345,459	50,526	9,926	18,530	424,441
Debt Charges	645,994	144,849	39,909	61,315	892,067
Other	129,888	15,049	6,821	2,328	154,086
Total	1,620,588	479,167	119,775	161,391	2,380,921
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales	2,638,718	109,246	148,281	156,086	3,052,331
Other	32,051	17,003	37,794	19,325	106,173
Total	2,670,769	126,249	186,075	175,411	3,158,504
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	2,160,623	99,978	130,114	148,061	2,538,776
Debt Charges	280,222	25,032	33,852	21,546	360,652
Other	134,405	865	28,868	13,091	177,229
Total	2,575,250	125,875	192,834	182,698	3,076,657
<i>Transport.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges	2,106,541	97,238	..	23,902	2,227,681
Other	44,936	1,957	..	3,300	50,193
Total	2,151,477	99,195	..	27,202	2,277,874
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses	1,910,781	90,477	..	27,373	2,028,631
Debt Charges	317,194	16,114	..	4,467	337,775
Other	40,012	227	..	549	40,788
Total	2,267,987	106,818	..	32,389	2,407,194
<i>Other Undertakings.</i>					
Receipts—					
Sales and Charges .. ..	..	22,952	5,534	23,144	51,630
Other .. ..	..	..	80	2,539	2,619
Total .. ..	..	22,952	5,614	25,683	54,249
Expenditure—					
Purchases and Work- ing Expenses .. ..	..	21,033	4,662	18,570	44,265
Other .. ..	..	997	46	1,770	2,813
Total .. ..	..	22,030	4,708	20,340	47,078

Waterworks supplied 98 cities and towns with reticulated supplies. Each of the twelve City Councils and the ten Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining waterworks (76) were controlled by 47 Shire Councils.

Sewerage systems were operating in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. A system was in course of construction in Mount Isa.

In Brisbane there were, in 1950-51, only 47,808 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 135,992 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 24 Local Authorities, but only 18 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. Five regional electricity boards operated in 1950-51, but, for the third consecutive year, no absorptions of other undertakings by the boards took place.

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 two Shires operated short lengths of steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Other business undertakings included an amusement park (Redcliffe), municipal markets and iceworks (Townsville), a fruit and vegetable market (Hughenden), an accommodation hostel and a hotel (Winton), and picture theatres (Hinchinbrook and Isisford).

Local Authorities' Loans.—Before the 1939-1945 War, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities other than Brisbane had been for loans obtained through the State Treasury, but, in recent years, most loans have been obtained from other sources. During the five years to 1950-51, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £4.5m. to £6.2m., the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £4.9m. to £9.0m. 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, 1951, were £47,887,172. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

Brisbane	£31,866,061, or £70 15s. 4d. per head
Other Cities and Towns	£8,810,640, or £29 17s. 11d. per head
Shires	£7,210,471, or £15 13s. 9d. per head

to the following:—

State Government	£9,058,990
Other Fixed Loans	£36,159,433
Bank Overdrafts	£1,028,830
Other Liabilities	£1,639,919

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which, at 30th June, 1951, owed £686,275 in London and £1,731,201 in New York. Of the loans from the State Govern-

ment, £2,846,145 was to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £447,291 of the bank overdrafts. As an offset to its indebtedness, the Brisbane City Council had £1,777,202 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, 1951:—

Electricity Supply	£6,571,101
Water Supply	£8,632,339
Tram and Bus Services	£4,171,085
Other (including Roads and Sewerage) ..	£25,843,898
Total	£45,218,423

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 1950-51.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1950-51.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c.	581,585	281,725	95,131	511,198	1,469,639
Other Ordinary Services	302,257	136,876	97,275	936,703	1,473,111
Sewerage and Drainage	656,489	242,980	89,309	43,218	1,031,996
Water	412,835	295,102	75,972	117,628	901,537
Electricity	1,228,627	81,470	165,961	75,026	1,551,084
Tram and Bus Services	439,149	..	..	5,307	444,456
Other Undertakings ..	..	..	..	95	95
Total	3,620,942	1,038,153	523,648	1,689,175	6,871,918

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 the 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) 65 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek, and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, (3) seven harbour boards, the Harbour Dues Fund and Port Development Fund for Brisbane, and the Brisbane River improvement works, (5) five regional electricity boards, and the Tully Falls hydro-electric project, (6) the Main Roads Commission and the Story (Brisbane) Bridge, (7) State coal mines, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 63 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 123 hospitals under 55 boards, and 95 ambulance brigades, (11) 43 marketing and industry improvement boards and funds, and (12) the Public Curator, the new University works, and the Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

Loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies were £27,495,018 at 30th June, 1951, £26,404,149 being loan and £1,090,869 overdraft.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,712,289 was for water supply authorities, £61,766 for irrigation and drainage, £3,819,841 for harbours, £7,843,230 for electricity, £6,775,655 for roads and bridges, £524,538 for trading bodies, £159,939 for fire brigades, £4,071,533 for hospitals and ambulances, £464,708 for marketing and industry improvement, and £970,650 for the new University works.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1950-51.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	..	20,076	27,008	555	47,639
Harbours ^a .. ..	..	127,269	678,111	159,159	964,539
Electricity .. ..	..	182,845	1,557,809	26,274	1,766,928
Roads and Bridges	1,936,656	2,526,959	84,840	426,232	4,974,687
Trading, n.e.i. .. ..	..	220,000	1,751,668	5,924	1,977,592
Fire Brigades .. ..	..	188,679	13,783	150,243	352,705
University ^b .. ..	..	352,389	109,392	73,876	535,657
Hospitals and Ambulances .. ..	..	4,536,434 ^d	268,242	377,860	5,182,536
Marketing, &c. ^c	316,615	272,098	44,737,489	242,891	45,569,093
Other .. ..	..	..	174,498	10,617	185,115
Total	2,253,271	8,426,749	49,402,840	1,473,631	61,556,491

^a Harbour boards' figures for the year 1950.

^b Figures for 1950.

^c Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1950-51.

^d Including grants from Golden Casket Funds not shown as ordinary government expenditure.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
EXPENDITURE, 1950-51.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	22,658	12,221	4,249	39,128	+8,511	266,297
Harbours ^a ..	182,125	632,233	84,747	899,105	+65,434	409,444
Electricity ..	389,921	1,119,875	337,244	1,847,040	-80,112	1,939,222
Roads and Bridges ..	469,968	3,978,055	491,040	4,939,063	+35,624	433,423
Trading, n.e.i.	29,786	1,254,955	570,738	1,855,479	+122,113	45,459
Fire Brigades	27,463	331,006	1,777	360,246	-7,541	31,756
University ^a ..	..	511,634	..	511,634	+24,023	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	282,324	4,742,836	144,438	5,169,598	+12,938	988,420
Marketing ^a ..	78,229	44,985,826	261,481	45,325,536	+243,557	18,001
Other ..	..	174,710	3,000	177,710	+7,405	211,491
Total ..	1,482,474	57,743,351	1,898,714	61,124,539	+431,952	4,343,513

a 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 has 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, 1950-51.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	17,649,287	44,722,924	44,624,761	+98,163	17,697,737
Semi-Governmental &c. Bodies ..	2,253,271	61,556,491	61,124,539	+431,952	4,343,513
Other Trust Funds	151,908	18,665,409	17,255,214	+1,410,195	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	2,510,581	9,912,393	9,703,492	+208,901	3,620,942
Other Cities ..	831,079	2,249,156	2,221,879	+27,277	1,038,153
Towns	246,428	753,159	761,521	-8,362	523,648
Shires	2,698,319	5,191,083	5,220,534	-29,451	1,689,175
Gross Total ..	26,340,873	143,050,615	140,911,940	+2,138,675	28,913,168
Net Total ^a ..	26,340,873	134,784,929	132,646,254	+2,138,675	25,690,635

^a Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £3,097,482 transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £920,151; Burdekin River Authority, £100,000; Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £210,938; Main Roads Commission, £117,830; Queensland-British Food Corporation Fund, £125,000; Queensland Housing Commission, £370,000; and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £1,253,563.

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 294). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in the 1951 (page 378) and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act*, 1901. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts*, 1938 to 1951 (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative

societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent. from 1st November, 1953. 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 ACTS", QUEENSLAND.^a

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Advances Approved £	1,167,917	1,114,357	1,210,697	1,593,465	1,533,582
Advances Made .. £	956,266	889,391	942,264	1,192,362	1,322,178
Repayments Made £	471,222	664,057	857,904	927,591	706,692
Amount Owing by					
Borrowers .. £	2,916,963	3,251,342	3,456,878	3,851,708	4,626,388
Accounts Opened No.	841	737	864	995	1,181
Accounts Open at End of Year .. No.	3,859	3,192	3,045	3,822	3,072

^a All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945* (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Act, 1946*, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1952, advances totalling £1,092,140 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £863,667 had been advanced, while repayments of £458,634 had left £405,021 owing as principal on 818 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1952, advances totalling £2,137,070 had been approved and £1,730,862 advanced.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1952, 685 advances totalling £1,066,470 had been approved, of which £1,033,273 had been actually advanced on 659 accounts. Repayments of £782,189 had been made, and £241,416 was still owing as principal and interest on 134 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act, 1940*. Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, and 1951-52. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and all of the £27,205 actually advanced was repaid by 30th June, 1950. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £298,659 had been repaid by 30th June, 1952, when £89,162 was still owing as principal and interest. Of advances totalling £314,301 approved to 30th

June, 1952, on account of the 1951-52 drought, £227,216 had actually been advanced, £5,479 had been repaid, and £221,738 was owing as principal and interest.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts, 1917 to 1945*, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1945*, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1927 to 1944*, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts, 1898 to 1944*, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts, with the exception of *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, under which loans may be granted to buy wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

Queensland Housing Commission.—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 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 £2,000 for a wooden building and £2,250 for a brick or concrete building from 18th December, 1953. From the same date the rate of interest chargeable on advances was raised from 3½ to 4½ per cent., and two terms, of 30 or 45 years, for repayment in monthly instalments replaced the earlier sole 30-year term. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1952, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, was £11,413,893.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	259,843	323,648	305,266	463,940	807,512
Dwellings Completed .. No.	276	297	221	302	437
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	20,870	21,167	21,388	21,690	22,127
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	9,655,045	9,968,798	10,246,744	10,687,910	11,413,893
Dwellings on Books .. No.	5,248	4,945	4,497	4,230	4,238
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books £	1,777,188	1,830,741	1,850,209	2,055,675	2,639,064

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 or 45 years, interest being charged at 4½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,329	2,331	2,332	2,335	2,339
Total Cost ^a .. £	1,887,850	1,904,574	1,922,344	1,949,343	1,974,556
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	1,139	1,028	913	782	667
Total Amount Owing on Homes on Books at End of Year £	326,083	279,967	241,486	230,331	186,459

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

Commonwealth-State Housing.—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected during 1951-52 was 1,565, making a total, since the inception of the scheme, of 5,174 houses, of which 1,285 had been, or were being, purchased by the occupiers. In addition, 1,898 houses were under construction at 30th June, 1952, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 2,448 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £4,551,549, of which £4,071,398 was in respect of construction work and £480,151 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 £178,941 have been made to 1,572 borrowers. At 30th June, 1952, the amount outstanding was £1,201, the number of accounts still current being nine.

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 86,850 at 30th June, 1952. 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 £424,527 were held at 30th June, 1952. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £13,720, of which Consolidated Revenue received £6,860. The Public Curator held investments of £2,679,506 in government securities, £76,056 in premises and fittings, and £113,839 in bank and cash balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	3,309	4,426	6,323	5,923	4,029
For Intestate Estates .. £	339,934	351,997	366,403	460,640	502,242
For Wills and Trusts .. £	992,185	1,109,253	1,081,384	1,255,904	1,380,036
For Mental Patients .. £	246,097	270,332	320,947	393,585	448,934
For Other Purposes .. £	75,425	72,560	92,552	109,592	105,238
Total £	1,656,950	1,808,568	1,867,609	2,225,644	2,440,479
Amount of Mortgages Held £	123,120	113,371	91,497	93,761	107,150
Wills of Living Persons					
Deposited during Year No.	4,108	4,460	4,990	5,785	6,252

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in that Act.

A loan of £500,000 sterling guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited was the largest liability so far incurred under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals which commenced early in 1953. The term of the present guarantee is ten years, and provision is made for a repayment of £50,000 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1952, the amount outstanding was £100,000 sterling.

A loan of £100,000 was guaranteed in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1952, was £37,000.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances totalled £443,620 at 30th June, 1952. This amount was made up as follows:—manufacture of cement, £230,000; brick and tile making, £23,315; plastics, £12,531; earthenware pipes, £13,714; sawmilling, £5,500; and cotton spinning, £158,560.

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 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 1951-52 was £1,227,107.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	3,360,000	3,790,000	3,972,500	4,265,000	4,882,500
Other £	2,526	2,655	2,773	2,484	3,005
Total £	3,362,526	3,792,655	3,975,273	4,267,484	4,885,505
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	2,146,200	2,420,800	2,537,450	2,724,300	3,118,650
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	169,745	191,558	202,400	216,371	250,548
Office Expenses .. £	27,975	32,946	34,671	36,761	45,075
State Stamp Duty .. £	168,000	189,500	198,625	213,250	244,125
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	850,606	957,851	1,002,127	1,076,802	1,227,107
Total £	3,362,526	3,792,655	3,975,273	4,267,484	4,885,505
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.83	63.83	63.83	63.84	63.83
Administration .. %	5.88	5.92	5.96	5.93	6.05
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25.29	25.25	25.21	25.23	25.12

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1952, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £11,314,022; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £1,054,774; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £344,694.

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.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Particulars.	Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Contributions £	131,185	87,143	218,328
Interest £	212,858	..	212,858
Government Subsidy £	36,043 ^a	44,000 ^b	80,043
Total £	380,086	131,143	511,229
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Benefits £	121,050	129,086	250,136
Refunds £	78,235	1,545	79,780
Total £	199,285	130,631	329,916
Funds at End of Year £	4,394,899	1,506	4,396,405
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>			
Males No.	7,448	2,266	9,714
Females No.	3,316	..	3,316
Total No.	10,764	2,266	13,030

^a Gross subsidy, £4,000, less gratuities paid, £1,149, and amount for additional annuity payments, £33,192.

^b Including £3,500 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£26,525 in 1951-52) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 26, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1951-52, members' and government contributions each totalled £7,361, and £1,181 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £1,774, and the fund had a credit balance of £44,413 at 30th June, 1952.

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (Queensland banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925 a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and in 1927 the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and in 1947 government ownership of all banks was the object of legislation which failed to become operative after a decision of the High Court that parts of it were invalid. The 1945 system of control was amended by *The Banking Act, 1953* (see page 390).

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The

Governor was advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government could direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directed the Bank to act as a central bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board are the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom may be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks are not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provides that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1953, established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continues to operate as a central bank, and retains the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act

provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

The Banking Act, 1953, incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10th October, 1952. The amount of the Special Account power now varies with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations is, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent. of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent. of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It is now the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

Cheque-paying Banks.—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1952; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1952^a.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. ^b ..	15,258,517	14,712,182	3,817,185	18,529,367
Bank of Adelaide ..	299,252	451,529	73,026	524,555
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	24,566,507	36,944,365	7,334,192	44,278,557
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	2,774,238	..	2,064,412	2,064,412
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	11,792,890	10,385,730	2,773,605	13,159,335
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	7,687,110	11,707,633	2,785,364	14,492,997
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	6,362,290	5,485,897	1,058,703	6,544,600
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	33,723,444	36,544,529	7,886,455	44,430,984
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. ^c	366,855	8,297	..	8,297
Total Private Banks ..	102,831,103	116,240,162	27,792,942	144,033,104
Commonwealth Bank ^d ..	7,355,628	11,274,098	3,455,008	14,729,106
Total All Banks ..	110,186,731	127,514,260	31,247,950	158,762,210

^a Average of four Wednesdays—4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th June, 1952.

^b Formed by amalgamation of Bank of Australasia and Union Bank of Australia Ltd.

^c In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

^d General Banking Division.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts and Clearings.—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives daily, but figures of average weekly clearings previously shown here are discontinued because bank amalgamations have affected their comparability. Bank debits, which include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, are a much more comprehensive guide to business trends than bank clearings. They are available since 1945-46, and are shown from that year in the table below.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a
	£1,000.		£1,000.
1945-46	14,724 ^b	1949-50	29,482
1946-47	16,824	1950-51	39,011
1947-48	19,864	1951-52	41,516
1948-49	24,365	1952-53	43,796

^a Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

^b For last ten months of year only.

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, 1953, deposits were £109.4m., or £130 8s. per account, and the Savings Bank had 64 branches and 795 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.
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 9
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,307,470	88,155,297	98,839,596	81 12 0
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,710,747	91,478,718	102,660,849	82 17 11
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,594,715	96,746,649	109,360,117	86 8 3

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 at 30th June, 1952. 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, with head offices respectively at Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1952.

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. ..	2,247,381	304,531,799	..	304,531,799	90 13 4
Victoria	2,037,553	76,485,425	224,346,808	300,832,233	131 5 10
Queensland	816,666	102,660,849	..	102,660,849	82 17 11
S. Aust.	702,279	22,501,962	81,223,799	103,725,761	142 2 5
W. Aust.	403,678	47,170,835	..	47,170,835	79 14 8
Tasmania	262,079	11,406,254	18,712,947 ^b	30,119,201	98 2 1
N.T. ..	8,325	1,036,396	..	1,036,396	66 15 0
A.C.T. ..	16,472	1,820,759	..	1,820,759	72 14 5
Total ..	6,494,433	567,614,279	324,283,554	891,897,833	104 9 1

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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	8	5	8	16	6
Creditors' " No.	44	48	44	37	60
Total .. No.	52	53	52	53	66
Liabilities .. £	38,533	68,373	243,269	178,285	105,154
Assets .. £	21,247	38,714	83,309	74,453	65,263
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement ^a					
Liabilities .. £	1,309	1,551	3,775	2,960	2,032
Assets .. £	483	630	1,012	2,302	1,234
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment ^b					
Liabilities .. £	..	3,029	2,473	2,816	..
Assets .. £	..	3,098	2,788	2,538	..
Deeds of Arrangement ^c					
Liabilities .. £	38,625	26,591	23,853	28,644	73,967
Assets .. £	32,867	11,929	25,227	20,279	67,151

^a Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

^b Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

^c Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3. INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.—At 31st December, 1951, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Two of them, including the State Government Insurance Office, had their head offices in Queensland, 13 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND^a, 1951.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	6,005	13,962	19,967
Sum Assured £1,000	1,668	587	2,255
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	13,402	12,230	25,632
Proportion of Policies in Force at			
Beginning of Year %	3.3	2.8	3.1
Sum Assured £1,000	6,918	1,383	8,301
Proportion of Sum Assured for All			
Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.1	4.9	4.2
New Business—			
Policies No.	45,004	33,010	78,014
Sum Assured £1,000	32,063	3,702	35,765
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	427,963	437,790	865,753
Sum Assured £1,000	191,020	30,105	221,125
Annual Premiums .. £1,000	6,123	1,536	7,659

^a Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1951-52, there were 33 Australian companies and 77 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts, 1916 to 1934*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The numbers include companies not actively engaged in business. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 336.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £255,607 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £240,892, and other companies £14,715. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £510,791, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £1,709,018.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. <i>a</i>	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (34).						
Fire	£ 960,620	£ 336,511	} 53,978	£ 68,172	£ 739,586	} 35·0
Loss of Profits ..	32,138	3,353				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	52,215	8,516	} ..	4,480	83,557	} 16·3
Marine	178,677	37,839				
Motor Vehicles ..	633,430	430,673	} ..	28,413	854,469	} 68·0
Compulsory Third Party	188,791	163,527				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	2,867,008	1,867,270	..	5,704	2,156,713	65·1
Other	228,199	76,595	..	11,926	175,758	33·6
Total	5,141,078	2,924,284	53,978	118,695	4,010,083	46·5^b
OTHER COMPANIES (77).						
Fire	£ 1,662,184	£ 995,037	} 109,938	£ 175,750	£ 2,023,918	} 59·9
Loss of Profits ..	134,410	4,608				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	126,576	12,535	} ..	27,042	275,848	} 9·9
Marine	406,366	139,525				
Motor Vehicles ..	1,095,643	687,735	} ..	47,431	1,237,688	} 62·8
Compulsory Third Party	165,514	126,218				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	3,226	3,447	..	79	4,809	106·9
Other	280,143	85,127	..	16,096	194,988	30·4
Total	3,874,062	2,054,232	109,938	266,398	3,737,251	53·0^b
ALL COMPANIES (111).						
Fire	£ 2,622,804	£ 1,331,548	} 163,916	£ 243,922	£ 2,763,504	} 50·8
Loss of Profits ..	166,548	7,961				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	178,791	21,051	} ..	31,522	359,405	} 11·8
Marine	585,043	177,364				
Motor Vehicles ..	1,729,073	1,118,408	} ..	75,844	2,092,157	} 64·7
Compulsory Third Party	354,305	289,745				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	2,870,234	1,870,717	..	5,783	2,161,522	65·2
Other	508,342	161,722	..	28,022	370,746	31·8
Total	9,015,140	4,978,516	163,916	385,093	7,747,334	50·6^b

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.*b* Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.		Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.
	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.		
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1948 ..	2,658	127,241	902	334,200	242	321,756	3,802	783,197
1949 ..	2,737	140,471	920	359,655	227	321,812	3,884	821,938
1950 ..	2,865	153,302	990	384,765	237	332,442	4,092	870,509
1951 ..	3,059	188,604	1,055	418,720	244	383,246	4,358	990,570
1952 ..	3,240	210,827	1,157	492,599	254	407,198	4,651	1,110,624

New Queensland companies registered in 1951-52 numbered 223 and their nominal capital was £13,694,000. Corresponding figures for the first post-war year, 1945-46, were 124 and £2,013,000. During 1951-52, increases of capital by existing Queensland companies added £9,901,000 to the total nominal capital, while the removal of 42 Queensland companies from the register and reductions of capital by existing companies subtracted £1,372,000 from the total nominal capital. Private companies accounted for 91 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the first seven post-war years.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1952, the number of societies was 26, with 536 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists was subject to an agreement whereby the amount varied in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount was 41s. 6d. for 1949-50, and 46s. for 1950-51. The latter amount operated until the end of 1951, when a new system was introduced. Under the new arrangement, a member might engage any doctor, and whatever fees were charged were paid directly by the member, who might then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. The amount of the refund varied according to the nature of the consultation, being at first 8s. for a surgery consultation, which was later raised to 10s. by some societies, and higher

amounts for more expensive forms of treatment. 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.

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 62,024, or 5.0 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1952, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Branches	.. No.	559	554	549	548	536
Members—						
Males	.. No.	58,666	57,500	56,601	55,566	51,817
Females	.. No.	11,793	11,529	11,257	11,044	10,207
Total	.. No.	70,459	69,029	67,858	66,610	62,024
Deaths of Members—						
Males	.. No.	732	819	756	779	844
Females	.. No.	181	180	219	195	227
Total	.. No.	913	999	975	974	1,071
Sickness—						
Male Cases	.. No.	13,440	13,781	12,240	12,065	10,686
Duration	Weeks	141,400	140,846	136,141	132,629	128,182
Female Cases	No.	969	938	769	747	592
Duration	Weeks	9,546	9,244	8,559	8,014	7,346
Receipts—						
Members' Dues	£	273,351	274,942	285,241	294,385	300,370
Investments	£	90,724	94,922	97,454	102,759	105,847
Total	.. £	364,075	369,864	382,695	397,144	406,217
Expenditure—						
Sick Pay	.. £	91,421	94,034	87,188	84,453	82,284
Death Benefits	£	44,209	48,410	44,163	46,335	49,897
Medical	.. £	120,633	120,842	130,921	137,389	103,441
Management	£	57,309	61,627	60,894	66,154	76,159
Total	.. £	313,572	324,913	323,166	334,331	311,781

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 1951-52 there was an increase, £1,382,365, or 50·6 per cent., being invested in mortgages at 30th June, 1952. Commonwealth and State Government loans increased from £422,418, or 20·9 per cent. of all funds, at 30th June, 1939, to £1,354,871, or 53·8 per cent., at 30th June, 1949, but they had decreased to £907,333, or 33·2 per cent., at 30th June, 1952. Investments in property, £154,719, and cash with banks, &c., £289,969, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,734,386 at 30th June, 1952.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1951-52 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	14	1,234	8,706	2,096	2,431	6,613	50,738
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	3	232	1,569	572	314	1,106	20,929
R'hampton Dist.	9	684	3,816	2,070	902	3,776	26,832
United Bris. Dist.	34	4,057	28,612	8,328	6,907	19,807	166,057
G.U.O.O.F.	31	3,231	21,853	7,716	6,145	18,100	136,716
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	9	477	3,921	989	529	1,999	36,021
R'hampton Dist.	12	1,142	7,936	2,603	1,938	5,779	54,207
S. Q'land Dist.	60	6,672	45,078	20,369	9,882	37,825	277,774
I.O.O.F.	26	1,987	12,854	3,260	3,514	9,869	74,232
I.O.R.	63	5,912	36,905	11,205	9,580	27,392	347,888
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N.Q'land Branch	14	1,685	11,825	3,141	2,782	8,394	104,827
Q'land Branch	152	16,211	112,628	29,818	28,815	81,619	738,986
P.A.F.S.	71	11,397	77,196	24,822	22,368	60,594	508,973
U.A.O.D.	29	4,399	25,172	9,282	6,930	21,252	175,278
Other	9	2,704	8,146	5,910	404	7,656	14,928
Total	536	62,024	406,217	132,181	103,441	311,781	2,734,386

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. It should be noted that, in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed over £2½m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1952. (See page 383.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Societies .. No.		10	10	9	9	8
Shareholders ^{a b} No.		12,716	13,965	14,119	14,553	15,268
Borrowers ^b .. No.		8,538	8,124	8,345	8,594	8,924
Loans Repaid .. £		821,702	888,237	1,033,467	1,126,289	1,099,772
Interest on Loans £		102,557	121,696	137,744	153,253	182,059
Loans Granted .. £		1,085,777	1,191,180	1,179,611	1,612,898	1,601,187
Interest on Shares £		87,344	96,795	110,054	119,473	139,706
Total Advances on Mortgages ^b .. £		2,576,502	3,028,783	3,327,231	3,897,817	4,437,686

^a Excluding borrowing shareholders.

^b At 30th June.

7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts, 1923 to 1934*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1951-52, returns were furnished by 125 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It is to assist both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. The 49 returns received for 1951-52 included 38 co-operative stores.

The next table gives details of the operations of co-operative societies in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1952.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies No.	123	49	2	174
Branches ^a No.	65	18	6	89
Members No.	87,107	21,948	3,214	112,269
Sales £	28,573,523	3,564,619	1,625,891	33,764,033
Other Receipts £	1,198,533	50,454	4,523	1,253,510
Total Receipts £	29,772,056	3,615,073	1,630,414	35,017,543
Working Expenses £	6,216,674	512,845	273,399	7,002,918
Rebates and Bonuses £	277,143	73,032	..	350,175
Dividends on Share Capital £	99,691	6,625	2,492	108,808
Purchases £	23,972,167	3,156,266	1,360,319	28,488,752
Other Expenditure £	113,823	21,333	1,312	136,468
Total Expenditure £	30,679,498	3,770,101	1,637,522	36,087,121
Assets £	16,019,415	1,409,944	515,265	17,944,624

^a 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.	£
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
1944-45	19,837	11,910,820	1949-50	41,862	39,831,748
1945-46	29,031	17,666,309	1950-51	44,735	60,216,705
1946-47	37,873	23,143,722	1951-52	37,581	54,762,850

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.
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
1949-50	229	495,099	1,918	14,679	364,738	1,192,109	1,126
1950-51	241	682,712	1,895	13,169	407,123	1,427,099	1,926
1951-52	151	507,257	1,256	6,953	281,819	908,645	356

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1947-48	333	718,363	1,041	18,069	359,694	2,232,338	451
1948-49	283	610,563	1,784	32,597	776,944	2,788,179	706
1949-50	254	577,036	2,472	30,554	577,570	2,599,873	452
1950-51	241	555,705	1,378	18,924	342,677	2,882,311	1,932
1951-52	148	353,125	915	11,056	244,000	1,448,085	363

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. ^a		
	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.
1947-48	No. 143	£ 27,422	No. 206	No. 1,346,284	No. 817	£ 1,381,866	No. 2,126
1948-49	70	37,384	194	820,216	710	1,345,559	1,586
1949-50	67	24,852	235	865,698	697	1,373,584	1,993
1950-51	72	5,193	239	998,876	827	1,735,623	2,332
1951-52	36	19,618	218	664,370	930	1,980,932	2,257

^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, 1952.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1947-48	23,795	16,506,993	13,386	8,086,720
1948-49	20,999	16,594,001	16,265	12,502,149 ^r
1949-50	24,863	19,810,773	20,542	14,077,208
1950-51	29,087	27,674,194	20,195	14,460,360
1951-52	25,631	28,187,531	18,304	11,806,266

^r Revised since last issue.

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 1950-51, the number registered was 139 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 487 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. In 1951-52 there was a decrease in the number, but a further small increase in the value, of mortgages registered.

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.	£
1947-48	6,739	5,625,110	1,277	1,185,180
1948-49	6,619	5,671,288	1,742	1,418,584
1949-50	7,713	5,787,066	2,067	2,302,265
1950-51	8,320	8,555,666	2,394	2,283,361
1951-52	7,589	7,931,615	2,073	1,534,902

10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then

rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions. The post-war peak of 214.4, recorded for June, 1951, was followed by an almost continuous decline to 133.4 for September, 1952, which was the lowest point of the index since March, 1946. A slow but fairly steady recovery during the next twelve months brought the index to 154.7 for September, 1953.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.	Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	119.4	140.4	98.3
1946	134.9	158.9	110.9
1947	153.5	176.9	130.1
1948	162.5	191.1	133.9
1949	158.7	189.1	128.2
1950	179.9	216.5	143.3
1951	201.9	246.5	157.3
1952	142.9	170.8	115.0
1953 (to September)	149.6	180.0	119.2

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.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,180	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	436,523	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
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	502,433	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,457	11,988
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,408	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	569,480	541,341	1,110,821	1,097,303	1,105,360	-4,227	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	1,134,738	1,147,523	10,148	17,587
1950	609,666	581,579	1,191,245	1,163,084	1,178,851	12,316	18,629
1951	623,003	596,602 ^r	1,219,605 ^r	1,192,906 ^r	1,207,235 ^r	9,813 ^r	18,547
1952	635,676	612,214	1,247,890	1,221,104	1,234,828	8,503	19,782

a Difference between annual population increase and natural increase, except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. <i>b</i>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>b</i>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. ^c		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month	Under One Year.	Under One Month	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.0	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,971	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	23.3	1905
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	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	25.6	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	534	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,235	586	63.4	23.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	23.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,323	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	23.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	23.3	1927
19,733	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,437	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,303	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	23.0	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	8.3	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	8,230	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	633	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	734	539	41.3	23.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,237	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.7	10,999	10.0	10,116	9.2	874	603	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.8	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	23.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.2	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.9	686	482 ^r	24.7	17.4 ^r	1949
29,028	24.6	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.8	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.6	10,814	9.0	11,105	9.2	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	25.1	10,056	8.1	11,171	9.0	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952

b Rate per 1,000 mean population.*c* Rate per 1,000 live births.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

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	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	23	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	1,823	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,586	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	323	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405
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	303	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,805
1943-44	1,766	385	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419
1944-45	1,765	489	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
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,806	196,025	4,395
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,809	208,042	4,245
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,819	216,430	4,014

a From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown.

b From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

c Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown.

d The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

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.			Age.	Invalid.		
			General.	Maternity.					Expenditure.
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>i</i>	3	..	..	1860	
13	7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>i</i>	10	137	..	1865	
27	13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>i</i>	17	224	..	1870	
63	20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>i</i>	29	408	..	1875	
85	29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>i</i>	37	644	..	1880	
115	47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>i</i>	85	936	..	1885	
163	54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>i</i>	102	1,252	..	1890	
181	59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>i</i>	95	1,578	..	1895	
250	71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>i</i>	120	2,010	..	1900	
282	75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>i</i>	113	2,213	..	1905	
334	81	914	26,069	<i>i</i>	154	2,616	9,894	492	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	<i>i</i>	176	2,688	10,436	989	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	<i>i</i>	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	<i>i</i>	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	<i>i</i>	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	<i>i</i>	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	<i>i</i>	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	<i>i</i>	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	<i>i</i>	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	<i>i</i>	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	<i>i</i>	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	<i>i</i>	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	<i>i</i>	534	3,365	13,812	5,359	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	<i>i</i>	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	1923
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	<i>i</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	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	1932-33
1,255	118	3,400	78,723	7,235	745	3,840	23,282	10,573	1933-34
1,343	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	3,923	24,346	11,029	1934-35
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	1935-36
1,464	118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	1936-37
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,064	28,198	11,855	1937-38
1,607	121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	4,187	29,603	12,070	1938-39
1,614	120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	4,206	34,159 ^h	8,677 ^h	1939-40
1,616	118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	4,303	35,168	8,644	1940-41
1,608	119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	4,343	35,872	9,167	1941-42
1,538	119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	4,579	34,834	8,815	1942-43
1,639	119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	4,715	33,247	8,848	1943-44
1,859	118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	4,467	32,710	9,085	1944-45
2,170	119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	4,642	34,808	9,807	1945-46
2,416	120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	4,833	38,754	10,882	1946-47
2,740	121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	4,855	40,806	11,808	1947-48
3,206	121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	4,881	43,684	12,469	1948-49
3,828	126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	4,971	45,937	12,155	1949-50
4,597	131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	5,206	48,075	10,740	1950-51
5,669	136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	5,365	50,718	10,571	1951-52

^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. 1,000 Acres.	Leased. 1,000 Acres.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
			<i>b</i> No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,600	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	n	n	5,073,201	20,740,981
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	n	n	5,210,891	20,310,036
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	n	n	5,322,033	21,786,600
1914	26,831	331,600	743,059	4,874,977	580,966	5,455,943	22,129,919
1915	27,224	332,325	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	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,067	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,520	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,325
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,069,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,232
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,233	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,992	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,936	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ^b	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,760
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,342
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518

a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Pigs.	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	2,000 ^e	n	170 ^e	n	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
173,902	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
143,695	136,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
140,045	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
166,638	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
129,730	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,693	87,426	6,284	33,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,969	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
99,596	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,373	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	76,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,628	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	9,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564 ^r	28,057 ^r	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655 ^r	32,623 ^r	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256 ^r	46,878 ^r	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667 ^r	88,818 ^r	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951

multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured werg, not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43.

e Estimated.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. <i>a</i>	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526		196	
1865-66	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6,244	<i>n</i>	2,068	<i>n</i>
1870-71	2,188	<i>n</i>	39	3	16,040	<i>n</i>	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	<i>n</i>	66	6	38,711	<i>n</i>	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	<i>n</i>	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	<i>n</i>	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	<i>n</i>	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	<i>n</i>	64 ^a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,213	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	32	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632

^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. <i>b</i>	Total Area.	Production.	Total Area.	Production.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
<i>n</i>	14	..	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
<i>n</i>	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
<i>n</i>	14,674	5,097	339	..	180	<i>n</i>	52,210	1870-71
<i>n</i>	1,674	981	243	<i>n</i>	86	<i>n</i>	77,347	1875-76
<i>n</i>	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	235,319	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
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	85	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
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	1932-39
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52

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.	£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	506,235	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	n	876,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	n	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	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 ^a	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	183	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,231	1,105	3,264,994	284	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	628	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208
1946	693	62,733	675	980,538	209	628	648	221
1947	721	72,231	778	2,100,966	380	2,487	339	391
1948	914	69,646	750	2,306,869	422	3,002	476	225
1949	990	76,232	930	2,872,577	584	4,137	758	396
1950	1,063	88,249	1,367	2,940,641	982	5,033	962	383
1951	1,096	78,580	1,237	2,764,755	1,096	6,521	1,206	307

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 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.				
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.			
..	12	9	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860		
..	33	19	1	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865		
..	23	12	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870		
..	32	15	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875		
..	58	25	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880		
..	210	87	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885		
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890		
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895		
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900		
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905		
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910		
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	433	..	1911		
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	1912		
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	1913		
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	1914		
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915		
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916		
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917		
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918		
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919		
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920		
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	723	..	1921		
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922		
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923		
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924		
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925		
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926		
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927		
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928		
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929		
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	23,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930		
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931		
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932		
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933		
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934		
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935		
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936		
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937		
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938		
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	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		
..	1,680	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944		
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945		
519	1,568	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946		
1,739	1,883	2,238	197	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947		
1,687	1,742	2,347	295	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948		
1,954	1,970	2,874	225	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949		
3,757	2,321	3,563	302	16,349	59,465	1,977	168,066	5,918	2,407	1950		
4,551	2,474	4,490	792	20,200	70,072	2,881	213,132	8,504	3,043	1951		

b Excluding sawn equivalent of timber produced and used in case mills (6,225,000 super. feet in 1951-52).

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	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,534	n	5,428 ^e	c
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,866
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,396	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,805	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393

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. ^f						Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>		Output. <i>h</i>	
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1890
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 ^e	<i>e</i>	66	1895
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
15,480	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,313	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,358	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
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52

^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 ^c	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,053	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ^b	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,993
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,030	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ^d
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	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	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,637	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,145	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,029	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; otherwise for the years as shown. During the 1939-45 War, Public Vessels excluded.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*.

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses. <i>h</i>	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	n	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 <i>f</i>	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000 ^g	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <i>f</i>	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <i>f</i>	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <i>f</i>	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <i>f</i>	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <i>f</i>	90,881	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 <i>f</i>	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 <i>f</i>	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 <i>f</i>	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 <i>f</i>	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 <i>f</i>	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 <i>f</i>	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	46,769	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	49,337	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	50,616	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	54,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	56,813	187,963	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,528	2,692	57,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,693	2,822	58,056	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,055	2,923	60,543	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52

e Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

g Estimated.

h Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942, to January, 1952.

n Not available.

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
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1911	6,213	n	n	8,354	n	n	n
1912	7,457	n	n	9,133	n	n	n
1913	6,715	n	n	12,293	n	n	n
1914-15	6,429	n	n	12,975	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1916-17	6,263	n	n	14,541	n	n	n
1917-18	4,493	n	n	10,957	n	n	n
1918-19	6,076	n	n	12,447	n	n	n
1919-20	7,219	n	n	14,399	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,732	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	5,671	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992 ^b	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	18,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	43,226
1949-50	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	17,212
1950-51	67,899	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	-36,777

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.

Wool. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		Year.
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1875
41,252	1,370	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1880
47,850	1,822	7	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	28	1885
57,226	1,559	43	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1890
37,749	1,286	320	1	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1895
35,323	1,328	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	68	1900
102,405	4,178	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
		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
85,153	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	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	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	238,190	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	2,336	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,623	3,812	2,684	299,736	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,453	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	237,830	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	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	331,819	14,483	1950-51
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52

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.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expen- diture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
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	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,085
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	19,076	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,323	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
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	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133

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 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 ^b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
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	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	n	1951-52

^b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

^c Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions <i>b</i>	Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	<i>n</i>	8 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	<i>n</i>	89 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	<i>n</i>	407 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	<i>n</i>	642 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	<i>n</i>	944 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	<i>n</i>	1,338 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	<i>n</i>	2,329	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	<i>n</i>	1,661 <i>c</i>	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	<i>n</i>	3,896	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	78
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	1,295	7,843	89
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	1,408	8,213	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	1,544	10,167	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	1,633	11,973	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	1,924	14,726	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	2,298	16,501	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	2,578	17,511	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	2,462	17,910	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,087	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,628	23,325	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777 <i>b</i>	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,686	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,834	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,528	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,071	4,212	29,045	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	<i>n</i>	107,919	<i>n</i>	7,154 <i>b</i>	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	<i>n</i>	105,843	<i>n</i>	16,824 <i>b</i>	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	<i>n</i>	113,913	<i>n</i>	19,864	84,836	256
1948-49	58,250	<i>n</i>	128,874	<i>n</i>	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	<i>n</i>	145,933	<i>n</i>	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	<i>n</i>	175,493	<i>n</i>	39,011	98,840	268
1951-52	110,187	<i>n</i>	158,762	<i>n</i>	41,516	102,661	236

a To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (General Banking Division) and the private trading banks.

b Up to 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

c Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

n Not available.

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