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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1957

No. 18

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU
OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,
• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

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OFFICIAL
YEAR BOOK
OF
QUEENSLAND
1957

— No. 18 —

Issued under Instructions from
The Right Honorable the Treasurer

by

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COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

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AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

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PREFACE.

This is the first issue of the *Queensland Year Book* to be published since the inauguration on 6th January, 1958, of an "Integrated Statistical Service" under an arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Queensland. The function of the Integrated Service is "the collection and publication of statistics and the supply of statistical information for the purposes of both the Commonwealth and the State." The service is operated by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and under the arrangement it will continue to provide all statistical services which were previously available to governmental and private users of statistics and to publish all existing State statistical publications.

In the *Queensland Year Book* an attempt is made to present all the most important and valuable statistics of the State with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for understanding the figures. The *Queensland Pocket Year Book* provides a brief summary of the main statistical facts over a period of years without comment, in a convenient form as a handy pocket reference. Detailed statistical tabulations without comment are published in eight parts of the annual *Statistics of Queensland* (see page 448).

Detailed tables in this issue of the Year Book generally refer to the financial year 1955-56 or the calendar year 1956, but statistics later than those printed can be obtained, as soon as they become available, from the Queensland office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Thanks are due to the numerous government departments, both State and Commonwealth, business concerns, primary producers, and others who supplied the basic data from which the statistics contained in the Year Book were prepared, and to the Government Printer and his staff for their co-operation and advice in the printing of the book.

The Year Book has been edited by Mr. R. F. Delaney, B.A., B.Com., under the direction of Mr. R. E. Dyne, B.A., B.Com., Supervisor of Research and Publications. To these officers and to the supervisors of the various divisions of the office and the staffs working under them, thanks are due.

S. E. SOLOMON,

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician.

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Queensland Office,
42 George street, Brisbane.

10th June, 1958.

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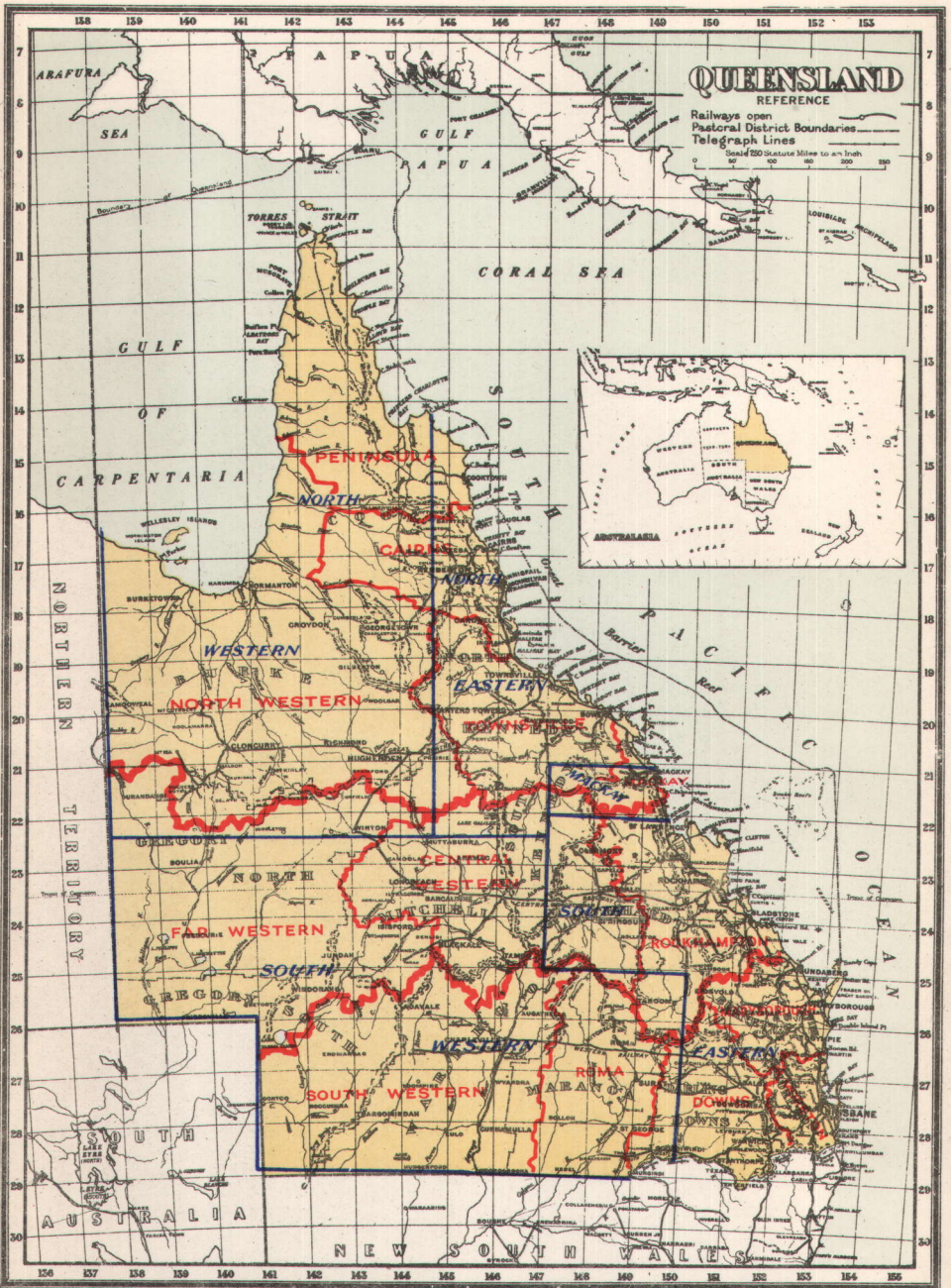
CALENDAR, 1957.

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Fri.	4 11 18 25 ·	1 8 15 22 ·	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 * 26 ·
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Fri.	5 12 19 26 ·	3 10 17 24 31	· 7 14 21 28	5 12 19 * ·
Sat.	6 13 20 27 ·	4 11 18 25 ·	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ·

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1958 being 13th August.



Drawn at the Survey Office, Dept. of Public Lands, & Printed at the Gov. Printing Office, Brisbane 337

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

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 18—1957

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 $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area $32\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 85 per cent. of the whole territory. About $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

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

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. CLIMATE.

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

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

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

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1956.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days. <i>a</i>	Average for 30 Years. <i>b</i>
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.87	77.0	93.4	64.4	84.4	69.6	4.96	15	5.72
February ..	29.75	76.5	93.4	67.2	83.2	69.9	18.19	18	5.47
March ..	29.97	75.7	89.7	66.6	81.0	70.4	7.92	27	4.97
April ..	30.00	72.0	88.7	50.9	80.9	63.1	3.66	9	3.68
May ..	29.90	64.5	78.8	47.9	72.7	56.4	4.86	6	2.35
June ..	30.03	59.5	78.3	41.5	67.3	51.7	5.51	8	2.75
July ..	30.15	57.8	75.3	41.9	67.1	46.4	0.78	4	1.88
August ..	30.11	59.0	80.3	42.4	70.0	48.1	0.55	2	1.07
September	30.10	62.6	79.5	44.0	72.9	52.4	0.26	3	1.69
October ..	29.94	69.2	90.0	51.8	79.3	59.1	1.31	10	2.27
November	29.93	72.7	97.0	55.8	82.2	63.2	0.73	5	4.00
December	29.79	77.1	98.1	63.7	85.1	69.1	10.45	13	4.24
Year ..	29.96	68.6	98.1	41.5	77.2	60.0	59.18	120	40.09

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

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1956.	Average.	1956.	Average.	1956.	Average.	1956.	Average.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	%	%	In.	In.
CLONCURREY (NORTH INLAND).								
January ..	97.7	98.7	74.0	76.5	27	30	1.78	4.73
February ..	94.8	96.3	74.1	75.4	45	34	6.88	3.96
March ..	90.8	94.6	69.0	73.0	39	32	3.63	1.86
April ..	88.6	89.9	64.8	66.9	31	26	1.87	0.62
May ..	82.2	82.9	56.8	59.7	29	26	0.46	0.48
June ..	76.6	77.3	47.4	54.1	29	29	0.00	0.80
July ..	76.5	76.4	51.1	51.5	35	27	1.39	0.23
August ..	77.4	81.4	48.9	54.3	21	19	0.09	0.12
September ..	84.7	88.4	56.2	61.0	20	18	0.63	0.16
October ..	95.2	95.1	65.2	68.2	17	18	0.24	0.44
November ..	99.4	98.6	70.5	73.5	17	22	1.37	1.59
December ..	97.6	100.4	72.5	76.2	30	24	7.39	1.90
Year ..	88.5	90.0	62.5	65.9	28	25	25.73	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January ..	94.3	99.6	69.8	73.3	34	31	4.92	2.31
February ..	92.9	96.9	71.9	71.7	50	34	8.73	3.12
March ..	87.9	94.1	69.2	68.1	52	35	6.86	2.10
April ..	83.5	87.8	58.9	60.1	40	32	4.06	1.01
May ..	77.0	80.4	51.9	52.1	37	35	1.34	0.52
June ..	71.3	74.3	44.1	46.7	33	38	1.76	0.94
July ..	72.3	73.2	45.4	44.3	37	35	2.60	0.80
August ..	74.1	77.9	43.0	46.5	23	28	0.15	0.30
September ..	80.5	85.4	49.8	53.7	24	24	0.48	0.52
October ..	91.2	92.8	58.8	61.5	20	22	0.91	0.84
November ..	95.7	97.0	63.7	67.5	20	24	2.04	1.26
December ..	96.6	99.7	67.9	71.5	29	27	6.13	1.82
Year ..	84.8	88.3	57.9	59.8	33	30	39.98	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January ..	90.7	97.6	67.1	70.8	29	28	2.21	2.65
February ..	87.5	96.1	68.2	70.1	50	29	6.73	2.36
March ..	83.3	91.7	67.6	65.1	59	33	11.95	1.54
April ..	78.7	84.5	54.7	55.7	41	34	1.56	0.95
May ..	67.9	76.4	45.2	47.2	47	39	1.07	0.69
June ..	63.1	69.3	39.7	42.3	50	43	1.46	1.46
July ..	64.7	68.3	39.7	40.1	43	40	2.24	1.32
August ..	65.8	72.9	36.3	42.1	48	33	0.17	0.75
September ..	72.2	80.4	43.8	49.0	28	28	0.56	0.95
October ..	82.5	88.2	52.3	57.7	20	26	0.52	1.02
November ..	88.4	93.6	57.3	64.4	19	25	0.84	1.68
December ..	93.3	96.4	65.2	68.5	23	27	2.46	2.60
Year ..	78.2	84.6	53.1	56.1	38	32	31.77	17.97

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

GENERAL INFORMATION.

5

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	
	1956. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1956. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1956. %	Average. %	1956. In.	Average. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January	87.8	89.7	74.9	74.2	70	68	16.76	16.51
February	90.4	89.0	74.8	73.9	64	68	11.07	17.00
March	87.7	87.1	73.8	72.6	63	69	15.11	17.59
April	85.0	84.9	69.2	70.0	63	67	7.94	10.76
May	84.4	81.6	70.9	66.2	66	67	1.48	4.37
June	79.5	78.8	64.2	63.5	59	67	1.89	2.87
July	79.7	78.1	64.5	61.0	59	63	0.80	1.56
August	78.8	79.5	64.4	61.1	55	61	0.99	1.46
September	81.1	82.6	65.6	63.8	55	61	1.70	1.43
October	85.6	85.6	69.6	67.4	57	62	1.46	2.40
November	87.1	87.9	72.0	70.4	60	63	4.41	3.05
December	89.3	89.7	74.2	72.9	67	65	14.17	7.35
Year	84.7	84.5	69.8	68.1	62	65	77.78	86.35

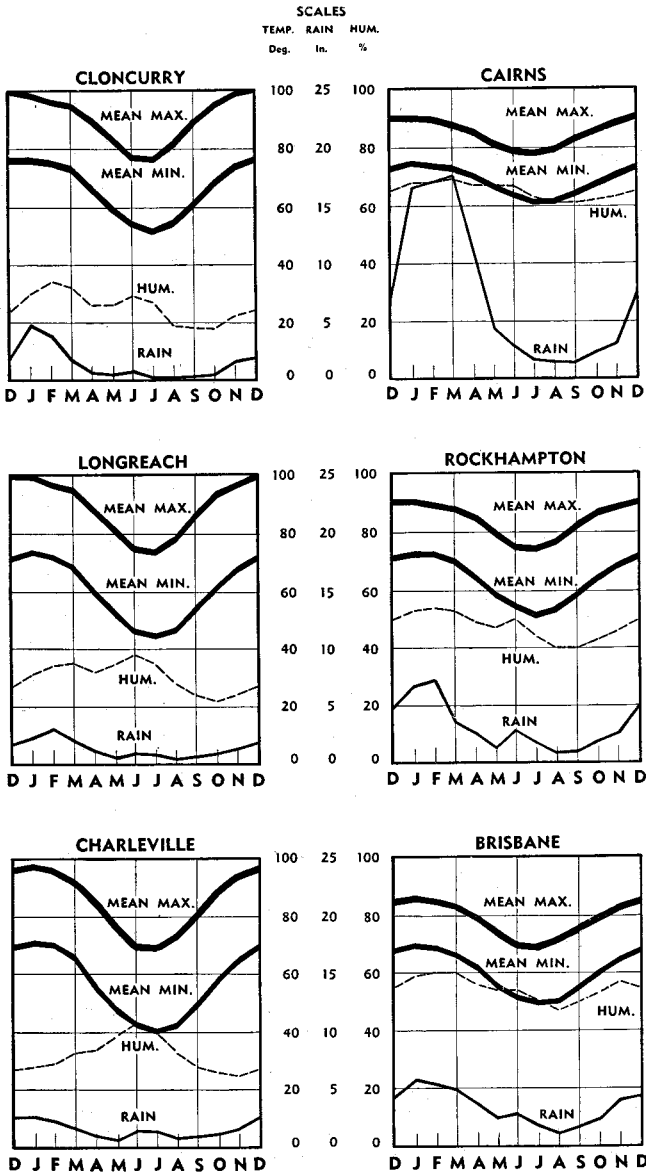
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January	88.2	90.0	71.4	72.3	59	53	14.03	6.70
February	87.4	88.7	72.7	72.1	65	54	9.91	7.28
March	83.6	87.2	71.9	69.8	74	53	14.43	3.54
April	83.1	84.2	63.7	64.8	49	49	3.50	2.66
May	77.2	79.3	55.2	58.3	49	47	1.09	1.26
June	71.8	74.4	49.7	54.0	51	50	4.59	2.80
July	71.6	73.7	48.3	51.2	49	44	2.65	1.77
August	72.5	76.7	46.4	52.9	40	40	0.82	0.82
September	76.9	81.7	51.1	58.3	43	40	0.45	0.94
October	86.6	85.9	60.4	63.8	42	43	0.58	1.99
November	87.8	88.5	62.8	68.0	41	46	1.80	2.63
December	88.9	90.0	70.2	70.9	59	50	9.79	4.97
Year	81.3	83.4	60.3	63.0	52	47	63.64	37.36

BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January	84.4	85.5	69.6	69.1	56	59	4.96	5.72
February	83.2	84.6	69.9	68.7	68	60	18.19	5.47
March	81.0	82.3	70.4	66.2	72	60	7.92	4.97
April	80.9	79.1	63.1	61.5	51	56	3.66	3.68
May	72.7	73.7	56.4	55.6	50	54	4.86	2.35
June	67.3	69.4	51.7	51.5	50	54	5.51	2.75
July	67.1	68.6	46.4	49.4	50	51	0.78	1.88
August	70.0	71.1	48.1	50.0	40	47	0.55	1.07
September	72.9	75.5	52.4	54.8	44	50	0.26	1.69
October	79.3	79.2	59.1	60.3	44	53	1.31	2.27
November	82.2	82.3	63.2	64.6	51	57	0.73	4.00
December	85.1	84.5	69.1	67.5	63	55	10.45	4.24
Year	77.2	78.0	60.0	59.9	53	55	59.18	40.09

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

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

Meteorology of Typical Stations.



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

4. RAINFALL.

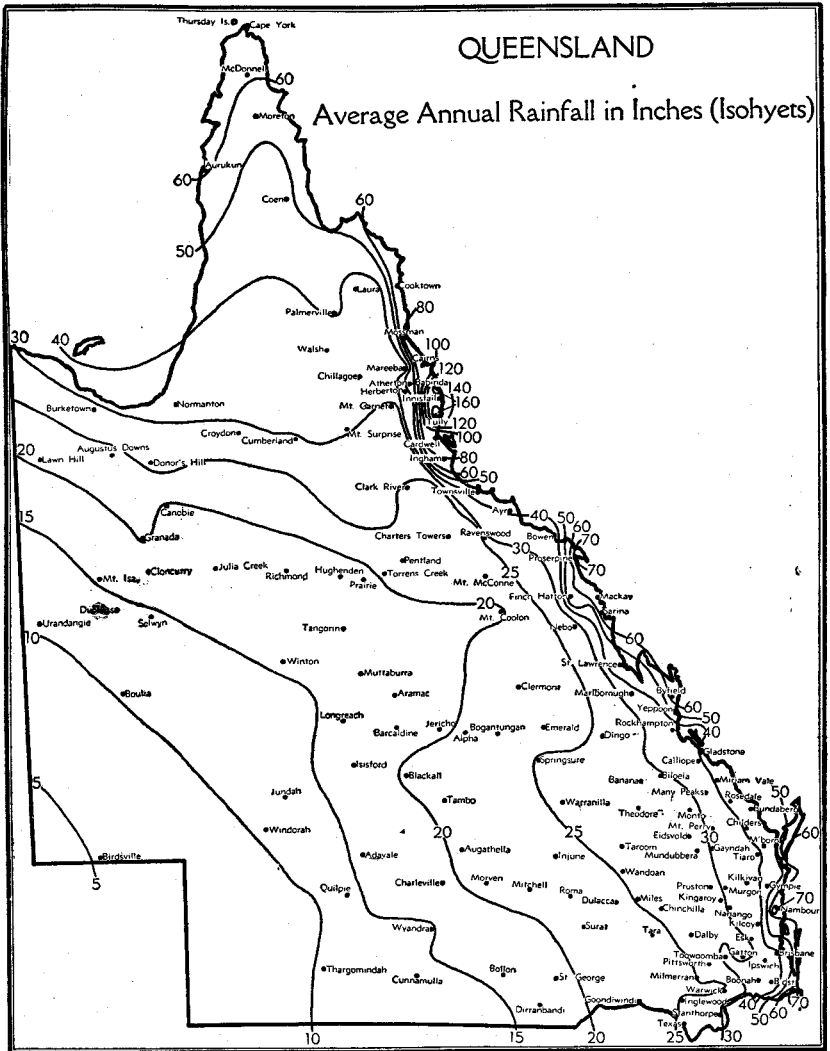
Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes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

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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1949 TO 1956.

Locality.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	47.2	63.9	33.9	33.5	43.6	61.4	50.4	59.2	40.1
Bundaberg	46.1	73.5	27.1	51.8	61.6	62.2	61.5	71.7	42.4
Gladstone	42.5	43.5	24.5	39.9	38.7	49.0	55.6	87.0	38.3
R'hampton	35.1	59.0	24.6	33.4	32.9	45.7	57.1	68.6	37.4
Mackay ..	44.9	101.8	65.2	40.3	53.0	99.4	108.7	97.0	63.2
Townsville	51.6	86.5	41.1	36.3	70.9	59.2	61.4	81.1	39.7
Innisfail ..	158.2	228.3	101.4	102.5	135.3	171.8	153.4	114.2	139.2
ThursdayIs.	77.2	86.0	43.6	87.4	62.4	75.8	64.1	78.4	66.5
Burketown	30.9	67.5	22.9	14.9	41.4	40.9	49.1	64.8	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	31.7	36.8	23.9	33.7	20.0	29.5	30.5	36.1	25.1
Toowoomba	42.9	66.2	33.6	35.9	38.8	49.1	49.6	65.2	35.2
Kingaroy	35.0	40.6	18.9	25.9	28.0	45.2	43.4	47.0	28.1
Eidsvold	35.7	46.6	21.3	37.0	34.4	43.4	66.1	44.2	28.4
Emerald ..	33.2	42.2	17.4	19.8	25.4	39.5	37.4	55.4	23.3
Ch. Towers	28.5	48.0	16.3	15.1	22.7	39.3	27.1	45.6	23.3
Atherton	84.4	89.8	41.9	55.3	51.8	51.8	72.7	78.0	54.1
Palmerville	56.2	38.6	26.4	28.9	33.4	38.0	51.5	56.7	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	26.5	31.6	10.7	17.8	11.4	15.1	19.5	36.4	12.6
Charleville	33.3	41.2	11.0	20.7	18.5	28.7	32.2	31.8	18.0
Blackall ..	26.2	40.9	17.0	18.9	15.4	34.5	41.9	39.4	19.2
Longreach	23.6	41.4	22.2	8.3	12.5	23.7	33.0	40.0	15.5
Boulia ..	13.0	31.4	6.0	8.5	18.1	6.1	14.1	17.8	9.5
Winton ..	23.4	41.8	12.7	9.9	11.1	20.9	32.6	26.4	16.2
Hughenden	15.9	41.5	18.9	6.6	17.4	32.7	37.9	31.5	18.2
Cloncurry	18.1	37.1	15.0	12.3	21.7	30.7	28.2	25.7	16.9
Croydon ..	25.9	39.7	30.8	9.6	28.0	<i>n</i>	28.0	50.4	28.9

a For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.*n* Not available.



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

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

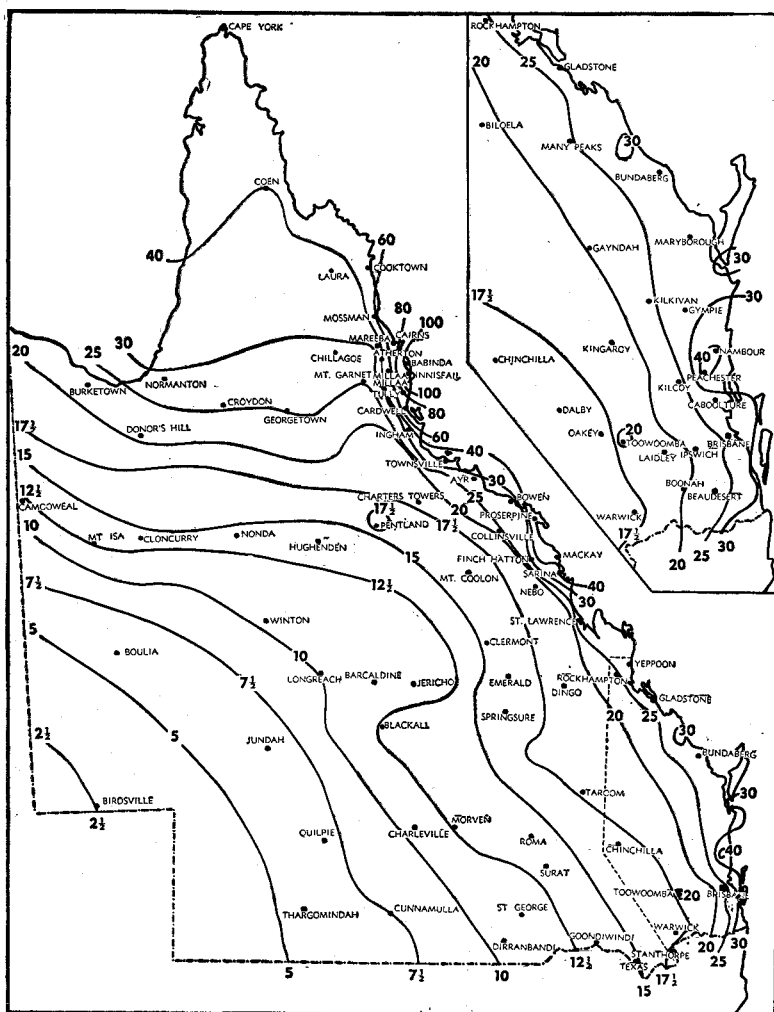
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 10 and 11.

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

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

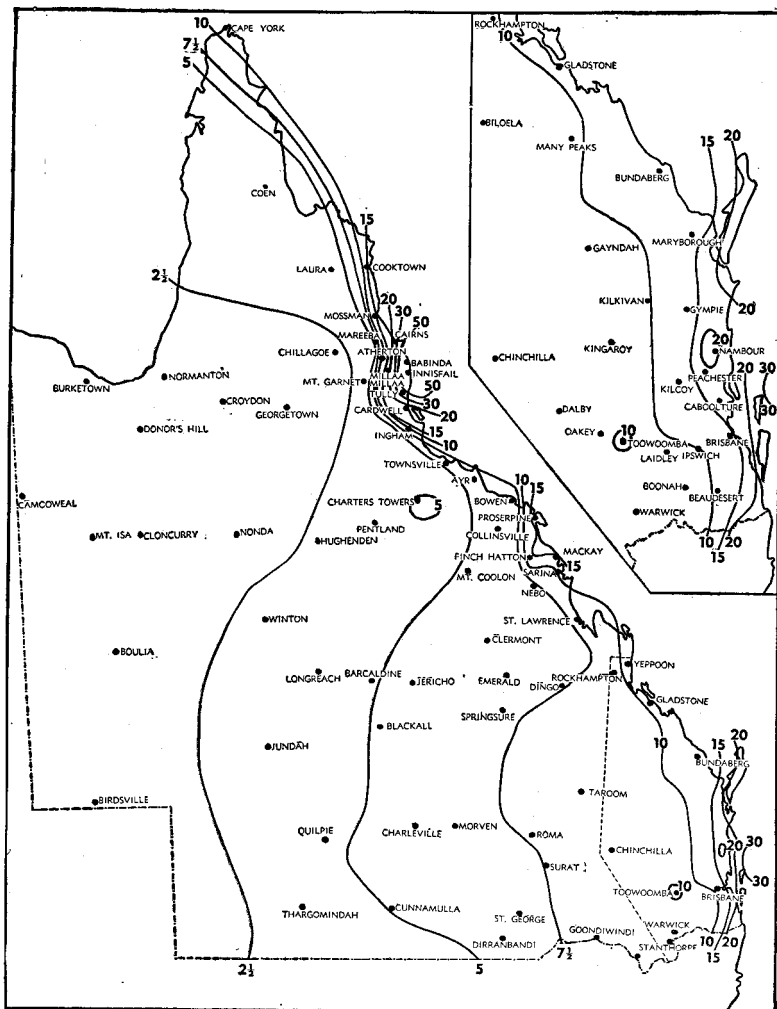
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent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

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

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

6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

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

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

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

1955-56.—During July and August over-average rains in pastoral areas completed an excellent winter for the grazing industries, while under-average rains received in farming districts were satisfactory because of good subsoil moisture reserves. September was mainly dry but storm rains fell opportunely for winter grain crops.

October rains were above average, but very dry weather during November delayed much of the planting of summer-growing crops and retarded the progress of young sugar cane in southern districts. However, the conditions facilitated the harvesting of wheat, and of record crops of barley, linseed, and canary seed. Ample, though very dry, feed was available in all pastoral areas. Storm rains late in December provided more favourable conditions for summer-growing crops.

Widespread heavy to flood rains occurred late in January and during February. Vegetable crops and the southern tobacco crops suffered severe damage and there were stock losses, soil erosion, and traffic disabilities in many areas, but a vast amount of feed for live stock was established and the growth of sugar cane and summer grain crops, except in low-lying areas, greatly stimulated. Peanut, cotton, and potato crops suffered from further prolonged rains during March and a severe cyclone damaged northern sugar cane and maize crops.

Rainfalls during April, May, and June were all generally above average, and in many areas hindered cultivation. Restricted planting of fodder crops and the poor nutritive value of rank pastures hastened the normal seasonal decline in dairy production.

1956-57.—Most of the State had better than average rain in July, with moderate floods in some rivers. The wet conditions caused stoppages at some sugar mills and reduced crushing rates. August, September, and October were relatively dry and unusually cold. Widespread, severe frosts affected stone fruit, vegetables, and potatoes. Winter grains and horticulture suffered from lack of rain and dairy production fell.

November and December were generally hot and dry, with some relief from thunderstorms in December. Beef cattle were in good condition, and sheep had adequate feed and water. Butter production was down 20 per cent., and the wheat harvest was half of the previous year's production. Because of dry conditions there were restricted plantings of summer grains and fodder crops. On the other hand, record harvests of canary seed and linseed were expected and a record 7,000 acres of tobacco were planted.

In January, hot and humid conditions with thunderstorms and unusually heavy hail prevailed. Strong, drying winds affected horticulture, but for the first time since February, 1956, dairy production exceeded that in the corresponding month of the previous year. Conditions in the beef cattle and sheep areas were generally very good. The harvesting of the 1956 sugar crop was completed, yielding 1,172,000 tons of 94 net titre sugar.

Rainfall continued to be abnormally low in South-East Queensland for the rest of the year, and, by April, drought conditions were developing.

Whilst harvest conditions were good for maize and sorghum, in many areas the crops had to be fed off or ensiled. In May and June there was heavy rain in the northern coastal areas, delaying sugar harvesting and causing mill stoppages, but benefiting the horticultural areas. In the south-eastern area, however, the dry weather continued. May was one of the driest on record and had one of the coldest State-wide spells on record. The fire risk was very high and cattle were losing condition.

Some relief rain fell towards the end of June, but most of the State's agricultural lands were badly affected by drought. Butter production in June was the lowest monthly production for any single month in the post-war period, although total production for 1956-57 exceeded that in the 1951-52 dry spell by almost 50 per cent. The planting of winter grains, canary seed, and linseed was delayed until after the late June rains. The dry weather reduced the yield of peanut and cotton crops, but, by minimising pest and disease troubles, it helped to improve their quality.

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 (sugar), Bundaberg (sugar), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal), Rockhampton (wool, meat, tallow, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, wool), Cairns (sugar, timber, minerals), Thursday Island (pearl- and trochus-shell). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane, and about half of the total quantity of oversea exports go from Brisbane, large shipments also being made from Townsville, Cairns, and Mackay. Bowen, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton have smaller oversea export trades.

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

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

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

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

Minister for Education.—Hon. Jack Charles Allan Pizzey, B.A., Dip. Ed.

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Alan Whiteside Munro.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

The present Governor of Queensland was appointed on 11th November, 1957, and is the seventeenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of all Governors, and the date when each assumed office, is as follows:—

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall	.. .. .	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby	.. .. .	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	.. .. .	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	.. .. .	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	.. .. .	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.)	.. .. .	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.	.. .. .	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	.. .. .	June, 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	.. .. .	October, 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	.. .. .	March, 1958

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

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

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

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

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

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

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona	Petrie Terrace ..	Power, Hon. W. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>) ..	1½	8,982
Brisbane	Brisbane	Mann, J. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	1½	8,023
Bulimba	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	6½	14,214
Buranda	Buranda	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	1½	9,758
Chermside	Chermside	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	23½	18,488
Clayfield	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	10,515
Coorparoo	Coorparoo	Hiley, Hon. T. A. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2½	13,066
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	Windsor, R. L. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	9,313
Ithaca	Rosalie	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2	10,147
Kedron	Gordon Park ..	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	9½	20,789
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	Tooth, S. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	10,604
Kurilpa	West End	Connolly, P. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	1½	9,175
Merthyr	New Farm	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	9,147
Mount Coot-tha	Newmarket	Morris, Hon. K. J. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	88	15,909
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Hart, G. L. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	56	28,289
Norman	East Brisbane ..	Baxter, W. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	3	11,546
Nundah	Nundah	Knox, W. E. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	33	11,930
Sandgate	Sandgate	Ahearn, T. G. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	19	18,878
Sherwood	Sherwood	Herbert, J. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	79	19,402
South Brisbane	South Brisbane	Gair, Hon. V. C. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>) ..	1½	8,826
Toowong	Toowong	Munro, Hon. A. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	6	13,308
Windsor	Wooloowin	Smith, P. R. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	10,241
Wynnum	Wynnum Central	Gunn, W. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	35	15,871
Yeronga	Moorooka	Noble, Hon. H. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	4½	12,851
Total Metropolitan			385	319,267

a Not contested.

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 3rd August, 1957, and particulars of the voting at that election.

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Invalid Votes Cast.	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast.
		Country Party.	Liberal Party.	Australian Labour Party.	Queensland Labour Party.	Independent.	Other.		
<i>(24 Electorates).</i>									
8,350	93-0	..	2,691	2,177	3,333	..	..	149	1-8
7,284	90-8	..	2,087	2,744	2,307	..	..	146	2-0
13,627	95-9	..	4,619	4,993	3,891	..	..	124	0-9
9,329	95-6	..	3,472	3,188	2,113	484	..	72	0-8
17,702	95-8	..	9,476	4,487	3,546	..	..	193	1-1
9,787	93-1	..	7,447	..	..	2,065	..	275	2-8
12,420	95-1	..	8,543	3,559	..	..	..	318	2-6
8,686	93-3	..	3,252	2,752	2,586	..	..	96	1-1
9,742	96-0	..	3,638	4,222	1,759	..	..	123	1-3
19,935	95-9	..	7,119	8,410	4,203	..	..	203	1-0
10,062	94-9	..	4,150	3,754	2,061	..	..	97	1-0
8,547	93-2	..	3,167	2,421	2,737	109	..	113	1-3
8,603	94-1	..	3,151	2,396	3,028	..	..	88	1-0
15,092	94-9	..	8,723	3,254	2,967	..	..	148	1-0
26,943	95-2	..	10,562	10,434	5,432	145	..	370	1-4
11,035	95-6	..	4,376	4,478	2,033	..	..	148	1-3
11,378	95-4	..	4,421	3,307	3,526	..	..	124	1-1
17,983	95-3	..	6,620	6,323	4,867	..	..	173	1-0
18,323	94-4	..	8,934	5,810	3,381	..	..	198	1-1
8,269	93-7	..	2,593	1,974	3,598	..	..	104	1-3
<i>a</i>									
9,758	95-3	..	3,760	2,165	3,733	..	..	100	1-0
15,094	95-1	..	5,170	7,807	1,821	126	..	170	1-1
12,296	95-7	..	6,660	2,903	2,635	..	..	98	0-8
290,245	94-9b	..	124,631	93,498	65,557	2,929	..	3,630	1-3

b Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny ..	Oakey ..	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. (C.P.) ..	3,140	9,439
Barambah ..	Kingaroy ..	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (C.P.) ..	3,020	9,856
Bremer ..	Booval ..	Donald, J. (A.L.P.) ..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,822
Bundaberg ..	Bundaberg ..	Walsh, E. J. (Q.L.P.) ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,007
Callide ..	Biloela ..	Jones, V. E. (C.P.) ..	10,440	10,716
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. (Q.L.P.) ..	8,020	10,486
Condamine ..	Dalby ..	Diplock, L. F. (Q.L.P.) ..	11,085	12,059
Cooroora ..	Nambour ..	Low, D. A. (C.P.) ..	845	10,150
Cunningham ..	Pittsworth ..	Fletcher, Hon. A. R. (C.P.) ..	2,800	11,102
Darlington ..	Beaudesert ..	Harrison, R. L. (C.P.) ..	1,085	11,808
Fassifern ..	Boonah ..	Müller, Hon. A. G. (C.P.) ..	1,830	9,353
Fitzroy ..	Allenstown ..	Clark, J. (A.L.P.) ..	235	9,155
Ipswich ..	Ipswich ..	Marsden, I. (A.L.P.) ..	5	10,025
Isis ..	Childers ..	Pizzey, Hon. J. C. A. (C.P.) ..	4,540	9,870
Keppel ..	Rockhampton ..	Thackeray, M. H. (A.L.P.) ..	5,010	12,615
Landsborough ..	Landsborough ..	Nicklin, Hon. G. F. R. (C.P.) ..	1,080	10,801
Lockyer ..	Laidley ..	Chalk, Hon. G. W. W. (Lib.) ..	1,250	10,363
Marodian ..	Goomeri ..	Heading, Hon. J. A. (C.P.) ..	4,245	8,935
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	Davies, H. J. (A.L.P.) ..	140	10,470
Murrumba ..	Redcliffe ..	Nicholson, D. E. (C.P.) ..	960	15,701
Nash ..	Gympie ..	Hodges, A. M. (C.P.) ..	1,160	10,867
North Toowoomba ..	East Toowoomba ..	Wood, L. A. (A.L.P.) ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,058
Port Curtis ..	Gladstone ..	Burrows, J. (A.L.P.) ..	4,235	10,062
Rockhampton ..	Rockhampton ..	Gardner, H. R. (Q.L.P.) ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,399
Somerset ..	Brassall ..	Richter, H. (C.P.) ..	2,075	9,504
Southport ..	Southport ..	Gaven, E. J. (C.P.) ..	350	14,070
Toowoomba ..	Toowoomba ..	Anderson, M. J. R. (Lib.) ..	4	10,383
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	Madsen, Hon. O.O. (C.P.) ..	1,130	9,253
		Total South-Eastern ..	68,742 $\frac{1}{2}$	300,329
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin ..	Ayr ..	Coburn, A. (Ind.) ..	1,470	8,345
Cairns ..	Cairns ..	Wallace, G. W. G. (A.L.P.) ..	79	9,052
Cook ..	Cairns ..	Adair, H. A. (Q.L.P.) ..	54,250	9,892
Haughton ..	Townsville ..	McCarthy, C. G. (Q.L.P.) ..	1,395	9,165
Hinchinbrook ..	Ingham ..	Jesson, C. G. (A.L.P.) ..	4,575	9,348
Mackay ..	Mackay ..	Graham, F. D. (A.L.P.) ..	5	8,035
Mirani ..	Sarina ..	Evans, Hon. E. (C.P.) ..	2,220	8,862
Mourilyan ..	Innisfail ..	Byrne, P. (A.L.P.) ..	1,310	8,131
Mulgrave ..	Gordonvale ..	Watson, R. H. (C.P.) ..	1,330	8,055
Mundingburra ..	West Townsville ..	Aikens, T. (N.Q.L.P.) ..	1,065	10,728
Tablelands ..	Mareeba ..	Gilmore, T. V. (C.P.) ..	36,820	9,778
Townsville ..	Townsville ..	Keyatta, G. (A.L.P.) ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,226
Whitsunday ..	Proserpine ..	Roberts, L. H. S. (C.P.) ..	6,185 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,352
		Total Northern ..	110,707 $\frac{1}{2}$	115,969

a Not contested.

b Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957—*continued.*

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Invalid Votes Cast.	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast.
		Country Party.	Liberal Party.	Australian Labour Party.	Queensland Labour Party.	Independent.	Other.		
<i>(28 Electorates).</i>									
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,346	94.8	6,503	..	..	2,736	..	..	107	1.1
11,342	95.9	..	2,938	6,692	1,580	..	..	132	1.2
11,326	94.3	2,652	..	2,543	6,058	..	..	73	0.6
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,848	93.9	3,911	..	1,343	4,517	..	..	77	0.8
11,506	95.4	5,031	..	879	5,540	..	..	56	0.5
9,640	95.0	7,201	..	2,283	..	..	..	156	1.6
10,697	96.4	7,054	..	..	..	3,468	..	175	1.6
11,091	93.9	6,589	..	2,227	..	2,147 ^c	..	128	1.2
8,800	94.1	6,317	..	..	2,329	..	..	154	1.8
8,753	95.6	..	2,693	3,743	2,255	..	..	62	0.7
9,535	95.1	..	3,179	4,320	1,982	..	..	54	0.6
9,489	96.1	6,230	..	..	2,935	..	..	324	3.4
12,141	96.2	..	3,063 ^d	3,730	3,151	2,139	..	58	0.5
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,812	94.7	..	7,600	..	..	2,032	..	180	1.8
8,515	95.3	6,307	..	2,073	..	..	..	135	1.6
10,118	96.6	3,218	..	5,297	1,461	..	..	142	1.4
14,897	94.9	9,112	..	2,868	2,756	..	..	161	1.1
10,519	96.8	4,331	..	2,414	3,696	..	..	78	0.7
9,503	94.5	..	3,610	4,183	1,646	..	..	64	0.7
9,675	96.2	3,460	..	4,757	1,412	..	..	46	0.5
8,992	95.7	..	2,589	2,203	3,245	904 ^c	..	51	0.6
9,066	95.4	3,700	..	2,078	3,246	..	..	42	0.5
13,205	93.9	9,650	..	3,401	..	..	..	154	1.2
9,816	94.5	..	4,031	3,781	1,654	301	..	49	0.5
8,863	95.8	5,695	..	..	3,026	..	..	142	1.6
256,495	95.2 ^b	96,961	29,703	60,815	55,225	10,991	..	2,800	1.1
<i>(13 Electorates).</i>									
8,027	96.2	..	..	2,268	1,560	4,145	..	54	0.7
8,436	93.2	2,455	..	3,211	2,687	..	..	83	1.0
9,165	92.7	3,463	..	1,607	4,013	..	..	82	0.9
8,726	95.2	..	2,105	2,393	4,164	..	..	64	0.7
8,823	94.4	..	2,473	3,057	1,497	1,652	..	144	1.6
7,650	95.2	..	2,939	3,175	1,452	..	..	84	1.1
8,491	95.8	4,770	..	1,889	1,749	..	..	83	1.0
7,798	95.9	2,619	..	3,246	1,740	81	..	112	1.4
7,607	94.4	3,407	..	1,792	2,331	..	..	77	1.0
10,104	94.2	..	..	1,920	..	564	7,488 ^e	132	1.3
9,023	92.3	3,859	..	2,321	3,279	..	..	64	0.7
6,663	92.2	..	2,290	2,631	1,637	..	..	105	1.6
8,884	95.0	4,861	..	2,555	1,874	..	..	94	1.1
109,397	94.3	24,934	9,807	32,065	27,483	6,442	7,488	1,178	1.1

^c Two Independent candidates.^d Joint Liberal-Country Party.^e 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	Beardmore, E. J. (C.P.)	29,310	5,806
Barcoo	Blackall	Davis, E. W. (A.L.P.)	56,380	5,329
Belyando	Emerald	Foley, T. A. (Q.L.P.)	48,920	5,242
Carpentaria	Cloncurry	Smith, A. J. (Q.L.P.)	98,040	8,493
Charters Towers	Charters Towers	Jones, Hon. A. (Q.L.P.)	1,305	4,463
† Flinders	Hughenden	Loneragan, W. H. (C.P.)	70,390	4,841
* Gregory	Longreach	Rae, W. A. R. (C.P.)	91,140	5,166
Mackenzie	Clermont	Hewitt, N. T. E. (C.P.)	24,700	4,938
Roma	Roma	Ewan, W. M. (C.P.)	12,180	5,924
Warrego	Charleville	Dufficy, J. J. (A.L.P.)	58,300	5,952
Total Western			490,665	56,154
Total for State			670,500	791,719

* Deferred election held on 5th October, 1957.

† This election declared void by Election Tribunal on 5th March, 1958.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1957 Election were as follows:—Country, 21; Liberal, 17; Australian Labour, 20; Queensland Labour, 11; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 3 Country Party and 1 Liberal were returned unopposed. Offices in the 1957-58 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker.—Hon. A. R. Fletcher.

Chairman of Committees.—H. B. Taylor, D.S.O.

Temporary Chairmen of Committees.—W. E. Baxter, A. T. Dewar, Hon. P. J. R. Hilton, D. A. Low, and D. E. Nicholson.

Leader of Opposition.—L. A. Wood. (deceased 29-3-58), J. Donald from 15-4-58.

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957—*continued.*

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In-valid Votes Cast.	Percentage of In-valid Votes Cast.
		Country Party.	Liberal Party.	Australian Labour Party.	Queensland Labour Party.	Independent.	Other.		
<i>(10 Electorates).</i>									
5,301	91.3	2,264	..	1,988	995	..	..	54	1.0
4,864	91.3	1,419	..	1,971	1,443	..	..	31	0.6
4,815	91.9	1,774	..	1,161	1,841	..	..	39	0.8
7,392	87.0	2,211	..	2,292	2,832	..	..	57	0.8
4,259	95.4	..	1,294	1,060	1,837	..	..	68	1.6
4,216	87.1	1,441	..	1,440	225	1,077	..	33	0.8
4,370	84.6	2,075	..	1,328	955	..	..	12	0.3
4,618	93.5	2,523	..	1,140	920	..	..	35	0.8
5,613	94.8	2,568	..	855	2,006	141	..	43	0.8
5,322	89.4	1,550	..	2,358	1,361	..	..	53	1.0
50,770	90.4	17,825	1,294	15,593	14,415	1,218	..	425	0.8
706,907	94.66	139,720	165,435	201,971	162,680	21,580	7,488	8,033	1.1

b Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

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. As a result, the number of Members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123 (including 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and, following the 1954 Census, to 124. The total number of Members is divided among the States in proportion to population, the Queensland number at present being 18.

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

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 20th March, 1958.*)

CABINET.

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

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

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

Trade.—Rt. Hon. J. McEwen (V.).

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

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

Vice-President of Executive Council, and Attorney-General.—Senator Hon.
N. O'Sullivan (Q.).

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

Supply, and Defence Production.—Hon. A. G. Townley (T.).

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

Primary Industry.—Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.).

Shipping and Transport, and Civil Aviation.—Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge
(W.A.).

OTHER MINISTERS.

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

Health.—Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E. (Q.).

Army.—Hon. J. O. Cramer (N.S.W.).

Postmaster-General, and Navy.—Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E. (Q.).

Air.—Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C. (N.S.W.).

Interior, and Works.—Hon. A. Fairhall (N.S.W.).

Social Services.—Hon. H. S. Robertson (N.S.W.).

Customs and Excise.—Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty (T.).

Immigration.—Hon. A. R. Downer.

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

QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

Term—To 30th June, 1959.

Elected—9th May, 1953.

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

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

Kendall, R. (*Liberal*).

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

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

Term—To 30th June, 1962.

Elected—10th December, 1955.

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

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

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

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

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

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General Election—10th December, 1955.

Metropolitan.

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

Southern.

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

Central and Northern.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 10TH DECEMBER, 1955.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

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

^a Divisions of Darling Downs and Fisher uncontested.

Details of the voting at the 1955 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in italics, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
10TH DECEMBER, 1955.

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

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

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

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

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

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

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.	124	94	66	75	39	50	30	478
Annual Salary^a—								
Upper House .. £	1750 ^b	500	1600 ^c	..	1933 ^e	2120 ^f	1382 ^g	..
Lower House .. £	1750 ^b	1875	1600 ^c	2496 ^d	1940 ^e	2120 ^f	1382 ^g	..
Total Cost—								
Executive .. £1,000	209	97	77	72	57	56	59	627
Parliament .. £1,000	2,323	646	510	403	315	388	166	4,751
Total £1,000	2,532	743	587	475	372	444	225	5,378
Cost per Head—								
Executive .. s. d.	0 5	0 7	0 7	1 1	1 6	1 8	3 8	1 4
Parliament .. s. d.	5 0	3 8	4 0	5 11	7 5	11 7	10 5	10 3
Total s. d.	5 5	4 3	4 7	7 0	8 11	13 3	14 1	11 7

^a At 30th June, 1956.

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

^c Plus electorate allowance ranging from £400 for metropolitan to £800 for outer country.

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

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

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

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

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

Prior to separation, Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act* of 1858, but this Act was repealed in 1864. At that time there were 16

municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One Queensland Local Authority had no council at the middle of 1957. It was the Town of Thursday Island, which was being administered by the Department of Local Government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 44 to 47, and the maps on pages 390 and 391, show the Local Authorities in each Division.

(h) *Development Regions*: In 1947 the State was divided into eighteen regions for developmental purposes. Each region consists of a group of Local Authority Areas which may be expected to share common economic and social interests. It is also intended that they shall form the basis for the decentralisation of government and semi-governmental administration and development. (See page 140.)

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 1,378,947 in 1956.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. During the intercensal period 1947 to 1954, the population of Queensland increased by 19·1 per cent. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 27·3 per cent.; South Australia, 23·4; Tasmania, 20·1; Victoria, 19·4; and New South Wales, 14·7. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century, and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration.

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

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

n Not available.

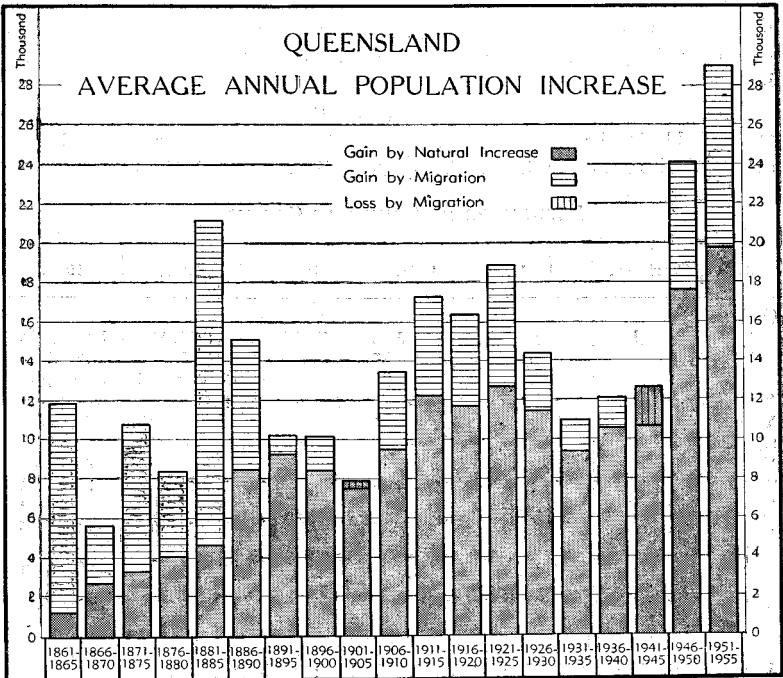
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; and at 1901, 498,129.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14.7 per cent. at the 1954 Census.

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1951.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1951 ..	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719
1952 ..	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896
1953 ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231
1954 ..	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055
1955 ..	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995
1956 ..	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496



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

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

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1955-56 and the calendar year 1956, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1956. a
	30th June, 1956.	31st Dec., 1956.	Year Ended 30th June, 1956.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1956.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,553,432	3,588,344	3,524,379	3,555,854	101·0
Victoria ..	2,605,088	2,632,623	2,564,849	2,604,283	101·9
Queensland ..	1,370,697	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496	105·6
South Australia	848,526	861,912	834,465	848,531	103·3
Western Australia	677,389	684,835	669,040	677,317	106·3
Tasmania ..	319,648	332,810	319,192	322,216	105·4
N. Territory ..	18,297	17,853	17,474	17,896	149·0
A. C. Territory ..	34,481	36,010	33,642	34,698	118·7
Australia ..	9,427,558	9,533,334	9,315,670	9,427,291	102·7

a Males per 100 females.

Masculinity.—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. However, Queensland still has an excess of over 5 males for every 100 females. Western Australia and Tasmania have excesses of about 6 and 5 males respectively. In the other three States the sexes are more evenly divided. Tasmania's early surplus of males had disappeared by 1926 but has developed again in recent years, whereas in Queensland and Western Australia there has always been a generally decreasing excess of males.

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
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.						
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.						
N. S. Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria ..	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
Queensland	106,778	46,636	153,414	15.63	6.83	22.46
S. Australia	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
W. Australia	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania ..	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia ^a	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, on deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

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

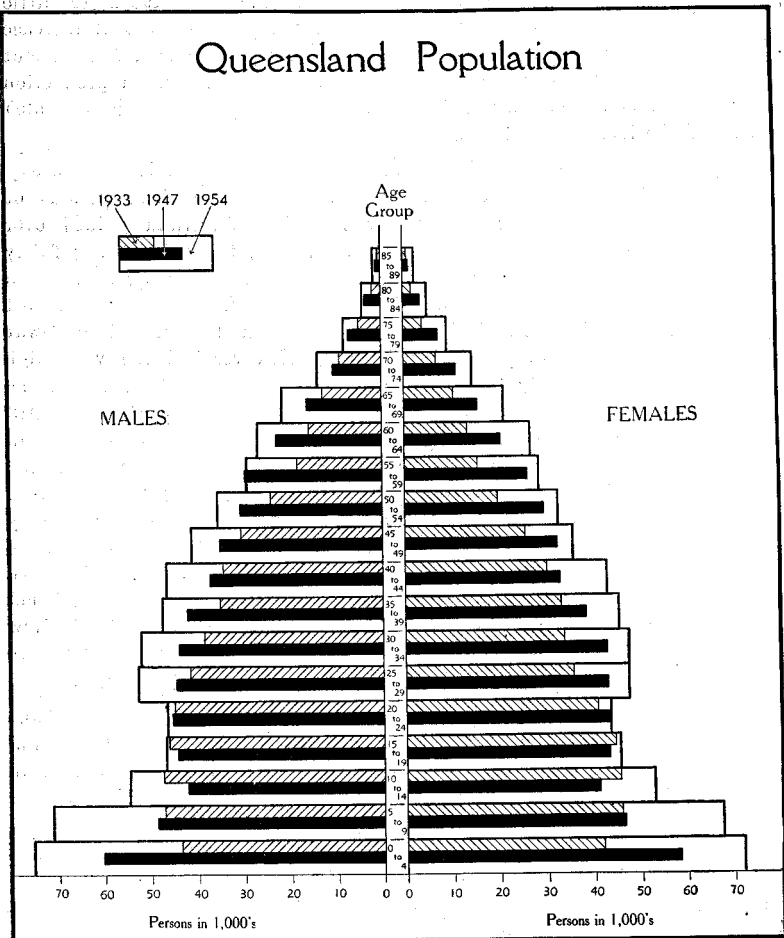
(i) *Natural Increase*.—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its level of the mid-1920s, the rate of natural increase recovered during the 1940s to reach, in the six years ended 1951, about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s, while the net reproduction rate (which is the 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 nearly 10 persons per 1,000 population for Australia as a whole, compared with $7\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 in the period following the 1914-1918 War. Among the States, the Australian average gain was exceeded in Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Australia, but was not reached in New South Wales or Queensland. In the intervening three six-year periods, the gain to Australia by immigration from overseas was very small, but there were marked movements of population between the States. Between 1928 and 1939, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia gained population, while the other three States suffered net losses, by migration. During the war years from 1940 to 1945, New South Wales and Victoria gained population by migration, while there were large losses from Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland.

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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



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

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

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

Birthplaces.—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 Census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 97.4 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1954 were British subjects, compared with 99.6 per cent. in 1947.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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

^a Polynesia and at sea.*n* Not available.

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

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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

^a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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

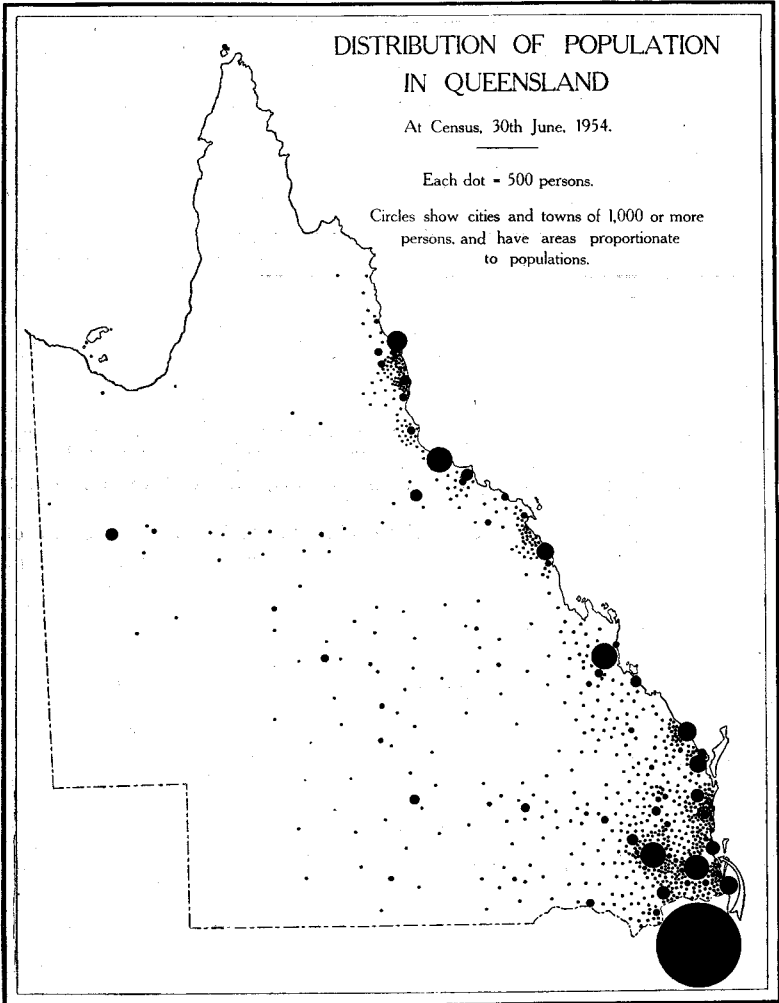
^a Including, for Brisbane, 3,653 married men and 4,826 married women, and, for Queensland, 8,484 married men and 9,418 married women, who stated that they were "permanently separated".

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

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 1954.

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



2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the east coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the east coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on page 42 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1954. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The populations at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses and the mean population for 1956 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1947. <i>a</i>	Census, 1954.	Mean Population, 1956.
Moreton	546,731	675,757	707,624
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	125,129
Downs	116,069	132,069	135,499
Roma	15,563	18,627	19,135
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,316
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	<i>802,095</i>	<i>964,108</i>	<i>1,002,703</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	90,379
Central Western	20,745	22,425	22,774
Far Western	4,911	5,352	5,424
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>118,577</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	44,292
Townsville	66,853	75,699	77,705
Cairns	73,600	90,787	94,018
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	6,432
North Western	14,995	19,272	20,142
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>242,589</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	2,627
Total Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,366,496

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

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 44 to 47. Populations are those recorded at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1956. Intercensal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were

at 30th June, 1956. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949 and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1956.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	195,102	206,928	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	527,500
IPSWICH ..	45½	16,381	16,013	32,394	19,620	19,333	38,953	40,860
REDCLIFFE ..	12	4,254	4,617	8,871	6,601	7,256	13,857	15,500
SOUTH COAST ..	49½	6,729	7,159	13,888	9,687	10,120	19,807	22,000
Albert ..	522	3,973	3,288	7,261	4,634	4,080	8,714	8,980
Beaudesert ..	1,150	4,747	4,221	8,968	5,079	4,464	9,543	9,680
Boonah ..	582	3,243	2,996	6,239	3,088	2,841	5,929	5,940
Caboolture ..	485	3,074	2,642	5,716	3,769	3,332	7,101	7,500
Esk ..	1,501	3,809	3,328	7,137	3,681	3,304	6,985	7,000
Gatton ..	617	3,511	2,908	6,419	3,994	3,143	7,137	7,340
Kilcoy ..	555	1,382	1,169	2,551	1,309	1,164	2,473	2,470
Laidley ..	270	2,486	2,269	4,755	2,411	2,206	4,617	4,640
Landsborough ..	430½	3,434	3,026	6,460	4,136	3,629	7,765	8,100
Maroochy ..	448½	7,823	7,191	15,014	9,186	8,683	17,869	18,970
Moreton ..	694	4,689	3,982	8,671	4,550	3,975	8,525	8,550
Pine ..	290	2,591	2,224	4,815	3,352	2,957	6,309	6,700
Redland ..	135	2,729	2,482	5,211	3,815	3,550	7,365	7,700
Not Incorporated	124	203	128	331	342	146	488	500
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>8,296½</i>	<i>270,160</i>	<i>276,571</i>	<i>546,731</i>	<i>334,158</i>	<i>341,599</i>	<i>675,757</i>	<i>709,930</i>

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	17	7,733	8,193	15,926	9,693	10,258	19,951	20,800
GYMPIE ..	7	3,966	4,447	8,413	4,735	5,229	9,964	10,300
MARYBOROUGH ..	9½	7,349	7,813	15,162	8,684	9,268	17,952	18,580
Biggenden ..	515	1,156	1,023	2,179	1,021	953	1,974	1,950
Burrum ..	1,523	4,132	3,743	7,875	4,335	4,073	8,408	8,470
Eidsvold ..	1,880	704	609	1,313	701	610	1,311	1,320
Gayndah ..	1,065	1,797	1,610	3,407	1,770	1,582	3,352	3,350
Gooburrum ..	483	2,018	1,807	3,825	2,281	1,850	4,131	4,300
Isis ..	679	1,881	1,758	3,639	2,369	1,874	4,243	4,300
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,299	1,842	4,141	2,204	1,719	3,923	3,930
Kingaroy ..	940	4,272	3,791	8,063	4,139	3,920	8,059	8,060
Kolan ..	1,020	1,358	1,144	2,502	1,350	1,152	2,502	2,520
Mandubbera ..	1,620	1,133	931	2,064	1,269	1,057	2,326	2,360
Murgon ..	270	1,911	1,821	3,732	2,122	2,053	4,175	4,270
Nanango ..	675	2,286	1,898	4,184	2,062	1,876	3,938	3,930
Noosa ..	331	3,110	2,815	5,925	3,305	2,991	6,296	6,400
Perry ..	920	329	299	628	259	237	496	450

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1956.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Tiaro	860	1,464	1,202	2,666	1,390	1,177	2,567	2,550
Widgee	1,129	4,282	3,552	7,834	4,495	3,644	8,139	8,240
Wondai	1,390	2,481	2,145	4,626	2,575	2,275	4,850	4,900
Woocoo	600	412	338	750	371	289	660	650
Woongarra ..	249½	1,748	1,557	3,305	1,976	1,728	3,704	3,770
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,443</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>63,106</i>	<i>59,815</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>125,490</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	16,785	18,409	35,194	20,701	22,448	43,149	45,000
WARWICK	11	3,552	3,877	7,429	4,408	4,743	9,151	9,540
DALBY	6	2,233	2,152	4,385	3,123	3,059	6,182	6,620
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,248	1,219	2,467	1,481	1,469	2,950	3,050
Allora	270	1,204	1,013	2,217	1,096	1,010	2,106	2,090
Cambooya .. .	243	1,072	887	1,959	1,029	819	1,848	1,900
Chinchilla .. .	3,370	2,810	2,393	5,203	3,224	2,797	6,021	6,180
Clifton	340	1,479	1,289	2,768	1,356	1,186	2,542	2,550
Crow's Nest .. .	641	2,143	1,893	4,036	1,985	1,748	3,733	3,700
Glengallan .. .	673½	2,809	2,310	5,119	2,512	2,127	4,639	4,680
Inglewood .. .	2,360	2,247	1,810	4,057	2,442	1,999	4,441	4,550
Jondaryan .. .	746	2,773	2,484	5,257	2,903	2,513	5,416	5,500
Millmerran .. .	1,760	1,647	1,365	3,012	1,919	1,554	3,473	3,550
Murilla	2,291½	1,345	1,148	2,493	1,681	1,409	3,090	3,210
Pittsworth .. .	420	1,927	1,672	3,599	1,977	1,754	3,731	3,800
Rosalie	850	3,646	3,070	6,716	3,568	2,970	6,538	6,480
Rosenthal .. .	787½	968	857	1,825	869	762	1,631	1,590
Stanthorpe .. .	1,035	3,955	3,464	7,419	4,344	3,901	8,335	8,480
Tara	4,380	1,301	977	2,278	1,834	1,315	3,149	3,280
Waggamba .. .	5,440	1,542	1,048	2,590	1,746	1,222	2,968	3,040
Wambo	2,219½	3,316	2,730	6,046	3,754	3,222	6,976	7,100
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,873½</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>67,952</i>	<i>64,117</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>135,890</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA	30	1,943	1,951	3,894	2,134	2,114	4,248	4,350
Balonne	12,070	2,264	1,776	4,040	3,230	2,297	5,527	5,770
Bendemere .. .	1,543½	834	692	1,526	892	710	1,602	1,620
Booringa	10,800	1,407	1,194	2,601	1,738	1,379	3,117	3,200
Bungil	5,960	1,190	927	2,117	1,412	1,069	2,481	2,550
Warroo	5,330	821	564	1,385	999	653	1,652	1,700
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,833½</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>10,405</i>	<i>8,222</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>19,190</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,771	1,689	3,460	2,306	2,211	4,517	4,790
Bulloo	28,500	392	155	547	483	189	672	680
Murweh	16,960	1,442	1,028	2,470	1,731	1,284	3,015	3,090
Paroo	18,460	1,802	1,363	3,165	2,408	1,735	4,143	4,320
Quilpie	26,220	1,226	705	1,931	1,545	842	2,387	2,480
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>90,169</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>8,473</i>	<i>6,261</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>15,360</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1956.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
	Square Miles.							Total.
CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.								
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>								
ROCKHAMPTON	59	17,114	17,874	34,988	19,719	20,951	40,670	42,250
GLADSTONE ..	13½	2,686	2,558	5,244	3,605	3,339	6,944	7,230
Banana	6,091	4,342	3,274	7,616	4,711	3,690	8,391	8,650
Broadsound ..	7,070	857	558	1,415	939	598	1,537	1,540
Calliope	2,434	2,130	1,671	3,801	2,071	1,663	3,734	3,730
Duaringa	6,300	988	802	1,790	1,070	835	1,905	1,920
Fitzroy	1,990	2,015	1,758	3,773	1,911	1,643	3,554	3,540
Livingstone ..	5,170	3,327	3,125	6,452	3,685	3,346	7,031	7,170
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,014	770	1,784	956	750	1,706	1,690
Monto	1,660	2,255	2,015	4,270	2,413	2,045	4,458	4,500
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,558	2,396	4,954	2,654	2,406	5,060	5,050
Taroom	7,020	1,072	849	1,921	1,383	998	2,381	2,510
Theodore ^a .. .	79	296	234	530	400	325	725	760
Not Incorporated	17	75	47	122	50	52	102	100
<i>Total R'hampton</i>	<i>39,548½</i>	<i>40,729</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>45,567</i>	<i>42,631</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>90,640</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>								
Aramac	9,020	932	660	1,592	985	729	1,714	1,720
Barcaldine .. .	3,240	1,115	1,032	2,147	1,176	1,024	2,200	2,220
Baahina	9,720	801	655	1,456	934	699	1,633	1,630
Belyando	11,490	1,685	1,382	3,067	1,734	1,370	3,104	3,120
Blackall	6,290	1,403	1,085	2,488	1,597	1,183	2,780	2,830
Emerald	4,510	1,312	1,019	2,331	1,542	1,102	2,644	2,680
Ifracombe	2,520	261	189	450	332	212	544	570
Jericho	8,410	837	642	1,479	929	671	1,600	1,610
Longreach .. .	9,120	2,298	1,839	4,137	2,352	1,991	4,343	4,480
Peak Downs .. .	3,150	417	299	716	516	302	818	900
Tambo	3,930	528	354	882	610	435	1,045	1,080
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>11,589</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>12,707</i>	<i>9,718</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>22,840</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>								
Barcoo	23,780	566	269	835	674	336	1,010	1,010
Boulia	23,570	438	238	676	493	271	764	770
Diamantina .. .	36,800	185	49	234	182	57	239	230
Isisford	4,090	384	273	657	483	324	807	840
Winton	20,835	1,499	1,010	2,509	1,512	1,020	2,532	2,590
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>109,075</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>3,344</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>5,440</i>
NORTH QUEENSLAND.								
<i>Mackay Division.</i>								
MACKAY	7	6,694	6,792	13,486	7,285	7,477	14,762	15,180
Mirani	825	2,503	2,064	4,567	2,880	2,176	5,056	5,150
Nebo	3,830	337	197	534	282	165	447	440
Pioneer	1,138	6,291	5,315	11,606	7,944	6,370	14,314	14,970
Proserpine .. .	1,250	2,087	1,790	3,877	2,538	2,038	4,576	4,780
Sarina	545	1,763	1,505	3,268	2,125	1,665	3,790	3,900
Not Incorporated	13	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
<i>Total Mackay</i> ..	<i>7,608</i>	<i>19,675</i>	<i>17,663</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>23,055</i>	<i>19,892</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>44,420</i>

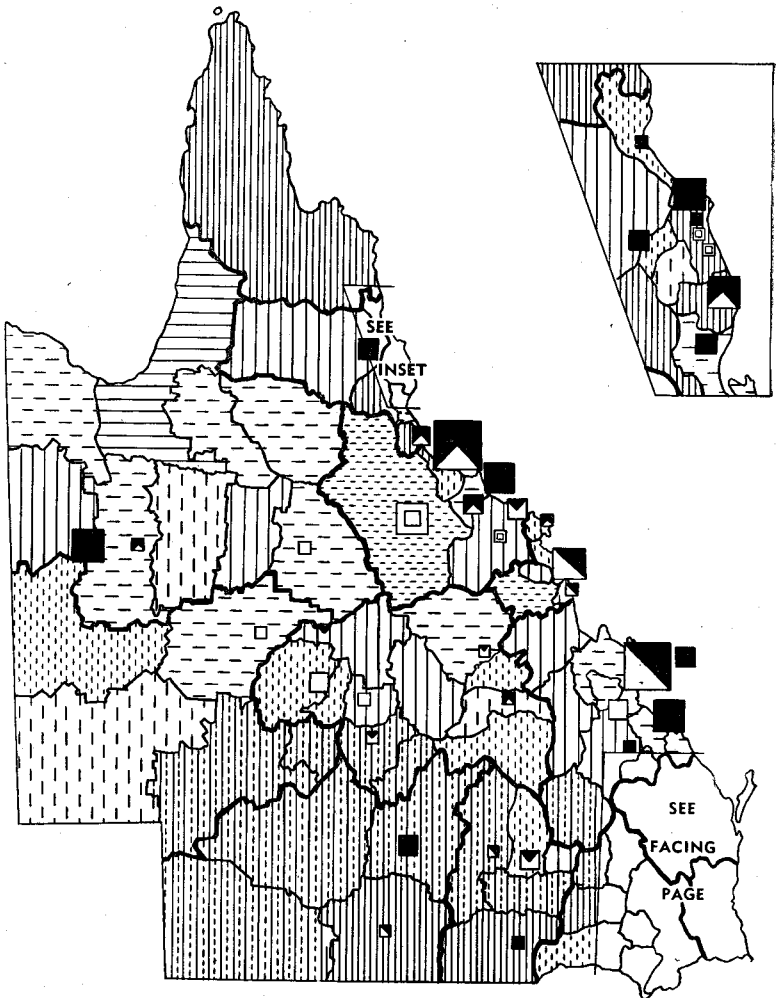
^a Theodore Irrigation Area, controlled by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1956.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	23	3,673	3,888	7,561	3,483	3,478	6,961	6,840
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	17,464	16,645	34,109	20,510	19,961	40,471	42,200
BOWEN	4½	1,745	1,531	3,276	1,843	1,728	3,571	3,640
Ayr	1,980	6,753	5,709	12,462	8,340	6,868	15,208	15,730
Dalrymple ..	27,583	1,470	841	2,311	1,136	778	1,914	1,890
Thuringowa ..	1,560	1,450	877	2,327	1,669	958	2,627	2,670
Wangaratta ..	8,532	2,739	2,068	4,807	2,776	2,171	4,947	4,960
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>39,751½</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>35,942</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>77,930</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIBNS	14½	8,579	8,065	16,644	10,792	10,228	21,020	22,000
Atherton	235	2,372	1,963	4,335	2,896	2,505	5,401	5,680
Cardwell	1,220	2,503	1,843	4,346	2,985	2,060	5,045	5,190
Douglas	780	1,381	1,112	2,493	1,793	1,307	3,100	3,210
Eacham	444	2,059	1,681	3,740	2,073	1,808	3,881	3,950
Herberton	2,481	1,700	1,498	3,198	2,207	1,943	4,150	4,250
Hinchinbrook ..	1,210	5,157	4,055	9,212	6,745	4,636	11,381	11,770
Johnstone	585	6,950	5,315	12,265	8,658	6,322	14,980	15,580
Mareeba	20,430	3,586	2,726	6,312	4,253	3,337	7,595	7,880
Mulgrave	690	5,778	4,707	10,485	7,519	5,958	13,477	14,020
Not Incorporated	39	276	294	570	372	385	757	760
<i>Total Cairns ..</i>	<i>28,108½</i>	<i>40,341</i>	<i>33,259</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>50,298</i>	<i>40,489</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>94,290</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	513	431	944	927	1,135	2,062	1,400
Cook	48,720	681	458	1,139	863	682	1,545	1,600
Not Incorporated	391	1,594	1,654	3,248	1,466	1,427	2,893	3,450
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>49,112½</i>	<i>2,788</i>	<i>2,543</i>	<i>5,331</i>	<i>3,256</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>6,450</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	959	786	1,745	986	786	1,772	1,770
Barkly Tableland	15,850	255	125	380	278	144	422	430
Burke	16,580	152	98	250	153	95	248	270
Carpentaria ..	26,150	400	210	610	366	200	566	580
Cloneurry	19,660	3,824	2,443	6,267	6,301	4,213	10,514	11,280
Croydon	10,960	92	75	167	96	65	161	160
Etheridge	15,280	536	324	860	501	314	815	830
Flinders	15,981	1,048	517	1,565	944	577	1,521	1,530
McKinlay	15,860	1,076	557	1,633	1,036	611	1,647	1,640
Richmond	10,431	840	638	1,478	917	669	1,586	1,690
Not Incorporated	503	18	22	40	10	10	20	20
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>147,281</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>5,795</i>	<i>14,995</i>	<i>11,588</i>	<i>7,684</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>20,200</i>
<i>Migratory.</i>								
Migratory .. ..	..	1,708	179	1,887	2,586	385	2,971	2,627
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>676,252</i>	<i>642,007</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,370,697</i>

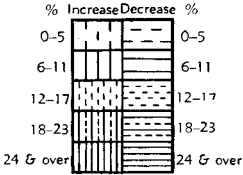
Intercensal Population Changes.—The diagrams on this and the following page indicate the percentage changes in population between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 in each town with more than 1,000 population in 1954, and in the non-urban population of each Shire. The various forms of shading are explained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

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1947 TO

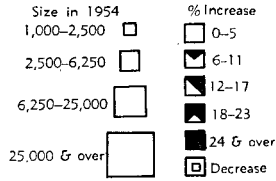


KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

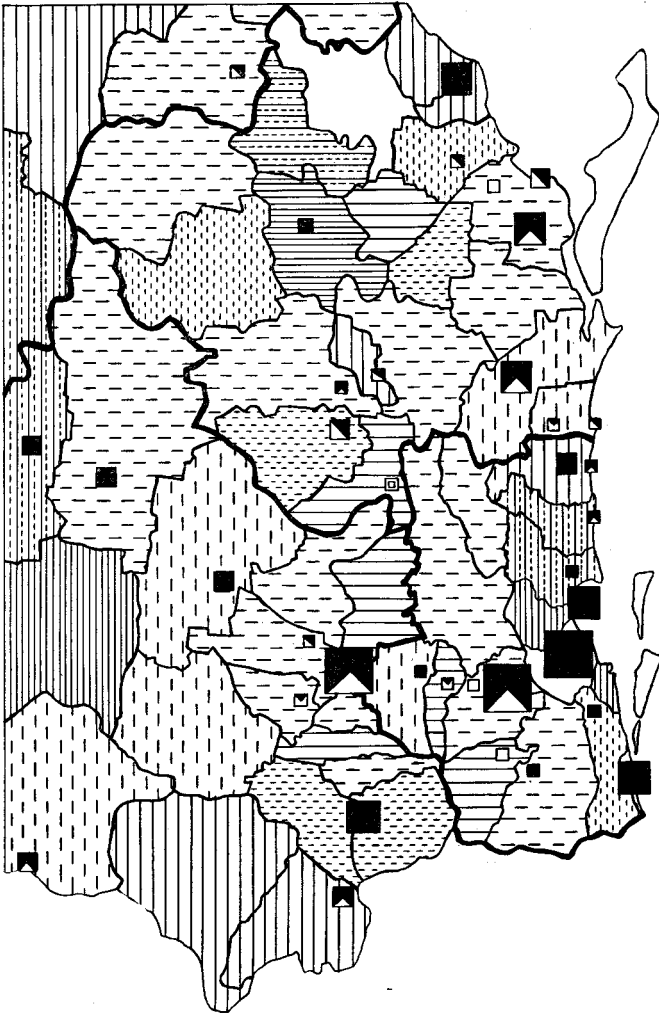
Shires (Rural Population only)



Towns



1954, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS

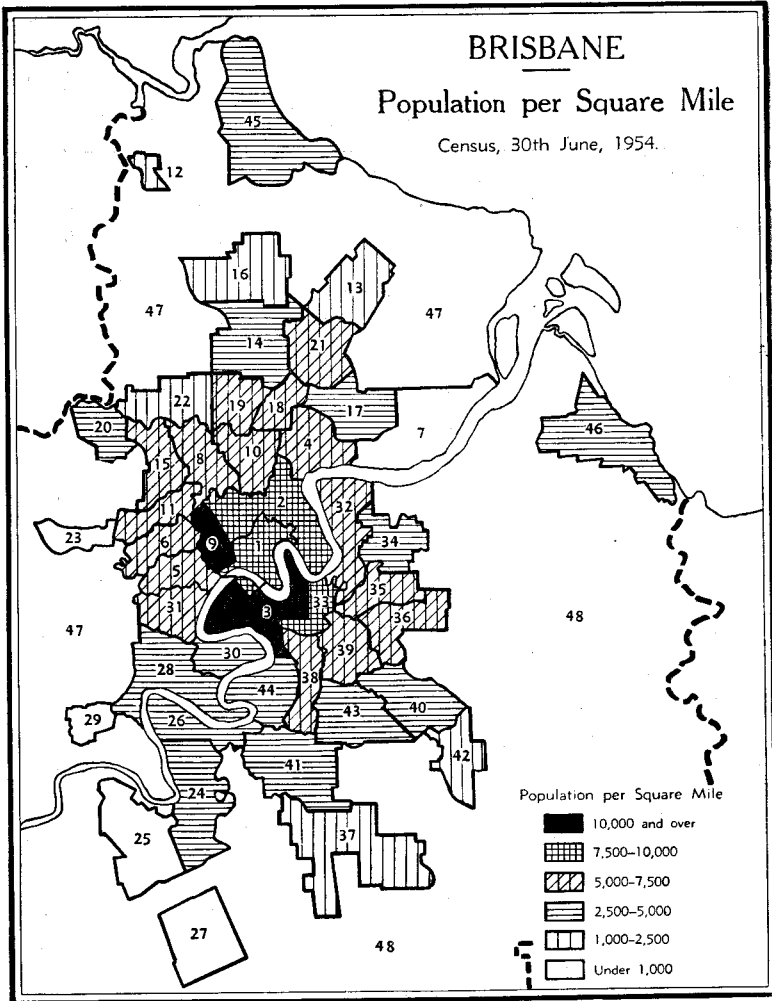


Principal Towns and Townships.—The following are the 1947 and 1954 Census populations for towns and townships with 1,000 or more persons in 1954. While the boundaries of these urban areas (other than the incorporated cities and towns) were not defined until the 1954 Census, the 1947 figures given below cover, as nearly as possible, the same areas.

	1947.	1954.		1947.	1954.
Atherton ..	1,989	2,527	Innisfail ..	5,576	6,649
Ayr ..	4,626	7,082	Ipswich ..	32,394 ^a	38,953
Babinda ..	1,730	1,641	Kingaroy ..	3,893	4,464
Barcardine ..	1,682	1,705	Laidley ..	1,309	1,404
Beaudesert ..	1,548	2,388	Longreach ..	3,282	3,350
Beenleigh ..	975	1,375	Mackay ^b ..	15,635	18,296
Biloela ..	940	1,399	Mareeba ..	2,504	3,369
Blackall ..	1,747	1,885	Maroochydore ..	1,581	1,926
Boonah ..	1,675	1,768	Maryborough ..	15,162 ^a	17,952
Bowen ..	3,276	3,571	Miles ..	899	1,193
Brisbane ..	402,030	502,320	Mitchell ..	1,193	1,407
Bundaberg ..	15,926	19,951	Monto ..	1,503	1,702
Caboolture ..	1,133	1,533	Mossman ..	1,022	1,461
Cairns ..	16,644	21,020	Mount Isa ..	3,504	7,433
Caloundra ..	1,718	2,124	Mount Morgan ..	3,942	4,152
Charleville ..	3,460	4,517	Murgon ..	1,463	1,710
Charters Towers	7,561	6,961	Nambour ..	3,262	4,678
Childers ..	1,229	1,438	Nanango ..	1,431	1,353
Chinchilla ..	1,754	2,579	Oakey ..	1,432	1,641
Clermont ..	1,491	1,587	Pittsworth ..	1,252	1,401
Cloncurry ..	1,584	1,955	Proserpine ..	1,797	2,187
Collinsville—			Redcliffe ..	8,871	13,857
Scottville ..	2,028	1,856	Rockhampton ..	34,988	40,670
Cooroy ..	977	1,069	Roma ..	3,894	4,248
Cunnamulla ..	1,694	1,955	Rosewood ..	1,548	1,582
Dalby ..	4,385	6,182	St. George ..	1,249	1,698
Edmonton ..	1,155	1,476	Sarina ..	1,729	1,983
Emerald ..	1,336	1,633	South Coast ..	13,888	19,807
Gatton ..	1,581	2,163	Stanthorpe ..	2,380	2,907
Gayndah ..	1,039	1,644	Tewantin ..	1,523	1,766
Gladstone ..	5,244	6,944	Thursday Island	944	2,062
Goondiwindi ..	2,467	2,950	Toowoomba ..	35,194 ^a	43,149
Gordonvale ..	2,239	1,989	Townsville ..	34,109	40,471
Gympie ..	8,413	9,964	Tully ..	2,068	2,808
Hervey Bay ..	3,012	3,544	Warwick ..	7,429 ^a	9,151
Home Hill ..	2,258	2,793	Winton ..	1,351	1,398
Howard ..	1,042	1,053	Wondai ..	973	1,202
Hughenden ..	1,745	1,772	Yeppoon ..	2,115	2,704
Ingham ..	3,237	3,943			

^a On the basis of the extended city area as at 1954. ^b Including North Mackay.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

^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	1947	404,640
1871	25,916	21.6	1948	414,500
1881	47,172	22.1	1949	429,530
1891	101,554	25.8	1950	444,650
1901	119,428	24.0	1951	453,660
1911	139,480	23.0	1952	469,000
1921	209,946	27.8	1953	488,000
1933	299,748	31.6	1954	504,600
1947	402,030	36.3	1955	519,000
1954	502,320	38.1	1956	531,300

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 by Statistical Divisions.—Births and birth rates for the various statistical divisions are shown in the next table. Rates are lowest in Brisbane and highest in divisions with low urban concentrations.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1956.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1955.	1956.
Metropolitan ..	5,844	5,392	11,236	22.0	21.4
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	2,126	1,991	4,117	22.2	22.6
Maryborough ..	1,558	1,546	3,104	24.8	24.8
Downs ..	1,829	1,797	3,626	26.7	26.8
Roma ..	287	296	583	31.0	30.5
South Western ..	219	213	432	30.7	28.2
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>11,863</i>	<i>11,235</i>	<i>23,098</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>23.0</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,142	1,040	2,182	25.2	24.1
Central Western ..	365	312	677	25.8	29.7
Far Western ..	76	60	136	28.3	25.1
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,583</i>	<i>1,412</i>	<i>2,995</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>25.3</i>
Mackay ..	615	566	1,181	27.6	26.7
Townsville ..	912	862	1,774	24.9	22.8
Cairns ..	1,236	1,197	2,433	26.8	25.9
Peninsula ..	119	116	235	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	374	319	693	31.5	34.4
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,256</i>	<i>3,060</i>	<i>6,316</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>26.0</i>
Total Queensland..	16,702	15,707	32,409	24.2	23.7

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.

Births by Months of Registration.—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1956 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December and January together account for only 23.6 per cent. of the annual total compared with 25.8 per cent. for May, June and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND.

Month of Registration.	Births in 1956.			Per Cent. of Annual Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1956.	Five Years 1952-56.
January	1,427	1,331	2,758	8.5	8.3
February	1,416	1,285	2,701	8.3	8.1
March	1,392	1,326	2,718	8.4	8.9
April	1,461	1,350	2,811	8.7	8.5
May	1,546	1,434	2,980	9.2	8.8
June	1,388	1,298	2,686	8.3	8.4
July	1,464	1,343	2,807	8.7	8.6
August	1,442	1,379	2,821	8.7	8.3
September	1,227	1,261	2,488	7.7	8.2
October	1,505	1,412	2,917	9.0	8.6
November	1,306	1,230	2,536	7.8	7.8
December	1,128	1,058	2,186	6.7	7.5
Total	16,702	15,707	32,409	100.0	100.0

Crude Birth and Reproduction Rates.—In the table below, crude birth rates are compared for all the States for the last five years and at decennial intervals previously. However, crude birth rates are not satisfactory for the comparison of fertility in different places and periods as they do not take into account the changing age and sex composition of the population. Reproduction rates, which do make such allowances, are shown for Queensland and Australia.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861-1956.

Year.	Crude Birth Rates <i>a</i> .							G. R. R. <i>b</i>		N. R. R. <i>c</i>	
	N S W	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	Qld.	Aust.	Qld.	Aust.
1861 ..	41.6	43.5	45.6	43.3	37.4	35.7	42.3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1871 ..	39.7	37.2	43.9	38.0	30.1	30.1	38.0	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1881 ..	38.2	31.3	38.0	38.1	34.2	33.7	35.3	<i>n</i>	2.65	<i>n</i>	1.88
1891 ..	34.8	33.6	37.1	33.4	35.1	33.6	34.5	<i>n</i>	2.30	<i>n</i>	1.73
1901 ..	27.8	25.8	28.5	25.4	30.4	28.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39
1911 ..	28.6	25.0	27.6	28.9	28.2	28.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42
1921 ..	25.9	23.2	26.7	24.1	23.4	27.0	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31
1931 ..	18.7	16.9	19.3	15.8	19.8	21.2	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1941 ..	18.5	17.8	20.8	18.2	21.4	21.7	18.9	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.05
1951 ..	22.0	22.2	24.2	23.8	25.5	25.5	23.0	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1952 ..	22.2	22.9	24.6	23.7	25.7	26.5	23.3	1.67	1.55	1.59	1.47
1953 ..	22.1	22.4	23.9	23.4	25.5	25.3	22.9	1.65	1.56	1.57	1.48
1954 ..	21.3	22.3	23.7	22.9	24.9	25.0	22.5	1.67	1.56	1.59	1.48
1955 ..	21.3	22.3	24.2	22.6	25.2	25.6	22.6	1.71	1.59	1.62	1.51
1956 ..	21.3	22.4	23.7	22.3	25.0	25.2	22.5	1.72	1.61	1.63	1.53

a Births per 1,000 mean population.

b Gross Reproduction Rate.

c Net Reproduction Rate.

n Not available.

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. The net rate of 1.63 in 1956 means that the number of female births in 1956 was 63 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913 and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased marriage rates since then have restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s. With lower infantile mortality, net reproduction is now higher than at the turn of the century.

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1956, 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, 1956.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.							
		Ex-nuptial.	Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.									
Under 20	1,405	..	922	240	215	24	2	1	1
20-24 ..	4,301	..	966	1,057	1,477	518	178	69	36
25-29 ..	2,156	..	197	377	574	305	226	167	310
30-34 ..	815	..	82	107	160	99	53	64	250
35-39 ..	319	..	36	27	60	41	17	19	119
40 & over	86	..	8	6	15	11	7	5	34
Total	9,082	..	2,211	1,814	2,501	998	483	325	750

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	2,147	409	927	241	386	143	34	5	2
20-24 ..	9,345	524	978	1,068	1,971	1,906	1,330	832	736
25-29 ..	9,828	376	199	383	680	930	1,111	1,402	4,747
30-34 ..	6,456	282	82	108	200	283	260	391	4,850
35-39 ..	3,422	178	39	27	74	90	95	108	2,811
40 & over	1,211	64	8	6	15	24	19	21	1,054
Total	32,409	1,833	2,233	1,833	3,326	3,376	2,849	2,759	14,200

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1956 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS^a, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

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..	16,220	26,567	1.64	8,332	5,848	1,790	237	13	..
5 yrs. & under 10	8,697	27,721	3.19	614	1,883	3,077	2,020	785	318
10 yrs. & under 15	3,537	15,523	4.39	110	268	772	883	700	804
15 yrs. & under 20	1,435	8,067	5.62	23	50	176	249	273	664
20 yrs. & under 25	325	2,329	7.17	2	8	27	36	37	215
25 yrs. & over	32	280	8.75	1	1	2	..	4	24
Total ..	30,246	80,487	2.66	9,082	8,058	5,844	3,425	1,812	2,025

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 1956.

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 1956 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 107.41; Victoria, 106.50; Queensland, 106.33; South Australia, 104.88; Western Australia, 110.24; and Tasmania, 103.82. 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 1956 was 1,833, the percentage of the total births being 5.66. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1956 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5.66; Western Australia, 4.71; New South Wales, 4.37; Tasmania, 3.95; Victoria, 3.39; and South Australia, 3.37. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7.11 in 1944, but, until 1955, had subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births.—The legitimation of children born before the marriage of the parents is allowed upon the furnishing by the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of a certified copy of the registration of marriage of the parents, whether any legal impediment to such marriage existed when the child was born or not.

The number of legitimations in 1956 was 260. During the five years ended 1956 there were 1,426 legitimations, equivalent to 17.0 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1956, 354 pairs of twins were born, consisting of 118 pairs of males, including 7 where one was still born, 105 pairs of females, including 2 where both were still born, and 2 where one

was still born, 130 pairs of a male with a female, including 3 still born male and 3 still born female children, and 1 set consisting of a live female and a still birth of unstated sex. There were 5 sets of triplets, all the children being live born, consisting of 2 sets of three males, 2 sets of two males and a female, and 1 set of a male and two females.

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 62 and 63.

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.)

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1956. Of the 9,934 marriages celebrated, 959 bridegrooms and 3,705 brides were minors. Eleven brides were aged 14 years and 39 were 15 years, while 1 bridegroom was aged 15 years, 4 were aged 16 years and 35 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 87 years of age, while the oldest bride was 76 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1956, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	433	2,546	..	..	..	1	433	2,547
20-24 ..	4,251	4,544	2	9	2	25	4,255	4,578
25-29 ..	2,721	1,114	12	30	51	111	2,784	1,255
30-34 ..	905	377	20	37	97	121	1,022	535
35-39 ..	332	159	30	47	105	111	467	317
40-44 ..	189	100	43	70	78	83	310	253
45-49 ..	102	54	49	57	62	54	213	165
50-54 ..	63	39	49	48	37	22	149	109
55-59 ..	28	19	59	47	27	8	114	74
60 and Over	40	15	130	80	17	6	187	101
Total ..	9,064	8,967	394	425	476	542	9,934	9,934

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the last ten years are shown. In that period, as a result of improved economic conditions, the average age at marriage of bachelors has decreased by 9 months and of spinsters by 11 months. On the other hand, due to the increasing life expectancy of original marriages, the age of widowers at re-marriage has risen by over 3 years, and of widows by almost 4 years. The age of divorcees at re-marriage has increased by over 2½ years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1947 ..	27-28	23-94	50-32	43-41	38-04	33-85	28-98	25-40
1948 ..	27-27	23-77	51-05	45-03	38-88	34-57	28-93	25-34
1949 ..	27-13	23-77	51-29	44-89	39-26	34-20	28-85	25-31
1950 ..	27-10	23-66	52-31	45-23	39-30	34-91	28-97	25-43
1951 ..	27-04	23-73	51-56	44-93	40-31	35-08	28-82	25-37
1952 ..	26-81	23-52	52-83	46-24	41-14	35-77	28-69	25-25
1953 ..	26-79	23-39	52-51	45-18	40-92	36-02	28-61	25-19
1954 ..	26-69	23-29	51-58	45-94	39-87	36-46	28-50	25-06
1955 ..	26-48	23-12	52-11	46-84	41-63	35-81	28-31	24-92
1956 ..	26-50	23-02	53-42	47-34	40-66	36-61	28-25	24-80

Religious Denominations.—The 9,934 marriages in 1956 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,682; Roman Catholic, 2,467; Presbyterian, 1,843; Methodist, 1,590; Lutheran, 275; Baptist, 172; Congregational, 91; other religious denominations, 489; civil officers, 325.

Marriages by Month.—Set out below are the percentages of marriages in the last five years registered in each month.

Jan.	9-1	Apr.	11-1	July	6-3	Oct.	8-5
Feb.	7-6	May	8-5	Aug.	7-0	Nov.	7-5
Mar.	6-4	June	8-4	Sept.	9-0	Dec.	10-6

Marriage Rate.—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1956 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 to 1956.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1861-1870 ^c ..	8-6	7-4	11-3	8-1	7-7	6-9	8-0
1871-1880 ^c ..	7-8	6-3	8-4	8-2	6-7	6-9	7-2
1881-1890 ^c ..	8-0	7-8	8-7	7-5	7-0	7-6	7-9
1891-1900 ^c ..	6-8	6-5	6-6	6-3	8-6	6-3	6-7
1901-1910 ^c ..	7-7	7-3	6-8	7-5	8-7	7-6	7-5
1911-1920 ^c ..	8-7	8-1	8-2	8-8	7-5	7-6	8-3
1921-1930 ^c ..	8-0	7-9	7-4	7-6	7-5	7-2	7-8
1931-1940 ^c ..	8-2	8-3	8-1	8-2	8-5	8-2	8-2
1941-1950 ^c ..	9-9	9-8	9-8	10-3	9-9	9-1	9-9
1952 ..	8-8	8-6	8-0	8-3	9-0	8-6	8-6
1953 ..	8-1	8-0	7-7	7-9	8-1	7-9	8-0
1954 ..	8-0	7-9	7-6	7-8	8-1	8-1	7-9
1955 ..	7-9	7-9	7-5	7-6	7-8	8-2	7-8
1956 ..	7-7	7-7	7-3	7-4	7-5	8-1	7-6

^a Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^c Average of annual rates.

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 12,186 deaths registered in Queensland during 1956. The table below 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.

Death rates from principal causes are shown on page 66, and deaths according to age and cause of death are given on pages 68 and 69. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 71 to 74.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>a</i>	Rate of Infantile Mortality. <i>b</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,792	2,404	5,196	224	9.9	20
Moreton ^c	884	598	1,482	78	8.1	19
Maryborough	632	423	1,055	82	8.4	26
Downs	706	521	1,227	82	9.1	23
Roma	84	49	133	16	7.0	27
South Western	77	37	114	20	7.4	46
<i>Total South</i>	<i>5,175</i>	<i>4,032</i>	<i>9,207</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>22</i>
Rockhampton	452	327	779	50	8.6	23
Central Western	125	44	169	8	7.4	12
Far Western	28	12	40	2	7.4	15
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>20</i>
Mackay	222	116	338	25	7.6	21
Townsville	484	287	771	44	9.9	25
Cairns	427	210	637	72	6.8	30
Peninsula	31	37	68	12	<i>d</i>	51
North Western	135	42	177	22	8.8	32
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,299</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>1,991</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>28</i>
Total Queensland	7,079	5,107	12,186	737	8.9	23

a Deaths per 1,000 mean population. *b* Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. *c* Excluding Metropolitan. *d* Not significant.

Deaths by Month of Registration.—Deaths in 1956 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1956 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that 30 per cent. of deaths occur in July, August and September compared with 22 per cent. in the humid summer months of January, February and March.

DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND.

Month of Registration.	Deaths in 1956.			Per Cent. of Annual Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1956.	Five Years 1952-1956.
January ..	547	397	944	7.7	7.5
February ..	481	353	834	6.8	6.9
March ..	491	330	821	6.7	7.3
April ..	504	364	868	7.1	7.4
May ..	567	426	993	8.2	8.2
June ..	674	457	1,131	9.3	9.1
July ..	721	533	1,254	10.3	10.2
August ..	721	569	1,290	10.6	10.0
September ..	716	482	1,198	9.8	9.4
October ..	643	439	1,082	8.9	8.8
November ..	545	403	948	7.8	7.9
December ..	469	354	823	6.8	7.3
Total ..	7,079	5,107	12,186	100.0	100.0

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1956.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1861-1870 ^c ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ^c ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ^c ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ^c ..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ^c ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ^c ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ^c ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ^c ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ^c ..	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1952 ..	9.59	9.95	8.89	9.34	8.67	8.64	9.45
1953 ..	9.36	9.45	8.55	8.97	8.17	8.33	9.09
1954 ..	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1955 ..	9.32	8.92	8.44	9.19	8.17	7.87	8.91
1956 ..	9.58	9.17	8.92	8.95	8.23	7.80	9.13

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

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^c Average of annual rates.

Infantile Mortality.—In 1956, deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 737 (407 males and 330 females). The infantile mortality rates were 22.7 (both sexes), 24.4 (males) and 21.0 (females). Deaths under one month of age numbered 530 (307 males, 223 females), giving mortality rates per 1,000 live births of 16.4 (both sexes), 18.4 (males), and 14.2 (females). As shown on the next page the infantile mortality rate for the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for the sub-tropical area.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Tropical	23.2	32.5	24.6	21.3	25.8
Sub-tropical	25.5	22.6	21.5	20.0	21.8
Whole State	24.9	25.0	22.3	20.3	22.7

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

In 1956, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 19.9; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 21.2; and for tropical cities, 25.7.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1956 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations	103	32	135
Immaturity	132	57	189
Birth Injuries	62	30	92
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	47	14	61
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	76	22	98
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	42	24	66
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	14	8	22
Other	57	17	74
Total	533	204	737

Still births contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first twelve months of life. The next table shows the 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. There has been a decrease in the loss of infants through still births very similar to the decrease in infantile mortality.

STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)			
	Males.	Females.	Total. <i>a</i>	Mascu- linity. <i>b</i>	Still Births.	Deaths under 1 Mth.	Deaths 1 Mth. to 12 Mths.	Total.
1947 ..	356	311	667	114	23.0	20.9	9.2	53.1
1948 ..	342	275	617	124	21.7	19.8	7.5	49.0
1949 ..	304	271	581	112	20.5	17.0	7.2	44.7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20.5	18.1	6.1	44.7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21.5	17.9	7.3	46.7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18.9	17.7	6.8	43.4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18.7	17.5	7.0	43.2
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17.5	16.5	5.4	39.4
1955 ..	280	229	521	122	15.8	14.6	5.4	35.8
1956 ..	260	281	556	93	16.9	16.1	6.3	39.3

^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 about one-quarter in the last decade.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1956.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1901-1905 <i>c</i>	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 <i>c</i>	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 <i>c</i>	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 <i>c</i>	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 <i>c</i>	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 <i>c</i>	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 <i>c</i>	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 <i>c</i>	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 <i>c</i>	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 <i>c</i>	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 <i>c</i>	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1952	24.50	22.29	24.94	23.09	24.91	21.73	23.79
1953	24.64	21.15	24.98	20.65	23.83	22.88	23.30
1954	25.29	19.30	22.29	21.29	22.54	23.94	22.47
1955	24.86	18.37	20.28	23.30	22.44	23.37	22.01
1956	23.47	19.32	22.74	19.88	22.70	20.98	21.72

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. There has been a remarkable improvement in the rates, particularly during the last decade.

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. ^{<i>a</i>}		Maternal Mortality Rate. ^{<i>b</i>}	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1911 ..	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 ..	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 ..	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 ..	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951 ..	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1952 ..	30,953	201,650	32	190	1.03	0.94
1953 ..	30,782	202,235	22	126	0.71	0.62
1954 ..	31,176	202,256	30	139	0.96	0.69
1955 ..	32,352	207,677	20	133	0.62	0.64
1956 ..	32,409	212,133	29	119	0.89	0.56

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	1950-52	68.6	70.3	62.1	52.6	43.3	34.0	25.3	17.6
England and Wales	1953	69.9	70.8	62.3	52.6	43.0	33.6	24.7	16.8
France	1950-51	66.5	68.7	60.5	50.9	41.7	32.7	24.2	16.6
Ireland	1945-47	61.4	64.9	57.4	48.3	39.8	31.3	23.1	15.7
Japan	1953	63.8	66.0	59.1	49.7	41.0	32.3	23.8	16.4
Netherlands ..	1950-52	71.8	72.6	64.3	54.6	45.0	35.6	26.5	18.2
New Zealand ..	1950-52	70.4	71.0	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.4
Norway	1946-50	71.0	72.1	63.9	54.4	45.3	36.1	27.2	18.9
Scotland	1954	68.0	69.2	60.7	51.0	41.6	32.3	23.5	16.0
Thailand	1947-48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A.	1950-52	68.6	69.6	61.1	51.6	42.3	33.2	24.7	17.3

6. FERTILITY AND INFANTILE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far-Western, Peninsula, and North-Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The diagrams shown on the next page are based on the average of five years' figures in order to provide more accurate comparisons less subject to random fluctuations.

Fertility.—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. The 1956 rate of 1.63 means that current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 63 per cent. larger than the present generation.

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

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

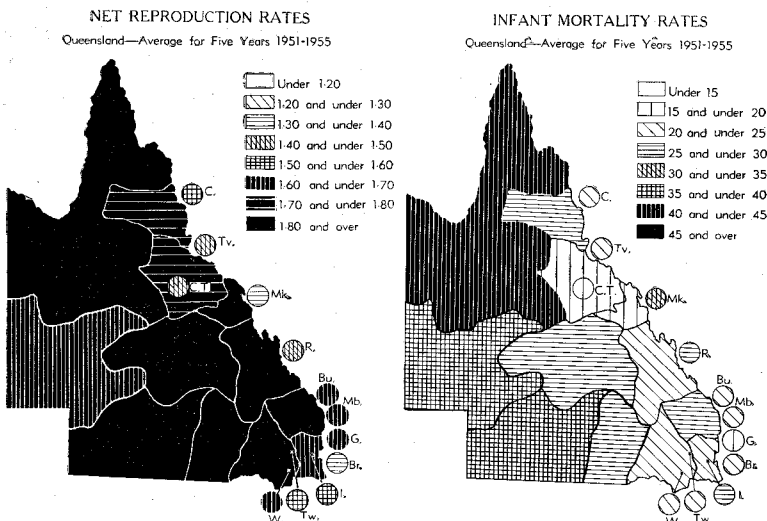
FERTILITY AND INFANTILE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND,
1951 TO 1955.

District.	Net Reproduction Rate.					Infantile Mortality Rate. b				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	1.35	1.41	1.38	1.38	1.41	27	24	21	19	18
Ipswich ..	1.56	1.43	1.59	1.57	1.55	27	22	26	28	31
Bundaberg ..	1.62	1.76	1.55	1.62	1.75	29	19	17	26	9
Gympie ..	1.77	1.71	1.44	1.63	1.64	8	33	38	13	..
Maryborough..	1.56	1.82	1.41	1.70	1.66	19	12	19	31	20
Toowoomba ..	1.48	1.56	1.47	1.50	1.56	19	22	18	24	23
Warwick ..	1.51	1.78	1.67	1.54	1.68	21	26	23	25	27
Rockhampton	1.48	1.46	1.47	1.56	1.43	25	27	29	30	16
Mackay ..	1.37	1.26	1.33	1.42	1.59	29	25	40	35	41
Charters Towers	1.41	1.36	1.41	1.62	1.67	22	8	33	15	14
Townsville ..	1.50	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.55	32	17	31	18	20
Cairns ..	1.50	1.64	1.42	1.65	1.54	24	16	37	21	19
All Urban a	1.40	1.45	1.41	1.43	1.47	26	23	23	21	19
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	1.57	1.67	1.56	1.67	1.66	21	28	21	20	21
Maryborough..	1.78	1.86	1.83	1.82	1.75	29	26	26	28	21
Downs ..	1.93	1.91	2.01	1.99	1.99	20	29	25	19	20
Roma ..	1.94	2.02	2.14	1.92	2.13	30	41	30	23	19
South Western	2.05	1.96	2.19	1.87	2.08	45	40	37	37	24
Rockhampton	1.78	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.99	19	23	24	28	25
Central Western	1.74	1.78	1.80	1.93	1.75	30	36	25	32	24
Far Western ..	1.49	1.60	1.89	1.43	2.00	39	34	37	49	20
Mackay ..	1.64	1.70	1.85	1.90	1.98	11	18	27	8	19
Townsville ..	1.74	1.89	1.82	1.70	1.78	29	21	24	10	11
Cairns ..	1.67	1.74	1.75	1.82	1.92	28	19	33	27	21
Peninsula, N.W.	1.94	1.95	1.97	1.99	2.18	42	48	47	37	31
All Rural a	1.75	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.87	25	28	27	24	21
Whole State	1.54	1.59	1.57	1.59	1.62	26	25	25	22	20

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.

Infantile Mortality.—These rates are calculated as the number of infant deaths 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 just as low. 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.



7. DISEASES.

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

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Tuberculosis ..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.11	0.10	0.06
Malignant Neoplasms	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.19	1.20	1.24
Diabetes Mellitus ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.08	1.05	1.15
Heart Diseases ..	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.37	2.39	2.53
Hypertensive Disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.48	0.41	0.39
Pneumonia ..	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.35
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.21	0.20	0.22
Congenital Malforma- tions ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.32
Accidents ..	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.62
All Other Causes ..	6.61	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.80	1.74	1.80
All Causes ..	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.64	8.44	8.92

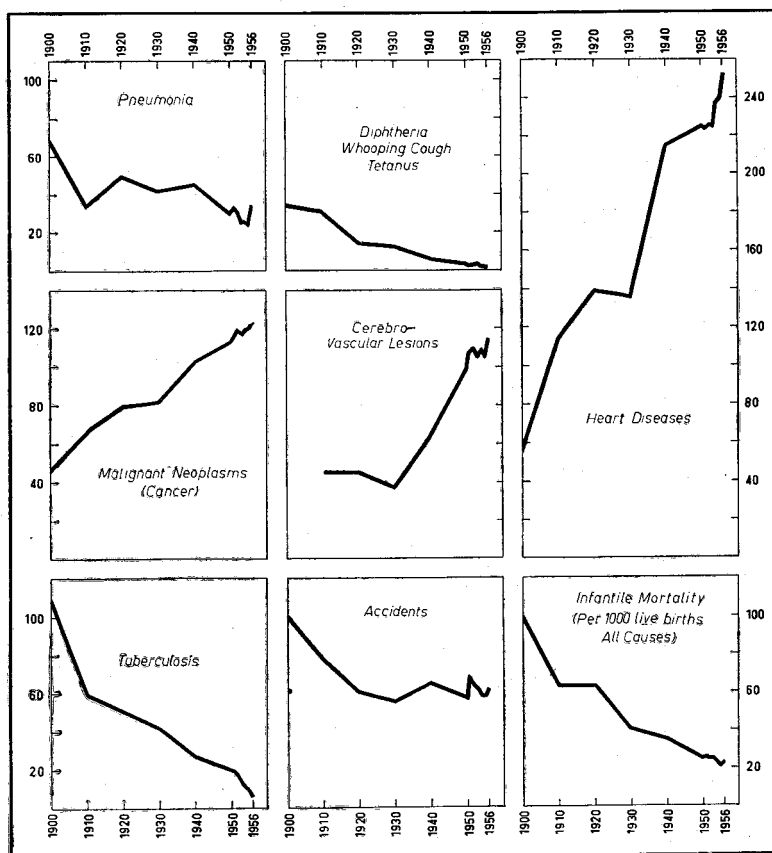
^a Deaths per 1,000 mean population, as revised in accordance with final results of the 1954 Census.

n Not available.

From the beginning of 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the latest (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. However, the figures in the preceding table are adequate to show the trends in the various death rates and these trends are illustrated in the diagram below.

DEATH RATES — SELECTED CAUSES — 1900 — 1956

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



Causes of Death by Sex and Age Groups.—The following table shows separately for each sex the number of deaths in ten-year age groups. Deaths from tuberculosis, bronchitis, venereal and heart diseases, and accidents are relatively higher with males than with females. Conversely, with their greater longevity, females have relatively higher death rates from senility and vascular lesions. Accidental deaths are a very high proportion of total deaths for males aged 10–19 and 20–29 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	..	..	..	2	4	15
Other Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	5
Dysentery, All Forms	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	3	..	3	..	1	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	..	1	1	..
Measles	4	1	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neo- plasms of Lymphatic and Haemato- poietic Tissues	5	7	5	4	4	3
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	11	8	12	20	64	151
Diabetes Mellitus	2	..	2	1	3	5
Anaemias .. ..	..	1	1	..	5	5
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	2	..	..	..	..	3
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	1	2	5	10	29	91
Rheumatic Fever	5	1	..	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	1	1	1	..	1	..
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. ..	..	5	3	6	9	10
Other Diseases of Heart .. ..	..	1	3	16	104	288
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	2	9	16
Without mention of Heart .. ..	..	..	2	2	4	18
Influenza	1	..	..	1	2	1
Pneumonia	43	6	1	2	14	23
Bronchitis	6	..	1	..	3	10
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	..	..	..	3	4	18
Appendicitis	3	1	..	2	2	3
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	6	1	1	1	3	2
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	17	..	1	2	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	1	12	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	2	9	22	23	20
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	86	3	1	2	3	1
Diseases of Early Infancy	253	1	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	2	..	2	4	3	4
All Other Diseases	29	9	15	25	36	88
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16	22	71	44	30	20
All Other Accidents	42	28	60	37	44	28
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries ..	..	1	11	16	23	20
Homicide and Operations of War .. ..	..	2	3	2	1	5
Total	548	104	213	232	446	882

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

-69.	70 and Over.	Females.									Total.		
		0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons.	
21	21	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	4	63	13	76
2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
15	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	30	5	35
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	7	4	11
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5	3	10	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	36	27	63	
290	408	10	10	7	28	72	122	205	278	964	732	1,696	
1	2	5	..	2	2	6	4	2	7	16	28	44	
13	27	1	..	1	2	4	7	27	39	52	81	133	
6	9	..	..	1	..	3	2	5	17	20	28	48
191	390	1	..	6	12	45	73	174	537	719	848	1,567	
1	2	8	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	9	13	22
..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
16	11	..	1	4	4	6	8	12	17	60	52	112	
534	936	..	1	2	3	25	66	232	730	1,882	1,059	2,941	
38	170	2	..	..	..	2	7	34	128	224	173	397
48	98	..	..	..	2	1	9	26	119	173	157	330
23	44	..	..	..	3	6	11	18	72	93	110	203
2	11	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	14	18	20	38
31	144	45	1	2	3	4	6	24	132	264	217	481	
24	77	4	..	..	1	..	2	1	20	121	28	149
24	30	..	..	..	2	8	4	2	6	79	22	101
..	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	5	2	13	13	26	
9	15	3	..	..	..	1	3	5	17	38	29	67
1	10	16	..	..	2	3	2	6	15	33	44	77
13	6	..	..	1	1	1	6	5	2	48	16	64
37	41	2	5	4	17	32	25	26	31	159	142	301	
9	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	85
..	..	..	2	12	10	5	..	..	..	..	29	29
1	..	76	7	..	3	5	4	1	..	97	96	193	
..	..	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	187	441
11	84	5	..	..	1	1	1	4	118	111 ^a	130	241 ^a
178	301	27	7	11	23	35	47	97	244	681	491	1,172	
30	23	10	11	10	7	4	10	15	9	256	76	332	
40	55	18	14	5	5	7	6	17	107	334	179	513	
22	12	..	1	2	11	10	6	8	2	105	40	145	
2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	15	3	18
638	3,015	441	69	74	152	296	441	963	2,671	7,079 ^a	5,107	12,186 ^a	

^a Including 1 death of unspecified age.

Prevention and Treatment of Disease.—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland. Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields have been controlled by the destruction of rats and better sanitation. No case of plague has occurred since 1922. There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is being carried out with Salk Anti-Polio Vaccine throughout Queensland by the School Health Services Division of the Department of Health and Home Affairs.

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. The Institute now has in its possession a 4 million volt linear accelerator and also undertakes treatment with radioactive isotopes to conform with modern practice. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals throughout the State, and to the Commonwealth Department of Territories, for which an annual visit to Port Moresby is made to calibrate equipment and to advise on radiotherapeutic technology.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals.—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Particulars are given in the next four pages. Reports were received for 151,402 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1955. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 74, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 68 and 69). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics tabulation is according to the location of the hospital of treatment. In the tables the statistical divisions of Moreton, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Mackay, Cairns, and Peninsula have been treated as coastal, and allocation between tropical and sub-tropical has been made along shire boundaries keeping as nearly as possible to the tropic.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

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)	731	57	486	26	53	4	25	2
Other Tuberculosis ..	63	7	22	..	5	..	1	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae	72	14	16	3	15	1	2	..
Dysentery, All Forms ..	180	11	14	25	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	72	1	16	2	4	..	3	..
Whooping Cough ..	65	10	17	23	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	33	6	9	..	5	..	1	..
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	236	62	43	21	4	..	1	..
Measles ..	135	22	93	17	..	1	..	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	39	4	55	12	..	..	1	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	2,260	475	988	134	25	7	9	..
Malignant Neoplasms ..	2,823	240	585	27	731	78	179	4
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	1,563	237	354	46	37	5	4	..
Diabetes Mellitus ..	893	178	301	32	67	15	21	1
Anaemias ..	367	86	126	15	21	1	6	..
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,201	185	281	31	516	88	127	12
Non-meningococcal Menin- gitis ..	91	23	42	3	16	2	7	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	366	102	152	19	4	2	1	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	203	16	34	4	19	..	1	2
Arteriosclerotic & Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	1,572	295	481	75	404	80	92	10
Other Diseases of Heart ..	1,121	367	503	71	221	64	95	7
Hypertension—								
With Heart Disease ..	394	63	98	10	75	16	16	2
Without mention of Heart	667	201	288	53	48	15	15	..
Influenza ..	463	390	474	82	2	..	1	1
Pneumonia ..	2,721	883	1,218	293	90	21	31	10
Bronchitis ..	1,721	687	836	213	42	12	11	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum ..	1,297	272	422	60	42	13	12	2
Appendicitis ..	2,176	1,017	1,045	162	5	4	6	2
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	2,088	449	637	43	42	11	16	1
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	1,625	570	876	186	24	8	11	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	52	10	14	..	13	..	5	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis..	400	78	132	24	91	13	24	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	573	94	144	8	44	10	13	..
Complications of Pregnancy								
Childbirth & Puerperium	5,342	930	1,141	370	1	..	1	..
Congenital Malformations	663	55	76	8	56	5	11	1
Diseases of Early Infancy	236	78	73	24	6	2	6	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	6,740	2,817	2,914	513	96	58	51	9
All Other Diseases ..	33,942	10,442	12,952	2,509	414	100	117	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents..	1,558	505	714	83	73	12	33	4
All Other Accidents ..	8,572	3,526	4,846	1,201	158	36	66	13
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	245	40	49	8	19	6	4	3
Assaults ..	166	38	103	26	2	..	1	1
Total ..	85,727	25,543	33,670	6,462	3,491	690	1,027	105

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1955—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	15	22	79	110	171	188
Other Tuberculosis	10	4	20	7	9	7
Syphilis and its Sequelae	4	5	5	1	8	12
Dysentery, All Forms	85	5	9	9	5	..
Diphtheria	37	7	4	4	1	..
Whooping Cough	48	1	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	18	7	2	..	1	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	92	43	21	8	17	2
Measles	94	17	15	4	..	1
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases	2	25	24	22	8	5
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	608	417	422	237	157	96
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neo- plasms of Lymphatic and Haemato- poietic Tissues	37	21	50	85	201	381
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	86	86	76	79	97	80
Diabetes Mellitus	22	18	27	52	56	89
Anaemias	76	10	5	6	9	49
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	1	9	13	62	124
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	51	14	7	3	2	4
Rheumatic Fever	125	140	41	26	12	5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	3	11	17	23	17	19
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. ..	..	3	5	35	148	351
Other Diseases of Heart	8	6	13	23	68	191
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	3	14	46
Without mention of Heart	5	2	16	28	43	108
Influenza	125	124	163	113	80	60
Pneumonia	1,021	332	266	264	263	264
Bronchitis	892	136	84	83	101	171
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	8	127	253	328	355
Appendicitis	252	737	592	307	181	96
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	387	149	212	255	338	366
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	884	124	165	131	114	120
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	..	6	14	20
Nephritis and Nephrosis	82	53	41	36	43	32
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	3	3	5	5	71
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	323	69	23	31	19	9
Diseases of Early Infancy	199	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	1,211	847	938	879	836	811
All Other Diseases	8,847	3,495	3,448	3,328	3,227	2,804
Motor Vehicle Accidents	157	494	678	315	242	162
All Other Accidents	2,644	2,608	2,718	1,841	1,470	1,002
Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	4	28	34	24	14
Assaults	4	27	97	69	41	23
Total	18,460	10,076	10,450	8,728	8,432	8,138

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

0-69.	70 and Over.	Females.								Total. a		
		0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
154	86	19	22	126	113	79	52	37	17	830	470	1,300
2	1	5	3	8	5	6	4	..	1	60	32	92
15	12	2	2	7	8	6	5	8	5	62	43	105
5	3	62	16	5	5	1	..	3	3	123	107	230
..	..	23	6	2	5	..	1	..	..	53	38	91
..	..	57	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	49	66	115
2	..	13	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	31	17	48
..	..	78	44	33	12	1	1	..	..	189	173	362
1	1	102	5	17	3	3	2	..	..	133	134	267
6	..	4	3	3	4	..	2	2	..	92	18	110
81	55	639	387	247	153	109	81	62	55	2,105	1,752	3,857
616	728	25	28	34	94	232	289	413	428	2,126	1,549	3,675
79	73	74	116	273	331	405	184	100	55	660	1,540	2,200
142	123	20	47	38	31	84	148	262	241	531	873	1,404
29	71	43	17	42	37	57	42	48	50	256	338	594
247	363	2	1	5	24	61	141	247	382	828	870	1,698
2	3	39	10	10	4	4	..	2	2	88	71	159
..	..	83	141	25	24	11	1	1	..	350	289	639
8	10	1	14	22	37	30	20	20	5	108	149	257
500	512	4	2	5	19	65	152	308	299	1,559	864	2,423
323	580	7	1	17	23	52	79	194	462	1,219	843	2,062
88	140	..	1	..	2	14	47	83	124	293	272	565
124	123	1	5	19	61	125	136	186	216	452	757	1,209
51	40	97	137	106	83	70	44	51	31	767	642	1,409
233	262	766	260	193	245	186	151	149	235	2,916	2,199	5,115
274	336	606	114	97	93	96	95	112	132	2,093	1,364	3,457
269	155	1	14	56	103	125	106	85	59	1,502	549	2,051
39	32	245	962	491	224	92	61	42	24	2,241	2,159	4,400
363	272	160	38	52	100	141	116	129	125	2,352	865	3,217
90	81	726	147	150	100	87	83	99	99	1,721	1,536	3,257
9	4	2	..	..	4	1	5	3	4	57	19	76
27	24	68	45	25	43	50	26	23	11	341	293	634
259	469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	819	..	819
..	..	..	575	4,098	2,497	494	5	..	..	..	7,783	7,783
7	8	237	21	15	8	6	8	7	1	494	308	802
..	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	212	411
679	850	971	882	796	776	631	549	539	652	7,124	5,860	12,984
2,520	2,027	6,825	3,805	4,204	4,445	3,950	2,621	2,151	1,740	29,900	29,945	59,845
95	58	108	161	107	67	64	51	50	29	2,218	642	2,860
652	461	1,500	682	369	335	370	348	381	620	13,495	4,650	18,145
15	12	..	38	57	36	31	20	14	8	136	206	342
10	5	..	4	17	18	11	5	..	..	278	55	333
3,016	7,980	13,827	8,762	11,772	10,177	7,750	5,682	5,811	6,115	80,850	70,552	151,402

a Including 1,226 whose ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. ^a	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	18	15	66	18	746	437
Other Tuberculosis ..	4	4	4	2	52	26
Syphilis and its Sequelae ..	9	5	12	6	41	32
Dysentery, All Forms ..	99	76	1	..	23	31
Diphtheria ..	32	29	6	1	15	8
Whooping Cough ..	26	39	..	..	23	27
Meningococcal Infections ..	16	7	3	3	12	7
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	34	31	2	3	153	139
Measles ..	98	99	..	1	35	34
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	53	12	1	..	38	6
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,335	1,205	25	16	745	531
Malignant Neoplasms, includ- ing Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ..	184	100	609	383	1,333	1,066
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms ..	292	866	23	23	345	651
Diabetes Mellitus ..	15	16	37	67	479	790
Anaemias ..	36	43	13	15	207	280
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	24	21	364	379	440	470
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	47	37	14	11	27	23
Rheumatic Fever ..	142	100	5	2	203	187
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	4	7	10	12	94	130
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	52	24	396	190	1,111	650
Other Diseases of Heart ..	44	30	249	138	926	675
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	4	1	56	53	233	218
Without mention of Heart ..	6	15	45	33	401	709
Influenza ..	580	470	1	3	186	169
Pneumonia ..	2,171	1,589	92	60	653	550
Bronchitis ..	1,028	792	56	12	1,009	560
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	325	107	59	10	1,118	432
Appendicitis ..	1,595	1,495	9	8	637	656
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia ..	1,535	444	45	25	772	396
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn ..	1,216	1,046	26	19	479	471
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	..	11	7	43	12
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	43	48	72	58	226	187
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	233	..	67	..	519	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	5,688	..	2	..	2,093
Congenital Malformations ..	127	42	36	37	331	229
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	110	133	13	1	76	78
Senility; Ill-defined Causes ..	2,522	2,042	124	90	4,478	3,728
All Other Diseases ..	14,749	14,985	389	253	14,762	14,707
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	810	268	97	25	1,311	349
All Other Accidents ..	6,726	2,305	160	113	6,609	2,232
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	21	47	24	8	91	151
Assaults ..	113	19	4	..	161	36
Total ..	36,481	34,302	3,226	2,087	41,143	34,163

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

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Diarrhoea (Infantile)	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	167	461	222	173
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	82	68	20
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	125	206	308
Hookworm	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	62	16	265	343
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	55	79	191	199
Leprosy	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	1	6	6	1
Malaria	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	24	25	25	18
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	44	52	53	45
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	106	134	180	112
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	2	8	19	23
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	17	18	29	20
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	274	716	257
Tuberculosis	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	594	717	685	726
Typhoid Fever	793	760	731	130	53	9	8	10	7
Typhus Fever	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	53	34	55 ^r	34
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	577	697 ^r	731 ^r	883
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	58	229	272 ^r	268
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,083	2,631	2965 ^r	3733 ^r	3,437

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

^b Not notifiable.

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

ⁿ Not available.

^r Revised since last issue.

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the year ended 30th June, 1956, a total of 678 patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

All these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep coming out of Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased

annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1956, there were 4,617 persons in the four mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1956, the rate was 3.37.

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 1955 rates were New South Wales, 3.84; Queensland, 3.50; South Australia, 3.19; Victoria, 3.11; Western Australia, 2.67; and Tasmania, 2.42.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. Since 1947-48 the proportion has been higher, and averaged 55 per cent over the eight years to 1954-55. In 1955-56 it was 57 per cent. of the admissions.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1956, being 2,474 males and 2,143 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,678 being on its books at 30th June, 1956, when Toowoomba had 1,257, Ipswich 611, and Charters Towers 71.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1956, contained 118 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, 1956, being 54 males and 64 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 aborigines 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, 1956, there were 3,978 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £620,039, 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. A court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1956, the credit balance of 5,862 accounts of Islanders was £215,293.

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, 1956, 25 luggers and cutters owned and operated by them won 188 tons of pearl-shell, valued at £99,762, and 165 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £58,788.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30th June, 1956, amounted to £499,028. In addition, an amount of £85,038 was provided by Commonwealth Government Loan Funds, making a total of £584,066.

At 30th June, 1956, 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. 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.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30th June, 1956, are shown in the table below. It should be noted that these figures do not include aboriginals exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department, nor children of such exempted aboriginals who are likewise exempted. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1955-56 numbered 119, excluding 49 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30th June, 1956, there were 566 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1956.

Locality.	Aboriginals.		Torres Strait Islanders.	Total.	Children Attending Native Schools.	
	Full-bloods.	Half-bloods.			Boys.	Girls.
Government Settlements—						
Cape York ^a	171	..	343	514	57	61
Cherbourg	139	871	..	1,010	149	151
Palm Island	565	814	..	1,379	196	160 ^b
Woorabinda	452	281	..	733	91	100
Missions—						
Doomadgee (Brethren) ..	308	49	..	357	50	43
Edward River (C. of E.)	271	2	..	273	22	24
Lockhart River (C. of E.)	307	3	..	310	30	30
Mitchell River (C. of E.)	707	23	..	730	40	54
Yarrabah (C. of E.) ..	157	643	..	800	84	80
Hope Vale (Lutheran) ..	192	150	..	342	41	38
Aurukun (Pres.)	625	..	..	625	62	57
Mapoon (Pres.)	123	176	..	299	30	37
Mornington Island (Pres.)	350	43	..	393	59	48
Weipa (Pres.)	157	..	..	157	21	16
Hammond Island (R.C.)	..	..	98	98	15	14
Mona Mona (Seventh D.A.)	193	112	..	305	34	29
Normanton Reserve (A.I.M.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	9
Country Reserves ^c	5,087	3,956	..	9,043	..	..
Torres Strait Islands ..	..	..	5,222	5,222	383	366 ^d
Total	9,804	7,123	5,663	22,590	1,370	1,317

^a Including Bamaga, Red Island Point, and Cowal Creek.

^b Including St. Michaels (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 53 boys, 42 girls.

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

^d Including St. Pauls (C. of E.) Moa Island, 33 boys, 28 girls.

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

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1937, 1941, and 1947. The

total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1941 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
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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 £600 is claimed. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, where £75 or more is involved.

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

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

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

2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1956, there were 347 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 17 police districts, with the Police Depot and Criminal Investigation Branch functioning separately.

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

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

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

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

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1956 including 172 detectives, 101 plain clothes police, 7 women police, 24 probationaries, 105 cadets, and 25 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
<i>Police Officers a—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	1,241	1,195	1,142	1,108	1,170
Country .. No.	1,242	1,278	1,285	1,270	1,277
Total .. No.	2,483	2,473	2,427	2,378	2,447
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Maintenance ^b £	2,584,980	2,564,200	2,651,579	2,777,849	3,108,715
Buildings .. £	68,170	76,041	81,330	83,648	88,309
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	40,500	37,500	42,100	159,391	232,823
Total .. £	2,693,650	2,677,741	2,775,009	3,020,888	3,429,847

a At end of year.

b Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of their annual salaries. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the Fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1955-56 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £232,021, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1956, was 2,285.

Conferences between the Commissioners of Police of all States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand are of value in police administration; and these are supplemented by similar conferences of criminal investigation and technical experts. Contact with the International Criminal Police Commission is maintained through the Australian membership.

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

are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1955-56, 119,372 local and 7,160 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 police attached to country stations usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 30th June, 1956, 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.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			<i>a</i>		Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1946 ..	5	4	1,015	86	350	23	34
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49
1954-55	4	3	1,931	222	597	11	46
1955-56	4	3	1,919	196	628	19	48

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

Prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30th June, 1956, numbered:—New South Wales, 85; Victoria, 53 (at 31st December, 1955); Queensland, 48; South Australia, 62; Western Australia, 86; and Tasmania, 48.

As the Queensland prison system is designed to rehabilitate, rather than merely punish, prisoners, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners in the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville 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 Methodist Homes for men and women assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners. Land has been acquired at Wacol, Brisbane, on which a modern prison to supplement, and eventually replace, the present Brisbane Gaol will be erected. The area is ideally suited for farming and dairying.

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, 1956, was 93. Each farm is controlled by an officer-in-charge, assisted by warden-overseers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Security measures on the State Farms are practically non-existent, as prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape. Chaplains of the various denominations visit each Prison and State Farm.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1956 the Board made three such recommendations.

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

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Supreme Courts.—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1955-56 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Sen-tenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac- quitted.	Other. a
Murder	4	2	3	1	1	1
Attempted Murder	4	..	2	..	2	..
Manslaughter	26	..	2	..	15	9
Offences against Females	68	..	52	..	13	3
Other Offences against the Person	102	6	62	..	41	5
Offences against Property	326	8	296	..	32	6
Other	14	..	14	..	..	..
Total	544	16	431	1	104	24

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>
1947 ..	1,396	785	261	246	102	64	2,919
1948 ..	1,297	806	270	185	107	58	2,778
1949 ..	1,369	669	250	205	110	109	2,821
1950 ..	1,352	722	313	207	149	148	2,979
1951 ..	1,299	761	346	307	141	163	3,094
1952 ..	1,388	883	336	328	213	171	3,379
1953 ..	1,629	918	419	330	241	203	3,776
1954 ..	1,449	912	502	312	216	244	3,712
1955 ..	1,631	1,043	382	340	260	154	3,885
1956 ..	1,933	1,249	431	362	241	184	4,482
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1956 ..	55	48	32	43	36	57	48

a Figures for 12 months ended 30th June of year shown.

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 1955-56 was 99 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, compared with an increase in the State's population over the same period of 34 per cent. Offences against property increased by 155 per cent., and those against females by 66 per cent., but charges involving homicide were only 24 per cent. higher.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Other.	Total.
1946-47 ..	10	2	24	39	112	199	12	398
1947-48 ..	8	5	19	30	118	198	22	400
1948-49 ..	4	5	15	33	92	182	6	337
1949-50 ..	9	6	15	52	92	221	10	405
1950-51 ..	10	5	14	71	123	247	7	477
1951-52 ..	9	..	17	57	109	253	17	462
1952-53 ..	15	7	21	62	91	339	14	549
1953-54 ..	12	8	19	55	160	331	24	609
1954-55 ..	14	5	15	77	110	261	7	489
1955-56 ..	6	4	26	68	108	334	14	560

Inferior Courts.—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. During 1955-56 there were 17 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprised three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1946-47	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	6,415	33,096
1947-48	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	6,862	34,664
1948-49	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868
1953-54	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482
1954-55	700	2,627	23,986	2,444	10,866	8,749	49,372
1955-56	544	3,080	22,748	2,228	11,549	6,923	47,072

The table on pages 86 and 87 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Inferior Courts with various offences during 1955-56, 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 1955-56, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

For most types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Men charged with drunkenness were somewhat older on the average, the 30 to 39 years age group being most common for traffic offences due to drunkenness. For drunkenness as an offence against good order the average age was higher still, charges against men in their forties being not greatly fewer than those against men in their thirties. More than half of the 1,719 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Over half of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness. Of the women charged with drunkenness, the 30 to 39 years group provided the greatest number, followed by the 50 to 59 and 40 to 49 years groups. The 9 males and 6 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>	718	37	755
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter	41	..	41
Offences against Females	83	..	83
Assaults	515	29	544
Other Offences against the Person	79	8	87
<i>Total Offences against Property</i>	3,666	437	4,103
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	278	7	285
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	229	5	234
Other Stealing	2,209	352	2,561
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	287	26	313
Other Offences against Property	663	47	710
<i>Total Offences against Good Order</i>	23,467	1,509	24,976
Drunkenness	21,426	1,322	22,748
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	587	68	655
Vagrancy	589	96	685
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	594	15	609
Other Offences against Good Order	271	8	279
<i>Total Other Offences</i>	16,705	533	17,238
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	710	..	710
Offences against Gambling Laws	189	11	200
Offences against Liquor Laws	765	38	803
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	1,412	50	1,462
Offences against Revenue Laws	116	8	124
Offences against Wireless Laws	423	30	453
Offences against Health Laws	152	17	169
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	774	3	777
Other Offences against Traffic & Transport Laws	10,638	134	10,772
Offences against Railway Laws	61	8	69
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	314	95	409
Other Offences	1,151	139	1,290
Total All Offences	44,556	2,516	47,072

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

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.
81	11	52	4	22	1	276	12	80	..	207	9
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	68	..
53	10	39	4	22	1	267	11	79	..	55	3
10	1	13	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	47	6
243	17	753	160	4	3	1,841	226	489	19	336	12
60	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	216	5
10	..	19	1	..	..	122	3	73	1	5	..
124	9	590	141	3	2	1,112	186	298	11	82	3
18	3	58	9	..	..	160	11	35	1	16	2
31	4	84	9	1	..	447	26	83	6	17	2
88	16	3,470	335	17,957	934	1,308	162	642	62	2	..
56	5	3,381	308	16,968	879	869	129	152	1	..	..
10	6	11	5	409	41	141	15	16	1	..	..
14	4	58	21	6	1	61	10	450	60	..	..
5	..	15	1	414	11	143	3	17	..	..	..
3	1	5	..	160	2	94	5	7	..	2	..
309	24	79	10	118	..	16,022	471	172	27	5	1
62	..	2	..	..	..	644	..	2	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	83	..	91	10	9	1	..	..
9	..	3	1	1	..	749	37	3	..	..	..
60	3	3	..	1	..	1,338	47	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	116	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	423	30	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	150	17	1	..	..	..
33	..	2	..	2	..	721	3	16	..	..	..
84	2	31	1	24	..	10,473	130	26	1	..	..
5	..	4	..	..	..	44	7	8	1	..	..
5	3	..	..	..	..	309	92	..	..	..	..
44	16	34	8	7	..	964	90	97	24	5	1
721	68	4,354	509	18,101	938	19,447	871	1,383	108	550	22

INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

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.
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER. ^a											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	9	21
10 to 19 ..	27	7	4	916	147	297	119	18	72	91	1,698
20 to 29 ..	106	18	15	822	336	3,527	659	200	218	244	6,145
30 to 39 ..	76	10	26	445	201	5,115	427	224	123	138	6,785
40 to 49 ..	39	10	13	205	91	4,884	330	191	80	107	5,950
50 to 59 ..	25	9	5	124	47	3,725	250	82	34	67	4,368
60 to 69 ..	6	..	2	30	16	2,078	112	22	10	18	2,294
70 & Over..	4	..	..	9	..	643	8	5	..	2	671
Not Stated	232	29	55	153	112	1,157	136	32	10089	4,536	16,531
Total ..	515	83	120	2,716	950	21,426	2,041	774	10626	5,212	44,463

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP. ^b											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10 to 19 ..	10	13	6	36	17	2	6	2	13	14	6
20 to 29 ..	37	34	23	32	40	18	35	27	41	36	22
30 to 39 ..	27	18	40	17	24	25	23	30	23	20	24
40 to 49 ..	14	18	20	8	11	24	17	26	15	16	21
50 to 59 ..	9	17	8	5	6	18	13	11	6	10	16
60 to 69 ..	2	..	3	1	2	10	6	3	2	3	8
70 & Over..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	3

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	104	12	10	19	..	..	31	176
20 to 29 ..	2	..	2	77	21	143	52	..	4	7	308
30 to 39 ..	5	..	1	63	16	343	48	1	3	12	492
40 to 49 ..	1	..	3	52	2	296	33	2	3	9	401
50 to 59 ..	..	..	1	41	9	302	11	..	..	1	365
60 to 69 ..	2	..	..	13	..	173	7	..	..	2	197
70 & Over..	..	..	..	1	..	47	3	..	..	..	51
Not Stated	19	..	1	13	13	8	14	..	124	328	520
Total ..	29	..	8	364	73	1,322	187	3	134	396	2,516

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP. ^b											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	29	20	1	11	..	..	46	9
20 to 29 ..	20	..	29	22	35	11	30	..	40	10	15
30 to 39 ..	50	..	14	18	27	26	28	33	30	18	25
40 to 49 ..	10	..	43	15	3	23	19	67	30	13	20
50 to 59 ..	..	..	14	12	15	23	6	..	..	1	18
60 to 69 ..	20	..	..	4	..	13	4	..	..	3	10
70 & Over..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	3

^a Excluding 93 companies which are included among males in other tables.

^b Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 73 per cent. of all cases in 1955-56. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rate was recorded in the Cloncurry district. On a population basis, prosecutions for drunkenness were highest in the Cloncurry district, followed by the Charleville and Longreach districts. Traffic prosecutions were most frequent in the Cloncurry district, with the Charleville and Metropolitan districts coming next.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

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 ^b	9,469	15.1	6,221	10.0	6,449	10.3	22,139	35.4
Cairns	2,112	23.6	753	8.4	1,417	15.9	4,282	47.9
Charleville ..	1,141	76.7	156	10.5	245	16.5	1,542	103.7
Cloncurry ..	1,376	98.6	260	18.6	480	34.4	2,116	151.6
Ipswich ..	400	5.3	467	6.2	320	4.2	1,187	15.7
Longreach ..	1,054	55.6	71	3.7	293	15.5	1,418	74.8
Mackay ..	583	12.9	423	9.3	299	6.6	1,305	28.8
Maryborough	1,098	8.2	861	6.5	750	5.6	2,709	20.3
Rockhampton	1,139	12.9	761	8.6	534	6.1	2,434	27.6
Roma ..	750	30.2	185	7.4	235	9.5	1,170	47.1
Toowoomba	1,441	11.1	591	4.5	709	5.5	2,741	21.1
Townsville ..	2,185	23.3	800	8.5	1,044	11.1	4,029	42.9
Total ..	22,748	16.8	11,549	8.5	12,775	9.4	47,072	34.7

a Rate per 1,000 population.

b Includes Brisbane, Fortitude Valley and South Coast Police Districts.

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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Writs of Summons Issued ^a No.	1,990	2,203	2,261	2,256	1,986
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	51	41	33	25	9
Without Jury .. No.	793	918	1,006	884	766
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ^b No.	170	314	248	237	154
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	980	1,143	1,251	1,103	908
For Defendant .. No.	34	130	36	43	21
Total Amount Awarded £	220,827	224,687	309,574	286,585	374,129

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

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Cases Heard	No.	4,049	6,378	5,969	7,220	8,540
Amount Claimed ..	£	159,229 ^r	266,177	263,333	354,244	543,475
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	3,589	4,914	5,000	6,190	7,699
Amount Awarded ..	£	132,200	205,112	222,174	286,560	439,839

^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 1956, 708 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 703; and nullity of marriage, 5. No judicial separations were granted. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 341 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 367.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 128; desertion, 205; insanity, 7; and other grounds, 1. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 86; desertion, 273; insanity, 2; and other grounds, 6.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1956 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
New South Wales	1,553	3,369	3,752	2,851	2,900	3,147
Victoria	805	1,616	2,128	1,539	1,691	1,270
Queensland ..	201 ^a	711	730	714	803	708
South Australia ..	243	585	638	600	628	572
Western Australia	244	585	539	533	488	552
Tasmania	80	217	210	238	233	197
Australia ^b ..	3,135	7,106	8,041	6,528	6,782	6,492

^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 to 1956.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	111.1
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	84.1
Queensland .. .	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	67.8
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	93.3
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	118.6
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	98.1
Australia <i>b</i> .. .	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	96.2

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 1956 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 1955 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces <i>a</i> , 1956.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.
	Hus- band.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years	19	21	40	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	115	110	225	} 37.8	40.9	} 48	55
10 " " " 15 "	70	100	170				
15 " " " 20 "	59	61	120	} 41.4	40.5	} 41	46
20 " " " 30 "	49	51	100				
30 " " " 40 "	22	17	39	5.5	4.3	56	38
Over 40 Years	5	2	7	1.0	0.9	71	71
Total	341 ^b	367 ^b	708 ^b	100.0	100.0	48	48

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

b Including petitions for which duration was not stated—2 husbands and 5 wives.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27·4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46·3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, but had dropped again to 5·7 per cent. by 1956. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, was high at 32·1 per cent. in 1956, although it was lower than its peak of 37·6 per cent. in 1949. From 1949 to 1956, excepting one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Titles.—Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1952*. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

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

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

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.					
Transfers	37,581	35,728	38,530	36,504	34,441
Mortgages	25,631	25,128	29,857	24,022	20,555
Releases from Mortgage	18,304	18,725	22,682	19,379	17,396
Other Dealings	16,275	16,659	16,930	17,097	15,747
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).					
Conveyances	16	11	20	24	8
Mortgages	3	1	9	12	7
Releases from Mortgage	3	1	8	3	2
Other Dealings	66	65	101	84	32

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

The 1935 amending Act provided that the number of each of the licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses in existence at that date should not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed. Provision was made for a petition for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years. Such poll can only be held after a petition has been signed by at least 10 per cent. of the electors of Queensland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 1955-56 seven licensed victuallers' and one wineseller's license were surrendered. Two of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission were removed to premises in new localities and 39 new licenses were granted to ex-Servicemen's clubs. The Commission granted 279 transfers of licenses, while 7 applications were refused and 35 withdrawn.

During 1955-56 fees amounted to £614,010 from licensed victuallers', winesellers' and booth licenses, and £95,082 from spirit merchants' licenses. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee of £125 and 4 per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £31,382. The total revenue from all sources was £758,026.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 47 at 30th June, 1956, of which 19 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 28 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner. The sale of liquor with meals in rail dining cars is also under the control of the Railway Commissioner. The Liquor Act exempts from control the sale of liquor on aircraft during flight.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine-sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Sporting Clubs.	Packet.	Ex-Servicemen's Clubs
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1947	1,273	30	120	35	177	7	..
1948	1,263	30	120	35	200	7	..
1949	1,254	30	123	35	225	9	..
1950	1,246	30	124	35	238	12	..
1951	1,239	30	124	35	246	11	..
1952	1,238	30	125	35	259	11	..
1953	1,234	30	128	35	277	10	..
1954	1,220	30	129	35	296	9	..
1955	1,212	30	131	35	304	8	..
1956	1,207	29	131	42	314	8	39

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 which has now become the Department of Education. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Instruction Act*, 1908 dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1956 there were 1,527 State Schools and 257 private schools equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave about 1,100 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 72 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 793 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Education had 5,881 motion picture films available; while 140 private schools had projectors, with over 600 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.

(a) Primary schools—

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

(b) Secondary schools—

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

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) Teachers' Training College.

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

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Education. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1956 was 1,389 boys and 949 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 278 in 1956, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 245 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 15, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1956 were Roman Catholic, 24,175 boys and 24,660 girls; Church of England, 2,159 boys and 2,146 girls; other denominations, 1,109 boys and 1,905 girls; and undenominational schools, 47 boys and 40 girls.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1956, there were 35 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,370 boys and 1,317 girls. Average attendance during 1955-56 was 1,215 boys and 1,165 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £9,808,668 on State schools during 1955-56. This amounted to £7 5s. per head of population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was

introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £12,465,922 in 1955-56, or £9 4s. 4d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1956, 196. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1956 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

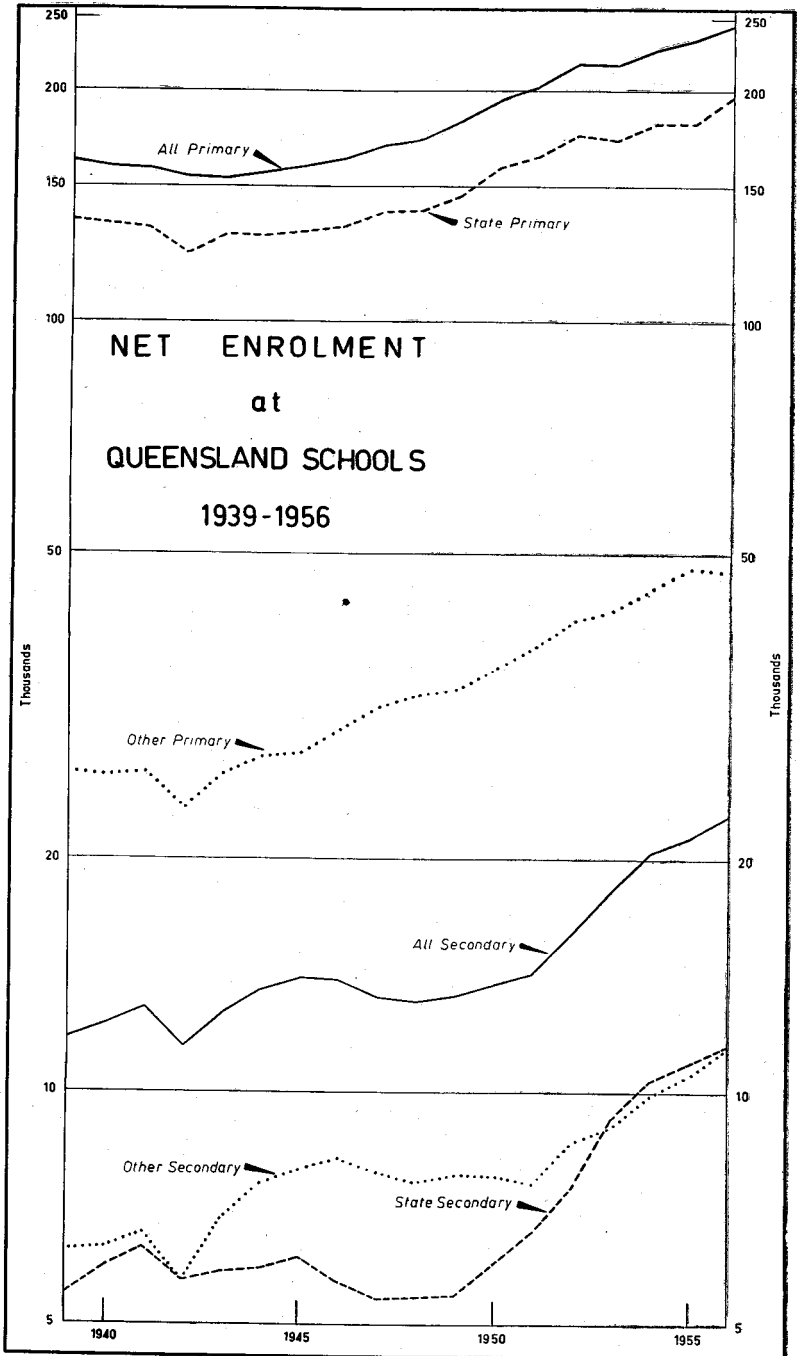
Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,457	5,977	91,090	84,324	79,890	74,100
Provisional ..	27	27	320	266	269	230
Correspondence	1	82	2,967	3,005	1,774	1,827
Special ..	14	85	717	554	504	388
Rural ..	25	246	4,197	3,980	3,816	3,680
Intermediate	17 ^a	113	2,538	2,407	2,277	2,192
Total State..	1,524	6,530	101,829	94,536	88,530	82,417
Private—						
Grammar ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	180	30	173	26
Other ..	278	2,008	22,886	24,109	20,859	21,866
Total Private	278	2,008	23,066	24,139	21,032	21,892
Total Primary ..	1,802	8,538	124,895	118,675	109,562	104,309
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	36	653	5,570	5,348	5,124	4,853
High "Top"	34 ^a	154	777	896	693	809
Total State..	36	807	6,347	6,244	5,817	5,662
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	113	1,209	919	1,159	777
Other ..	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	4,604	4,642	4,466	4,359
Total Private	8	113	5,813	5,561	5,625	5,136
Total Secondary	44	920	12,160	11,805	11,442	10,798
Total All Schools..	1,846	9,458	137,055	130,480	121,004	115,107

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

^b Included with secondary schools.

^c Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 126 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 1956 was 20,726, and in domestic science, 20,646.



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.
1947	1,545	252	5,531 ^c	1,815	143,634	39,623	183,257	2,740
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	3,206
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828
1950	1,556	253	5,739	1,819	164,803	43,239	208,042	4,597
1951	1,565	254	5,976	1,852	171,107	45,323	216,430	5,669
1952	1,571	274	6,144	1,957	183,385	49,491	232,876	6,293
1953	1,563	271	6,101	1,975	182,572	51,169	233,741	7,184
1954	1,553	284	6,407	2,052	191,648	54,792	246,440	8,285
1955	1,557	287	6,847	2,124	196,848	58,121	254,969	9,809
1956	1,560	286	7,337	2,121	208,956	58,579	267,535	10,719

a Including part-time manual training instructors and sewing mistresses: 1,000 in 1956.

b For year ended 30th June following.

c Excluding teachers temporarily absent in the defence forces.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1956 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1956.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	8,212	7,851	16,063	..	..	..
6	14,639	14,182	28,821	..	..	..
7	14,618	14,057	28,675	..	..	..
8	14,580	13,863	28,443	..	..	..
9	15,732	14,868	30,600	..	..	..
10	13,159	12,494	25,653	..	..	..
11	13,538	12,989	26,527	..	..	..
12	12,167	11,912	24,079	5	7	12
13	10,283	9,710	19,993	370	337	707
14	3,637	3,264	6,901	3,934	4,101	8,035
15	465	349	814	4,158	4,176	8,334
16	166 ^a	120 ^a	286 ^a	2,251	1,978	4,229
17 .. ..	..	..	..	1,188	727	1,915
18 and Over	..	..	..	832	356	1,188
Total ..	121,196	115,659	236,855	12,738	11,682	24,420

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 approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 96 per cent.; 14 years, 68 per cent.; 15 years, 45 per cent.; 16 years, 23 per cent.; and 17 years, 10 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 765 students enrolled at this institution during 1956, 270 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 14 taking third year degree courses in agricultural science.

Technical Education.—There are 13 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 567, including 165 full-time teachers. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School (apprenticeship and certificate courses), the State Commercial High School and College (commercial subjects), and the Central Technical College (diploma courses in engineering).

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

Course.	Full-Time.		Part-Time.		Correspondence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Apprenticeship .. ..	..	..	9,225	151	3,628	245
Diploma <i>a</i>	35	6	933	64	241	47
Certificate <i>b</i> .. ..	..	..	1,705	116	338	15
Other	28	29	4,092	6,958	2,363	333
Total	63	35	15,955	7,289	6,570	640

a Principally sugar chemistry (full-time), and engineering, pharmacy, and industrial chemistry (part-time and correspondence).

b Principally accountancy (part-time), and agricultural science and building (correspondence).

Teachers' Training College.—The training of teachers is undertaken by approved secondary schools for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of one year. In 1956, 1,741 students were being trained. Correspondence classes for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations are also held, and during 1956 there were 912 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 1956 included 1,383 evening students and 32 full-time day students.

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

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.
1947 ..	7,858	5,746	4,281	3,203	1,529	909
1948 ..	8,366	5,897	3,985	3,282	1,261	870
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	3,268	1,054	719
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	3,513	1,061	801
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	<i>a</i>	1,089	794
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	<i>a</i>	1,080	809
1953 ..	13,097	10,587	5,963	<i>a</i>	1,154	917
1954 ..	13,058	10,421	6,651	<i>a</i>	1,410	1,073
1955 ..	14,889	11,960	7,498	<i>a</i>	1,492	1,156
1956 ..	15,128	11,086	7,938	<i>a</i>	2,212	<i>a</i>

a Candidates were awarded passes in individual subjects and not in the examination as a whole.

2. UNIVERSITY.

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Government Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Foundations & Bequests. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1947	20	305	1,869	940	1,002	144,579	102,982	23,977	279,150
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915
1954	30	428	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547
1955	31	426	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691
1956	32	470	2,077	1,356	1,896	933,206	218,321	106,189	1,291,896

a Including part-time staff.

b Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

c Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column.

d Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1956 these amounted to £32,998.

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. To meet post-war requirements, it has been necessary to erect, or lease existing, temporary additional buildings at the Domain, near the Medical School and near the Dental College.

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

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of students, and the degrees, &c., conferred, during 1956.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, &C., 1956.

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	153	173	326	701	473	1,174	41	49	1	1
Science ..	161	54	215	514	144	658	56	13	2	..
Engineering ..	116	..	116	361	1	362	60	..	..	..
Commerce ..	278	37	315	865	76	941	34	1	60	3
Agriculture ..	37	2	39	100	5	105	11	..	..	..
Law	31	1	32	125	8	133	7	..	..	..
Dentistry ..	46	4	50	142	9	151	29	2	..	..
Vet. Science ..	25	..	25	92	3	95	19	1	..	..
Medicine ..	100	13	113	484	61	545	63	7	..	..
Architecture ..	36	..	36	106	3	109	9	..	11	..
Education ..	109	75	184	519	162	681	4	1	35	13
Divinity ..	26	..	26	69	1	70	..	..	5	..
Music .. ..	..	3	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	2
Physical Educ'n	6	9	15	20	33	53	..	..	4	6
Physiotherapy ..	..	23	23	..	79	79	..	..	..	17
Public Admin.	108	3	111	157	3	160	..	..	..	..
Social Studies	1	4	5	1	8	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,233	401	1,634	4,256	1,073	5,329	333	74	118	42

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 22 (7 full-time, 15 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 155,322 works, is available at the University.

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

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

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

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

The holdings of the Public Library and its extension services are as follows:—Main Reference Collection, 109,456 volumes and 4,853 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 18,686 volumes and 7,551 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; and the Country Extension Service, 43,845 volumes.

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

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

now 36 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (nine), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, the Atherton Public Library, the Ingham Municipal Library, and the libraries conducted by the Mulgrave and Johnstone Shire Councils at Gordonvale and Innisfail respectively. There are 27 libraries in Queensland free to adults and 33 free to children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health and Medical Branch of the Department of Health and Home Affairs derives its powers from *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955*, which are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services subject to the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, and Secretary to the Director-General. The Branch is divided into a number of Divisions which are each under the control of a Director.

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

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

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

Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.—Clinics are located throughout Queensland, and from the resident centres nurses visit some sub-centres, car, train, and aeroplane being used as a means of transport, depending on the distance to be traversed. A rail car acts as a travelling clinic on the Great Northern Railway. The service caters for mothers, and children up to the age of six years. (See also page 115.)

Division of School Health Services.—Children during their school period are supervised by doctors and nurses of this division. In addition to a medical service, a dental service is provided, preference being given to areas where no dentist is practising. Four rail dental cars cater for the needs of outback children, and motor cars accompanying the rail cars transport the dentists to schools met on the railway. This division has been entrusted with the organisation of immunising children throughout Queensland with Salk Anti-Polio Vaccine.

Division of Mental Hygiene.—Mental hospitals are established at Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers. There is a psychiatric clinic situated at 274 George Street, Brisbane, as well as at the Townsville, Brisbane, and Toowoomba Hospitals. There is also an epileptic home at Toowoomba (See also page 75.)

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

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

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

The Queensland Health Education Council.—This Council is a body corporate constituted under *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955*. It was established in 1945 for the purpose of acquiring, promoting, extending, and disseminating education concerning all matters relating to the health of Queensland generally, including health, safety, and well-being in industry and traffic. The Council's basic policy is directed towards a better understanding of personal and community hygiene, a reduction in communicable diseases, and the recognition of the early symptoms of disease to reduce hospital bed occupancy through early medical treatment.

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

The State Government originally made an annual grant of £2,000, but, with the rapid expansion of the Council's activities, this was increased by steps to £27,390 in 1956-57, in which year the Council's expenditure was £30,500.

The Council aims, through its activities, at making health education an established and important part of the State's preventive health services. Its activities include publicity through the press, radio, films, pamphlets, &c., instruction in schools, and displays at annual shows. During the year 1956-57, 59 newspapers and 9 magazines donated space

for the publishing of the Council's news articles, 19 radio stations donated time for the broadcasting of 5-minute sessions, there were 239 film screenings before an aggregate audience of 64,000 people, and 652,000 pamphlets, 15,000 booklets, and 19,000 posters were distributed.

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

Medical and Hospital Benefit Schemes.—An additional Hospital Benefit Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1st January, 1952, and a Medical Benefit Scheme has operated since 1st July, 1953. The principle is that of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. All Queensland medical organisations operate on a fee for service basis. Payments by the various Funds are subsidised by the Commonwealth. Details of the scope and development of these Benefit Funds taken from the Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, are shown in the table below.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
<i>Medical Benefits.</i>				
Number of registered organisations	6	7	7	6
Membership	126,974	163,498	192,356	225,985
No. of Professional Services	339,331	890,709	1,194,971	1,518,790
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit paid	£ 147,060	396,375	528,141	665,396
Amount of Fund Benefit paid (incl. ancillary benefits) £	143,872	430,716	602,276	843,144
<i>Hospital Benefits.</i>				
Number of registered organisations	3	3	2	3
Membership	114,000	152,474	177,110	217,937
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit paid—				
Ordinary ^a	£ 1,230,556	1,282,168	1,318,872	1,345,766
Additional ^b	£ 33,299	63,437	76,111	86,868
Total	£ 1,263,855	1,345,605	1,394,983	1,432,634
Amount of Fund Benefit paid	£ 134,316	324,618	455,359	581,237

^a Ordinary benefits are payable to hospitals in respect of—

(i.) beds occupied by pensioners in public hospitals (12s. per day).

(ii.) other occupied beds in public hospitals and approved private hospitals (8s. per day).

^b Additional benefits are payable through registered hospital benefit organisations at 4s. per day.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1955-56, 54 District Hospitals Boards administered 129 public hospitals, 3 tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and 10 ambulance brigades. Two hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 6 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 114 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals. At 30th June, 1956, there were 63 private hospitals registered in the State, 21 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, South Brisbane, 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, 31 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and the South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 38 branch clinics were in operation during 1955-56.

The 63 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1956, were registered under the provisions of "*The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for coloured persons. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf (see table on page 117).

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. Under the Hospital Benefits Agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, the Commonwealth pays to the State 8s. per daily occupied bed in respect of qualified patients in public hospitals, except for uninsured pensioners (and their dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and in respect of whom 12s. per day is paid. In addition, there is

payable under the National Health Act 1953-1957 the amount of 8s. per day in respect of qualified patients hospitalised in approved private hospitals. This benefit is payable to the proprietors of the hospitals, after having first been allowed against the patients' hospital accounts.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure. <i>b</i>
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1946-47	120	433	5,897	134,408	24,007	4,874	2,468,308
1947-48	121	460	6,419	133,114	23,565	4,739	3,089,294
1948-49	121	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829
1953-54	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961
1954-55	140	754	8,794	160,177	32,334	5,433	8,884,468
1955-56	140	761	9,024	166,755	33,614	5,595	9,842,446

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

^b Excluding expenditure from loans (1955-56, £2,387,589).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1954-55 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

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. <i>a</i>	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	262	406,901	118	11,800	15,002	14,523	20,079
Victoria ^b ..	117	259,834	104	9,098	8,490	15,754	21,139 ^c
Queensland	140	192,511	145	5,433	7,416	8,186	8,863
S. Australia	63	64,310	80	2,543	2,456	3,399	4,409 ^c
W. Australia	96	78,134	120	2,193	2,724	3,693	4,725 ^c
Tasmania ..	26	33,550	107	1,135	1,713	1,648	1,965 ^c
N. Territory	4	6,365	385	193	251	429	429 ^c
A. C. T. ..	1	4,566	146	94	150	251	288 ^c
Total ..	709	1,046,171	115	32,489	38,202	47,883	61,897

^a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

^b Fifteen months ended 30th June, 1955.

^c Including loan receipts.

The table on pages 110-113 gives particulars for the year 1955-56 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.	No.
<i>Moreton</i>	20	354	1,678	1,848	61,757	16,337	239,723	3,107
Brisbane and S.C.	15	322	1,506	1,719	54,147	14,775	212,365	2,855
Ipswich	5	32	172	129	7,610	1,562	27,358	252
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	17	44	579	461	19,153	3,456	58,675	706
Bundaberg	3	13	136	108	3,081	994	17,102	141
Central Burnett ..	3	3	42	43	2,085	251	1,381	53
Gympie	1	3	97	72	2,375	616	7,984	108
Isis	1	1	11	12	544	71	1,108	15
Maryborough ..	1	13	144	106	3,671	598	18,990	176
North Burnett ..	3	6	28	30	1,534	188	2,239	36
South Burnett ..	5	5	121	90	5,863	738	9,871	177
<i>Downs</i>	16	45	475	375	15,909	3,529	48,189	700
Chinchilla	1	3	29	22	1,521	198	826	43
Dalby	3	7	59	57	2,126	469	5,510	148
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	25	20	1,469	270	4,679	35
Inglewood	2	3	13	16	719	153	1,159	18
Miles	2	3	26	24	1,395	179	2,061	36
Stanthorpe	1	1	40	28	1,376	229	2,874	39
Tara	1	1	10	9	353	65	912	10
Toowoomba	4	23	201	152	4,664	1,497	26,665	280
Warwick	1	2	72	47	2,286	469	3,503	91
<i>Roma</i>	8	15	67	89	3,540	638	7,983	117
Balonne	4	6	20	29	884	218	4,456	27
Roma	4	9	47	60	2,656	420	3,527	90
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	12	59	63	2,571	495	8,366	86
Charleville	3	8	39	35	1,645	324	3,506	62
Cunnamulla	2	2	11	16	522	141	3,557	15
Quilpie	2	2	9	12	404	30	1,303	9
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	30	247	292	8,536	1,565	36,204	325
Banana	2	4	22	30	1,211	215	3,246	32
Gladstone	2	3	35	34	1,365	284	7,279	40
Mount Morgan ..	1	3	33	30	903	183	4,415	38
Rockhampton ..	5	20	157	198	5,057	883	21,264	215
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	14	111	137	5,185	696	16,155	146
Barcardine	3	5	24	32	773	128	3,904	23
Blackall	3	2	22	26	1,126	127	4,422	26
Clermont	2	2	19	16	963	97	2,712	29
Emerald	1	1	14	16	882	87	1,786	23
Longreach	3	3	24	37	1,141	198	2,572	37
Springsure	1	1	8	10	300	59	759	8
<i>Far Western</i>	2	2	12	19	803	106	2,237	18
Winton	2	2	12	19	803	106	2,237	18
<i>Mackay</i>	1	14	79	63	2,853	322	10,962	153
Mackay	1	14	79	63	2,853	322	10,962	153

See footnotes at end of table.

QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In- patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
3,771,827	110,112	79,489	51,806	4,013,234	3,004,559	1,006,873	4,011,432	53 0
3,509,812	94,054	78,108	51,179	3,733,153	2,763,560	968,944	3,732,504	53 0
262,015	16,058	1,381	627	280,081	240,999	37,929	278,928	52 5
880,789	72,153	10,586	3,780	967,308	852,549	112,642	965,191	66 3
199,404	12,327	3,450	1,260	216,441	188,159	29,017	217,176	73 2
72,837	2,904	..	196	75,937	75,148	1,547	76,695	78 4
112,129	15,282	1,933	627	129,971	118,469	16,854	135,323	59 11
21,049	853	..	17	21,919	20,623	1,021	21,644	76 3
218,770	21,558	5,002	1,226	246,556	197,312	46,674	243,986	61 6
57,036	1,730	201	143	59,110	54,690	3,599	58,289	82 2
199,564	17,499	..	311	217,374	198,148	13,930	212,078	61 6
817,348	56,874	1,805	8,193	884,220	744,799	147,372	892,171	58 4
44,619	3,015	..	118	47,752	46,709	901	47,610	60 0
100,140	12,033	..	6,117	118,290	112,179	5,979	118,158	41 6
37,363	5,551	..	151	43,065	38,504	4,597	43,101	60 6
29,679	769	..	67	30,515	29,998	661	30,659	90 1
51,501	2,737	..	68	54,306	51,001	3,762	54,763	77 11
52,420	6,906	..	200	59,526	55,751	4,183	59,934	79 1
17,679	464	..	44	18,187	16,849	1,494	18,343	94 9
409,143	13,085	1,805	888	424,921	306,410	120,786	427,196	59 10
74,804	12,314	..	540	87,658	87,398	5,009	92,407	52 8
163,370	10,556	3,308	6,604	183,838	158,066	23,958	182,024	73 9
56,510	2,155	2,156	6,258	67,079	52,959	12,369	65,328	107 1
106,860	8,401	1,152	346	116,759	105,107	11,589	116,696	63 9
131,206	6,422	810	594	139,032	120,934	16,404	137,338	76 6
72,336	4,956	799	103	78,194	68,518	9,382	77,900	60 3
33,570	1,032	11	272	34,885	29,022	5,705	34,727	102 7
25,300	434	..	219	25,953	23,394	1,317	24,711	146 2
541,754	22,120	7,253	2,019	573,146	451,160	125,137	576,297	76 1
40,444	2,984	951	14	44,393	35,881	8,419	44,300	61 10
55,662	3,317	1,631	33	60,643	48,349	12,006	60,355	65 5
52,026	620	699	56	53,401	44,648	9,205	53,853	64 8
393,622	15,199	3,972	1,916	414,709	322,282	95,507	417,789	82 3
316,695	10,783	2,770	1,332	331,580	284,409	50,504	334,913	107 2
76,364	1,355	1,476	607	79,802	57,187	24,675	81,862	137 2
60,591	1,945	..	296	62,832	57,621	6,078	63,699	119 4
37,403	985	..	31	38,419	34,793	3,573	38,366	66 1
52,893	683	..	129	53,705	50,524	3,176	53,700	121 0
69,774	4,871	1,294	226	76,165	64,944	11,711	76,655	97 1
19,670	944	..	43	20,657	19,340	1,291	20,631	136 4
38,676	1,182	84	35	39,977	36,716	3,854	40,570	113 7
38,676	1,182	84	35	39,977	36,716	3,854	40,570	113 7
139,137	1,375	3,185	219	143,916	121,490	22,568	144,058	43 7
139,137	1,375	3,185	219	143,916	121,490	22,568	144,058	43 7

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of <i>Statistical Division</i> and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards— <i>cont'd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Townsville</i>	9	41	395	329	13,388	2,435	46,028	601
Ayr	2	4	50	50	1,974	516	5,987	74
Bowen	3	6	63	55	2,178	337	11,281	74
Charters Towers ..	1	3	34	34	1,176	175	3,671	46
Ingham	1	3	28	27	1,623	312	2,693	46
Townsville	2	25	220	163	6,437	1,095	22,396	361
<i>Cairns</i>	15	30	407	347	15,730	2,352	70,892	536
Atherton	4	4	80	55	3,907	479	20,238	114
Cairns	4	17	169	152	5,332	915	25,821	222
Innisfail	1	3	69	56	2,844	495	9,691	85
Mareeba	4	3	48	44	1,684	246	7,252	67
Mossman	1	2	20	16	867	106	4,356	23
Tully	1	1	21	24	1,096	111	3,534	25
<i>Peninsula</i>	3	5	65	90	1,361	283	7,008	74
Cook	1	1	6	6	327	15	2,174	6
Thursday Island ..	2	4	59	84	1,034	268	4,834	68
<i>North Western</i> ..	11	10	86	111	3,764	660	21,771	109
Cloncurry	1	2	12	19	823	114	1,657	24
Etheridge	2	..	2	7	88	4	1,254	1
Hughenden	1	2	11	11	490	102	1,923	12
McKinlay	1	1	7	10	353	30	446	9
Mount Isa	2	3	42	37	1,489	360	13,003	52
Normanton	3	..	6	14	306	24	2,622	7
Richmond	1	2	6	13	215	26	866	4
Total 55 Boards	132	616	4,260	4,224	154,550	32,874	574,193	6,678
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
<i>Moreton</i>	4	136	231	190	8,386	304	6,593	308
Mater Misericordiae	1	81	159	131	5,133	..	4,996	202
Mater Children's ..	1	53	61	28	3,228	..	1,597	76
Peel Island <i>e</i>	1	1	4	28	25	..	..	22
S. Army Women's	1	1	7	3	..	304	..	8
<i>Downs</i>	1	7	60	37	3,767	332	1,825	82
St. Vincent's	1	7	60	37	3,767	332	1,825	82
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	1	1	4	2	..	104	..	3
S. Army Women's	1	1	4	2	..	104	..	3
<i>Far Western</i>	1	..	2	..	12	..	450	..
Birdsville	1	..	2	..	12	..	450	..
<i>Townsville</i>	1	1	6	8	40	..	..	33
Fantome Island <i>e</i> ..	1	1	6	8	40	..	..	33
Total Other ..	8	145	303	237	12,205	740	8,868	426
Total All Hospitals ..	140	761	4,563	4,461	166,755	33,614	583,061	7,104

a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

b Excluding loan receipts £1,741,908.

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

QUEENSLAND, 1955-56—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total. <i>b</i>	On In- patients.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total. <i>d</i>	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
843,331	38,405	8,736	1,514	891,986	736,597	156,925	893,522	67 1
104,685	7,533	903	73	113,194	98,221	13,995	112,216	72 5
115,258	2,516	3,530	432	121,736	106,594	21,836	128,430	78 11
74,944	4,214	455	73	79,686	74,208	6,984	81,192	87 9
54,976	5,483	934	10	61,403	53,267	7,966	61,233	63 3
493,468	18,659	2,914	926	515,967	404,307	106,144	510,451	61 5
723,439	37,151	8,207	2,953	771,750	655,299	116,742	772,041	67 0
124,734	7,079	..	522	132,335	110,785	21,222	132,007	53 6
310,070	11,457	5,120	1,269	327,916	275,818	50,994	326,812	68 1
119,990	9,588	1,064	586	131,228	113,130	18,206	131,336	72 10
87,739	4,776	1,235	131	93,881	76,979	17,061	94,040	63 3
36,082	1,253	788	20	38,143	33,315	5,554	38,869	77 9
44,824	2,998	..	425	48,247	45,272	3,705	48,977	98 8
170,482	744	427	210	171,863	158,581	12,791	171,372	117 10
14,113	382	..	157	14,652	12,783	1,400	14,183	127 1
156,369	362	427	53	157,211	145,798	11,391	157,189	117 1
265,957	4,433	2,015	3,310	275,715	230,937	39,109	270,046	115 1
56,913	1,560	1,188	486	60,147	52,743	6,878	59,621	118 9
9,006	12	228	154	9,400	8,180	1,199	9,379	332 6
32,041	700	312	151	33,204	28,151	3,972	32,123	134 5
17,814	728	56	43	18,641	18,007	558	18,565	107 5
102,755	1,069	7	2,244	106,075	81,339	20,581	101,920	85 1
24,373	65	164	171	24,773	21,867	3,521	25,388	168 0
23,055	299	60	61	23,475	20,650	2,400	23,050	277 11
8,804,011	372,310	128,675	82,569	9,387,565	7,556,096	1,834,879	9,390,975	62 0
305,078	52,285	..	2,772	360,135	64,218f	n	365,022	n
176,983	42,766	..	2,249	221,998	n	n	221,383	n
69,905	4,417	..	136	74,458	n	n	79,421	n
56,500	..	..	..	56,500	56,500	..	56,500	140 9
1,690	5,102	..	387	7,179	7,718	..	7,718	51 5
19,386	43,443	..	513	63,342	66,198	..	66,198	44 5
19,386	43,443	..	513	63,342	66,198	..	66,198	44 5
714	3,132	..	627	4,473	7,281	..	7,281	145 7
714	3,132	..	627	4,473	7,281	..	7,281	145 7
514	..	..	1,142	1,656	n	n	1,638	n
514	..	..	1,142	1,656	n	n	1,638	n
11,332	..	..	..	11,332	11,332	..	11,332	18 11
11,332	..	..	..	11,332	11,332	..	11,332	18 11
337,024	98,860	..	5,054	440,938	149,029f	n	451,471	55 4
9,141,035	471,170	128,675	87,623	9,828,503	7,705,125f	1,834,879f	9,842,446	61 10

d Excluding loan expenditure £2,387,589.*e* Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease.*f* 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 mental disorders. At 30th June, 1956, there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

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

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. a	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.	£
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
1952-53	4	11	790	1,142	620	336	2,321	2,233	1,289,794
1953-54	4	11	844	1,141	686	355	2,410	2,211	1,313,025
1954-55	5	13	950	1,141	636	381	2,479	2,225	1,475,449
1955-56	5	13	1,003	1,238	742	401	2,528	2,207	1,851,891

a Excluding transfers between institutions.

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

6. AMBULANCES.

Ambulance services were established in 106 districts of the State at 30th June, 1956. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 96 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
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	163,078	62	184,456	311,478
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789
1952-53	102	956	54,431	175,489	69	224,256	582,366
1953-54	104	1,000	54,853	187,565	33	220,764	646,914
1954-55	104	1,007	51,087	191,559	78	201,684	670,308
1955-56	106	1,036	56,624	221,468	335	230,204	805,511

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, 1956, there were 227 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 42 parent centres and 185 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 10 parent centres and 48 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one each in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These five homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are 21 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres .. No.	41	42	43	43	42
Sub-centres .. No.	168	173	174	181	185
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	2,721	2,877	2,749	3,581	4,395
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ^a .. No.	18,076	18,180	17,736	18,565	19,368
Expectant Mothers No.	732	827	783	977	951
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	367,748	372,326	362,008	370,680	401,828
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,676	1,851	1,630	1,872	1,922
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	2,584	3,052	2,788	3,265	3,293
New-born Babies Visited .. No.	25,801	25,298	25,284	26,348	26,513
Subsequent Visits .. No.	1,593	939	913	951	1,451
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	3	3	3	3
Sub-centres .. No.	4	2			
New Cases Seen .. No.	236	277	239	311	307
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	1,535	1,919	2,167	2,644	2,826
Total Expenditure .. £	176,350	255,892	255,893	247,895	267,435

^a Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 creches and 4 kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In 1955-56 total receipts were £21,231 including £6,050 government aid.

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

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 57 institutions were available at 30th June, 1956, 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 29 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 18 of the others during 1955-56. State children in these institutions at 30th June, 1956, were 640 boys and 395 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, 1955-56.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted.	Died	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	4	633	328	1,017	429	383,283	491,066
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	393	64	293	341	29,214	187,502
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	176 ^a	..	2 ^a	11 ^a	493	16,033
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	5	464	4	148	35	79,063	85,309
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	24	1,059	..	746	742	115,601	220,949
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	39	1	184	127	89,682	153,364
Total	56	2,764	397	2,390	1,685	697,336	1,154,223

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1955-56 they supplied 37,491 beds for men and 8,308 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.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions	1,029	1,022	1,069	1,091	1,049
In Hospitals	11	16	36	44	42
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers	312	287	287	282	316
With Female Relatives	3,014	3,214	3,346	3,494	3,853
Sent to Employers	281	272	296	287	296
Released on Probation	179	166	175	168	172
Miscellaneous	51	45	10	13	20
Total	4,877	5,022	5,219	5,379	5,748

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.

Changes in the last ten years in the maximum weekly rate of pension payable and the dates on which the new rates were granted are set out below:—

<i>July, 1947</i> ..	£1 12s. 6d.	<i>Oct., 1952</i> ..	£3 7s. 6d.
<i>Oct., 1948</i> ..	£2 2s. 6d.	<i>Oct., 1953</i> ..	£3 10s. 0d.
<i>Nov., 1950</i> ..	£2 10s. 0d.	<i>Oct., 1955</i> ..	£4 0s. 0d.
<i>Nov., 1951</i> ..	£3 0s. 0d.	<i>Oct., 1957</i> ..	£4 7s. 6d.

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 following provisions relating to permissible income and property limits apply at present. An unmarried pensioner may have income of £3 10s. per week and receive a full pension, making his total receipts £7 17s. 6d. per week. If his income exceeds £3 10s. per week, the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. A married couple, both pensioners, may have an income of £7 per week and receive full pensions, making their total receipts £15 15s. per week. If their income exceeds £7 per week, each pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. A married couple, where only one is a pensioner, may have income of £7 per week in addition to the full pension. If their income exceeds £7 per week, the pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. Additional income of 10s. per week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

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

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

Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent homes may receive a maximum of £1 10s. 6d. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the home.

For invalid pensioners, and age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, there are wives' allowances and special provisions for dependent children. Wives may receive an allowance of £1 15s. per week subject to means test, and for the first child under 16 years there is an allowance of 11s. 6d. per week free of means test, while other dependent children attract an additional pension of 10s. per week subject to means test. Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £4 7s. 6d. per week irrespective of his means.

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

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1946-47	14,857	23,897	5,872	5,010	49,636	4,104,410	35.0	9.8
1947-48	15,310	25,496	6,438	5,370	52,614	5,253,595	36.1	10.4
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,877	56,153	5,941,139	37.7	10.8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38.4	10.2
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39.2	8.7
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	40.3	8.4
1952-53	18,966	35,270	5,860	4,831	64,927	10,723,585	42.0	8.3
1953-54	20,471	37,890	6,031	4,991	69,383	12,016,836	44.3	8.4
1954-55	24,667	38,170	6,398	5,240	74,475	13,026,461	46.7	8.7
1955-56	25,543	40,656	6,669	5,496	78,364	15,178,307	48.3	8.9

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

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State or Territory.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		No.		
N. S. Wales	No. 65,359	No. 115,184	No. 23,755	No. 16,764	No. 221,062	£ 42,405,524	No. 50.8	No. 11.4
Victoria ..	33,016	79,633	10,036	8,077	130,762	24,836,007	43.2	7.0
Queensland	25,543	40,656	6,669	5,496	78,364	15,178,307	48.3	8.9
S. Aust. ..	13,067	28,716	2,439	2,421	46,643	8,859,054	49.2	5.7
W. Aust.	11,110	19,134	2,542	1,883	34,669	6,681,441	44.6	6.5
Tasmania	4,585	9,489	1,275	1,321	16,670	3,450,191	44.0	8.1
N. T. ..	71	67	21	7	166	32,830	7.5	1.5
A. C. T. ..	203	374	37	32	646	109,656	16.7	2.0
Total ..	152,954	293,253	46,774	36,001	528,982	101625068^c	47.3	8.8

a See note *a* to previous table.

b See note *b* to previous table.

c Including £72,058 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

There is wide variation between the States in the proportions of persons in the appropriate age groups who receive age pensions. The following percentages of all males aged 65 years and over were receiving pensions at the Census on 30th June, 1954:—New South Wales, 47.6; Western Australia, 44.7; Queensland, 41.3; Tasmania, 40.8; South Australia, 34.9; and Victoria, 33.1. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States except New South Wales and Queensland. Female percentages were as follows:—Western Australia, 47.7; Queensland, 47.4; Tasmania, 46.1; South Australia, 43.3; New South Wales, 43.0; and Victoria, 38.3.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931 the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished, and a weekly allowance of £1 5s. for eight weeks was added to the allowance, which was raised from its then level of £4 10s. to £5. Until 1st July, 1947, allowances were reckoned in two parts—a maternity allowance, and a weekly allowance. The amounts were then consolidated into one maternity allowance.

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1951-52	30,781	30,737	489,751	15 18 8	999
1952-53	30,984	31,058	496,982	16 0 0	1,002
1953-54	31,166	30,889	496,802	16 1 8	991
1954-55	31,963	31,782	512,445	16 2 6	994
1955-56	32,747	32,764	525,779	16 0 11	1,001

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1955-56 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State or Territory.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	75,591	1,207,471	6 10
Victoria	58,385	935,155	7 4
Queensland	32,764	525,779	7 9
South Australia	19,036	304,392	7 4
Western Australia	17,180	276,123	8 3
Tasmania	8,328	136,512	8 7
Northern Territory	510	8,129	9 4
Australian Capital Territory	961	15,125	9 0
Total	212,865^a	3,410,408^a	7 4

a Including 110 claims, amounting to £1,722 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, 1955-56.

State or Territory.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>a</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	24,595	36,868	14,128	75,591	76,478
Victoria	18,836	28,778	10,771	58,385	59,111
Queensland	9,824	15,396	7,544	32,764	33,147
South Australia	5,708	9,627	3,701	19,036	19,285
Western Australia	5,116	8,460	3,604	17,180	17,407
Tasmania	2,388	3,927	2,013	8,328	8,424
Northern Territory	162	236	112	510	517
Aust. Capital Territory	295	487	179	961	979
Abroad	46	59	5	110	110
Total	66,970	103,838	42,057	212,865	215,458

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

A trend towards larger families in Australia continued throughout 1955-56. In 1949-50, the percentage of maternity allowance claims granted with no other children was 35.2. In 1955-56, the figure was 31.5. The percentage with one or two other children remained stable—48.6 in 1949-50 and 48.8 in 1955-56. The percentage where there were three or more other children, however, rose significantly from 16.2 to 19.7.

Of maternity allowances granted in 1955-56, Tasmania had the highest percentage (24.2) of claims where there were three or more other children. Then came Queensland (23.0), Western Australia (21.0), South Australia (19.4), New South Wales (18.7), and Victoria (18.4).

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, 1956.

State or Territory.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>a</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>a</i>	Amount Paid, 1955-56. <i>b</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales	506,512	1,049,901	296	2.07	40 17 10	21,970,665
Victoria ..	361,848	760,667	292	2.10	41 13 2	16,165,052
Queensland ..	194,028	437,588	319	2.26	45 12 9	9,382,484
S. Australia	122,425	261,074	308	2.13	42 8 11	5,498,475
W. Australia	100,047	220,792	326	2.21	44 7 7	4,684,167
Tasmania ..	47,552	108,285	339	2.28	46 4 2	2,284,644
N. Territory ..	2,419	5,311	290	2.20	44 1 8	149,945
A. C. Territory	4,847	10,643	309	2.20	44 1 10	238,937
Abroad ..	129	263	..	2.04	40 0 2	6,317
Total ..	1,339,807	2,854,524	303	2.13	42 7 11	60,380,686

a Excluding 21,140 endowed children in approved institutions.

b Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 1st July, 1942. "Widows" under the pension scheme include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 15th October, 1957. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £4 12s. 6d., plus 10s. per week for each additional child after the first. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £3 15s. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a

pension of £3 15s. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, but, where the widow is pregnant, payment may be continued until the birth of her child. A woman whose husband is imprisoned and has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or has one or more children, receives £3 15s. a week.

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

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

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1956.

State or Territory.	Pensions Current. <i>a</i>			Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1955-56.	
	Class "A" <i>b</i>	All Classes	Total per 10,000 of Population		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales	8,260	17,357	49	3 14 8	3,159,863	17 11
Victoria ..	4,302	10,246	39	3 13 0	1,799,184	14 0
Queensland	3,493	7,293	53	3 13 11	1,328,033	19 8
S. Australia	1,548	3,505	41	3 12 11	608,900	14 7
W. Australia	1,143	3,015	45	3 11 4	530,751	15 10
Tasmania ..	718	1,419	44	3 14 8	268,296	16 10
N. Territory	10	25	14	3 8 6	3,177	3 8
A.C.Territory	37	70	20	<i>c</i>	12,022	7 2
Total ..	19,511	42,930	46	3 13 9	7,722,796^d	16 7

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

b To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years.

c Included in average rate for New South Wales.

d Including £12,570 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

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>		Expenditure £	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Ex-members.	Depend- ants.		Incapaci- tated Ex- members.	Depend- ants.	Recipients.	Ex- penditure.
1946-47	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2	40.7	1,473
1947-48	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2 0 0	1 1 2	42.5	1,609
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2 5 9	1 2 9	44.5	1,819
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2 8 0	1 1 8	47.7	2,030
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	50.4	2,499
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1	51.9	3,046
1952-53	23,304	45,236	4,109,763	4 1 1	1 8 5	53.1	3,230
1953-54	24,184	48,195	4,591,219	4 9 10	1 8 10	54.9	3,530
1954-55	25,063	51,260	5,385,216 ^r	4 18 9	1 9 11	56.8	4,063 ^r
1955-56	25,812	53,862	5,763,319	5 7 9	1 10 11	58.1	4,261

a At 30th June each year.

r Revised since last issue.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Expenditure. £	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Ex-members.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Ex-members.	Dependants.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	68,403	133,308	14,501,426	4 17 6	1 15 1
Victoria ..	57,452	111,376	12,718,047	5 1 6	1 16 1
Queensland ..	25,812	53,862	5,763,319	5 7 9	1 10 11
S. Australia ^b ..	19,639	43,655	4,135,874	5 8 8	1 9 8
W. Australia ..	17,986	36,441	3,450,830	4 8 6	1 10 0
Tasmania ..	8,219	18,264	2,017,289	5 17 6	1 12 2
Abroad ..	1,779	3,418	578,892	5 7 11	3 13 2
Total ..	199,290	400,324	43,165,677	5 0 3	1 13 11

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 in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for the year 1955-56.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE,
AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

Item.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total. <i>a</i>
<i>Social Benefits.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	42,406	24,836	15,178	8,859	6,681	3,450	101,625
Funeral Benefits ..	131	83	44	29	23	9	319
Child Endowment	21,971	16,165	9,383	5,498	4,684	2,285	60,381
Widows' Pensions	3,160	1,799	1,328	609	531	268	7,723
Maternity Allowances ..	1,207	935	526	304	276	137	3,410
Tuberculosis Allowances ..	651	413	276	163	112	75	1,690
Unemployment Benefits <i>b</i> ..	215	70	288	11	77	10	672
Sickness Benefits <i>b</i>	641	350	244	134	94	51	1,519
Special Benefits <i>c</i>	125	127	69	20	16	14	372
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	119	165	56	88	61	16	505.
<i>National Health Services.</i>							
Hospital Benefits	3,979	2,293	1,384	748	779	312	9,553
Medical Benefits	2,449	1,299	528	491	533	113	5,413
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	1,346	668	347	254	198	55	2,874
Medicines for Pensioners ..	709	314	223	137	96	29	1,508
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	4,329	2,900	1,352	805	718	201	10,380
Nutrition of Children ..	1,040	539	307	183	136	185	2,405
Tuberculosis Campaign <i>d</i> ..	1,484	1,108	576	283	397	145	4,007
Miscellaneous ..	46	33	73	8	11	19	510 ^e
Total ..	86,008	54,097	32,182	18,624	15,423	7,374	214,866
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 24 8 1	£ s. d. 21 1 10	£ s. d. 23 15 10	£ s. d. 22 6 4	£ s. d. 23 1 1	£ s. d. 23 2 1	£ s. d. 23 1 3

a Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad. *b* Does not include special variations of advances for payments in regional areas, made at the end of the year. *c* Includes payments to migrants. *d* Includes reimbursements to States for maintenance of hospitals. *e* Includes £250,000 for the production of poliomyelitis vaccine.

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 Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation. 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 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.

The Land Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act of 1957, recently enacted, provides for the freeholding, at the option of the selectors and lessees, of land held from the Crown under Perpetual Lease Tenure under *The Land Acts, 1910 to 1957*, and/or other cognate Acts. This amending act also inserts provisions in the principal land acts under which Crown lands may be made available under freeholding tenure in addition to the existing Perpetual Lease tenures already provided, but does not make any provision at all for the freeholding of land held from the Crown under Perpetual Lease tenure to which *The Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Acts, 1933 to 1954* apply.

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Administration Board.—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 84·8 per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. Lands which remain unoccupied (8·8 per cent. of the whole area) are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

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

Grazing Selections.—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads, Grazing Farms, and Development Grazing Selections have a term of lease up to 28 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. Pest control and stock and improvement conditions apply, and the selection must be fenced within the first three years. A Grazing Homestead is subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first seven years of the term, after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. A Grazing Farm is subject to the condition of occupation continuously by the selector or his registered bailiff. At any time during the last seven years of the term of the lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for a new lease.

Agricultural Selections.—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying (except lands to which *The Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Acts, 1933 to 1954* apply) may be made available under Perpetual Lease Selection tenure, and, alternatively under Agricultural Farm Selection tenure in accordance with the provisions of *The Land Acts, 1910 to 1957*.

Perpetual Lease Selections 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.

The lease of an Agricultural Farm Selection is for a term of twenty years and the annual rent during the term is an amount equal to one-twentieth of the notified purchase price. At any time after the expiration of five years from the commencement of the term, the selector of an Agricultural Farm, on obtaining from the Land Commissioner a certificate that all relevant conditions have been fulfilled, and upon completing payment in full of the purchasing price by paying the balance then outstanding shall be entitled to a deed of grant in fee simple.

Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach to each class of tenure.

Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying to which the provisions of *The Irrigation Areas (Land Settlement) Acts, 1933 to 1954* apply may be made available under Perpetual Lease Selection tenure only.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

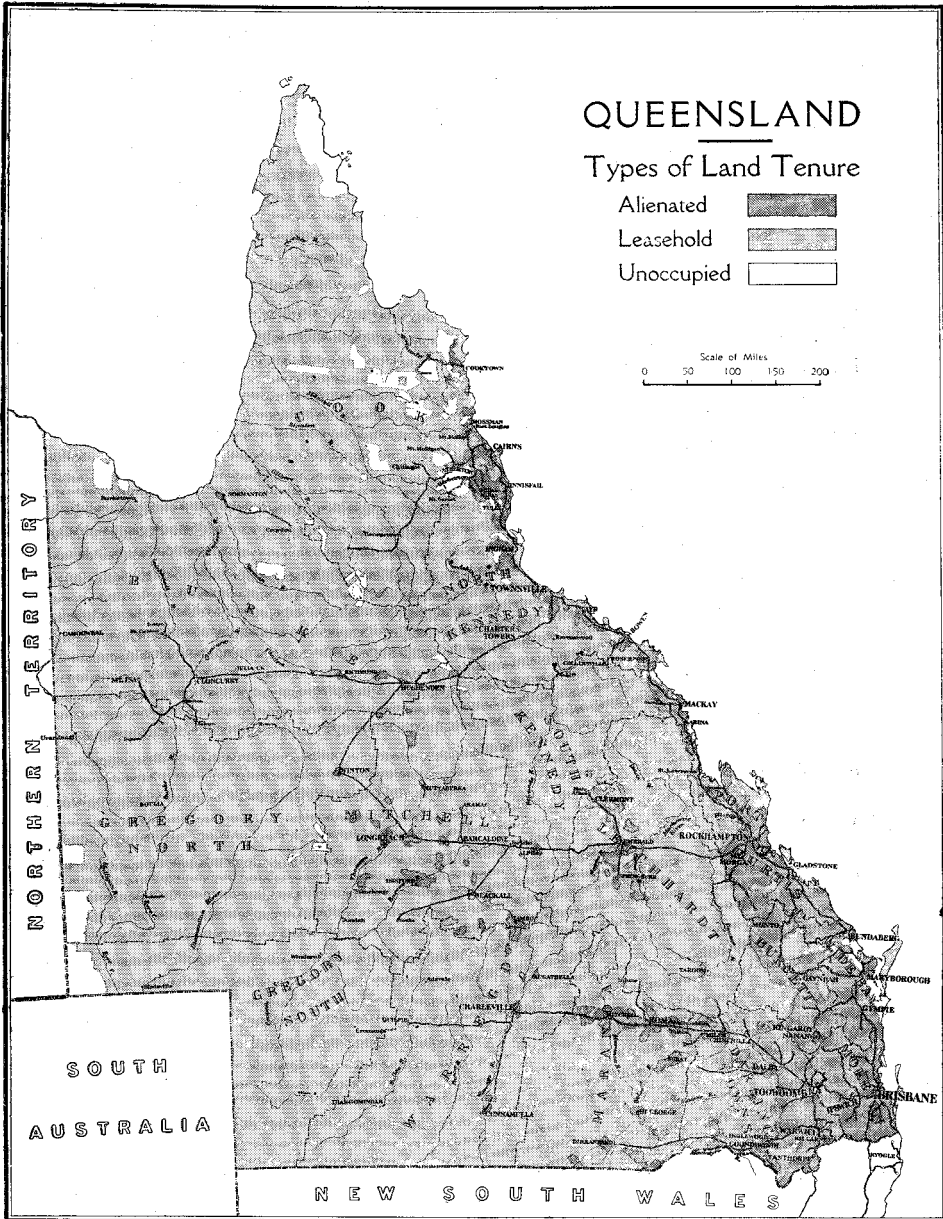
Prickly pears, which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation. Several kinds became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such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

In 1919 the Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were dispatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia, where breeding stations were set up. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly Pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed.

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

4. AREAS AND TENURES.

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



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 131.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase	24,049	24,326	24,515	24,772	25,027
Without Payment .. .	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	3,609	3,331	3,142	2,891	2,635
Total Alienated	27,750	27,749	27,749	27,755	27,754
Pastoral Leases	244,114	249,215	250,984	252,206	249,711
Occupation Licenses .. .	17,776	13,018	10,519	11,109	12,740
Grazing Farms and Home- steads	88,051	88,587	89,438	89,825	90,340
Perpetual Leases	7,048	6,567	7,022	7,042	6,853
Forest Grazing Leases .. .	1,649	1,644	1,620	1,625	1,204
Under Mining Acts	529	537	554	564	591
Leases for Special Purposes	2,046	2,563	2,074	2,063	2,246
Total Leased	361,213	362,131	362,211	364,434	363,685
Total Occupied	388,963	389,880	389,960	392,189	391,439
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,625	3,641	3,663	3,674	3,688
Reserved for Public Purposes	18,797	19,058	19,000	19,054	19,407
Unoccupied and Unreserved	17,735	16,541	16,497	14,203	14,586
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1955.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Pro- portion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. ^a	52,466,929	13,331,774	116,234,931	16,003,486	198,037,120	33.23
Vic. ..	30,907,043	2,387,020	6,501,744	16,449,953	56,245,760	59.19
Q'land	24,864,158	2,890,471	364,434,095	36,931,276	429,120,000	6.47
S.A. ..	14,291,153	568,409	139,759,194	88,626,044	243,244,800	6.11
W.A. ^a	25,228,070	13,001,488	216,317,679	370,041,563	624,588,800	6.12
Tas. ^b ..	6,287,918	331,434	2,516,725	7,641,923	16,778,000	39.45
N.T. ^a ..	455,322	..	177,020,718	157,640,760	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. ^c	65,857	41,224	320,874	172,845	600,800	17.82
Total	154,566,450	32,551,820	1,023,105,960	693,507,850	1,903,732,080	9.83

^a At 30th June, 1956.

^b At 30th June, 1955.

^c 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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	509,172	653,339	680,511	672,808	682,673
Grazing ..	794,816	989,459	1,273,450	1,313,588	1,288,426
Perpetual Leases	114,354	159,160	176,596	292,385	291,743
Special ..	42,890	51,981	53,712	54,823	57,245
Total ..	1,461,232	1,853,939	2,184,269	2,333,604	2,320,087
Sales	84,010	81,834	75,288	72,117	64,004
Other—					
Surveys ..	21,797	31,443	28,547	40,252	42,418
Other ..	51,508	56,921	88,810	92,028	92,700
Total ..	73,305	88,364	117,357	132,280	135,118
Total Revenue	1,618,547	2,024,137	2,376,914	2,538,001	2,519,209

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 an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources.

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

Major Projects.—Investigations and construction are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation. The biggest of these is the Burdekin project, involving the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth, and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream from which water will be delivered by gravity to an area including 500,000 acres of arable land along the Burdekin River banks and in the coastal area from Townsville to Bowen. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam. Stage 1 of the scheme is almost complete, Irrigation Areas having been established at Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg, extending from about 24 to 63 miles from the river mouth, where a total of 164 irrigated tobacco farms have been allotted, about half of them to returned servicemen. Water is pumped from the river at central points and delivered through channel systems which will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin scheme. Gorge Weir, 79 miles from the river mouth, will provide water for approximately 200 farms.

Work is in progress on the Mareeba-Dimbulah project. The scheme provides for a mass concrete dam near Tinaroo Falls on the Barron River,

designed to store 320,000 acre feet of water, and a channel system approximately 400 miles in length to convey water to some 1,400 farms between Mareeba and Dimbulah. Essential preliminary works at Tinaroo Falls Dam are complete, and dam and channel construction are in progress.

A major scheme in the Dawson Valley is also under investigation. An Irrigation Area was established at Theodore in the Dawson Valley in 1926-27. About 2,000 acres are irrigated from three weirs by a central pumping station and a channel distribution system. Construction of works to serve a further 2,400 acres near Theodore is in progress.

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

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

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

Underground Supplies.—Considerable investigation has been undertaken in the testing of underground supplies in the Mount Isa, Cloncurry, Boonah, Harrisville, Atherton Tableland, Lower Burnett, Darling Downs, Nangur, Boonara and Reynolds Creeks, Boyne, Logan, Albert, Callide, and Lockyer Valleys, and other areas.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—According to returns received from primary producers for 1955-56, crops or pastures were irrigated on 5,701 holdings, or 13.1 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 112,457 acres, or 4.3 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 3,778 acres of improved permanent pasture and 19,784 acres of natural pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 23.9 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1954-55.			1955-56.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	487,949	62,323	12.8	483,322	58,762	12.2
Vegetables ..	55,085	18,835	34.2	57,071	19,828	34.7
Fruit ..	45,413	3,901	8.6	44,169	3,671	8.3
Tobacco ..	5,135	4,533	88.3	6,301	5,545	88.0
Cotton ..	8,377	403	4.8	13,290	685	5.2
Other ..	1,988,815	27,275	1.4	1,995,981	23,966	1.2
All Crops ..	2,590,774	117,270	4.5	2,600,134	112,457	4.3

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1955-56. Of the 23,562 acres of pasture irrigated during that year, 18,500 acres were in Roma Division, all being natural pasture.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	To-bacco.	Cotton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton	15	13,108	1,246	..	9	15,366	29,744
Maryborough ..	9,928	2,001	1,398	67	22	3,623	17,039
Downs .. ..	..	287	100	1,559	..	1,460	3,406
Roma .. ..	..	19	26	..	..	3	48
South Western ..	..	5	36	..	..	18	59
Rockhampton ..	..	658	126	1	568	2,923	4,276
Central Western ..	..	7	13	..	..	23	43
Far Western ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Mackay	2,367	61	23	..	..	21	2,472
Townsville	45,975	2,778	533	900	86	382	50,654
Cairns	477	888	158	3,016	..	117	4,656
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	13	11	2	..	30	56
Total Queensland	58,762	19,828	3,671	5,545	685	23,966	112,457

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1955-56, on 2,551 holdings, 72,620 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 2,732 holdings, 55,450 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 99 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 977 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 319 irrigators on 6,972 acres.

A total of 20,683 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 62,014 acres and electric motors for 41,878 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and the Ayr sugar district.

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

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

Date.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow. <i>a</i>	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal.	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
31st December, 1884	3	..	3	0-02	0-3	100
31st December, 1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31st December, 1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
31st December, 1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31st December, 1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31st December, 1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31st December, 1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31st December, 1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31st December, 1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30th June, 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,407	837
30th June, 1956 ..	1,579	903	2,482	212,000	3,537	873

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

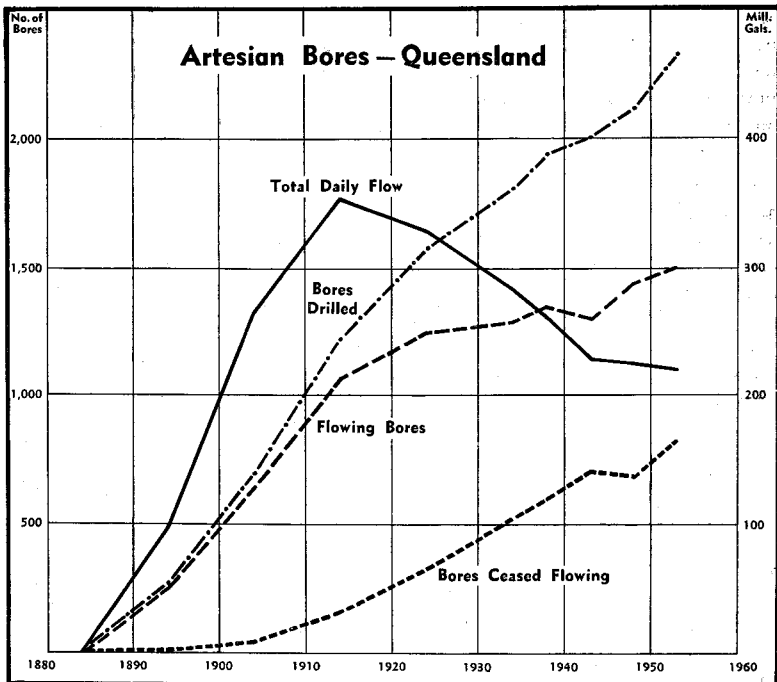
b New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

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

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

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. After that time, bores were on the average not so deep, and the average depth of new bores put down since 1943 has been only 903 feet, compared with 1,770 feet during the early years of this century.

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, which was appointed by the Queensland Government to investigate certain aspects relating to the Great Artesian Basin (Queensland Section), with particular reference to the problem of diminishing supply, made an interim report on 31st January, 1945, and its final report on 11th November, 1954.



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

Although any new bore will suffer a diminution of pressure over a long period, the rate of diminution may be expected gradually to decline and cease. If the bore is situated on comparatively high ground, the residual pressure may be insufficient to raise water to the surface and the bore will cease to flow, but it will continue to supply water if pumped.

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

The age-old elastic storage of the water beds is still being drawn upon, more water being taken out each year than is being replaced. It was estimated in 1950 that if a strict conservation programme was not implemented, 3·8m. acre-feet would be withdrawn from elastic storage within the next 60 years. Under those conditions the total withdrawal from the aquifers in Queensland during the 60-year period was estimated at some 13·9m. acre-feet, of which 10·1m. acre-feet would be provided by the recharge of the basin. Spread over the whole of the Queensland portion of the basin, the total discharge would average three-fifths of an inch; of this more than two-fifths of an inch would be recharge, less than one-fifth of an inch being withdrawn from elastic storage.

The cost of facilities to provide alternative water supplies was estimated at £1,500,000 spread over 50 years. This with annual maintenance costs would be equivalent to an outlay of £2,321,000 in 1950. On a corresponding 1950 present value basis, restricting bore flows and improving bore drain distribution sufficiently to conserve the 3·8m. acre-feet which would otherwise be withdrawn from elastic storage would have cost £1,952,000. The difference in favour of restriction was considered insufficient to outweigh the many disadvantages of such a policy, particularly as conservation could not make more water permanently available as a flowing supply.

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

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

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

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

At 30th June, 1956, in the Great Artesian Basin area, there were 2,745 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,437,441 feet, while there were 7,530 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,522,372 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores was 385 feet, compared with 1,426 feet for artesian bores.

6. FORESTRY.

The 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 table on the next page gives particulars of operations for five years.

The work of the Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and cabinetwoods of North Queensland. A minimum of 200,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary and the aim is to achieve that target by 1980. By the end of March, 1956, approximately 70,700 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

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

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

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

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	4,501	4,597	4,667	4,698	4,958
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,099	3,254	3,223	3,213	3,084
National Parks	765	765	779	788	788
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries	28	28	28	29	29
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	53	57	62	67	73
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	504	515	532	549	562
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs S. Ft.	238,339	206,008	240,737	224,466	223,538
Sleepers Pieces	1,104	1,322	878	650	760
Rlwy Timbers { S. Ft.	1,160	1,174	826	716	1,020
{ Lin. Ft.	134	98	83	91	98
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	48	21	42	101	19
{ Lin. Ft.	..	..	..	..	..
House Blocks and Poles Lin. Ft.	1,136	810	772	865	807
Fencing Timber { Pieces	557	451	430	349	380
{ Lin. Ft.	263	227	296	63	245
Mining Timber { Pieces	143	147	53	49	80
{ Lin. Ft.	325	622	338	301	348
Fuel Tons	75	53	62	61	69
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	163	131	120	90	126
Total Area Dealt with to Date	7,303	7,434	7,554	7,644	7,770
Receipts—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales of Timber	2,168	2,527	2,493	2,019	1,846
Other	33	19	20	28	20
Expenditure—					
Marketing of Timber ..	971	1,136	915	731	670
Reforestation ^a	1,512	1,246	1,096	1,404	1,527
National Parks	44	25	30	45	51
Administration, &c. ..	222	241	265	282	328
Access Roads ^b	171	149	124	216	217
Resumption of Timberlands	12	7	4	10	12
Purchase of Plant ..	79	21	61	118	67

^a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

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

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 28 years in 1956, the average height of the

slash pine was 82 feet and the average girth breast high was 42 inches for the 111 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 2,200 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,200 cubic feet per acre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All reforestation work is founded on a policy of complete protection. Systems for the protection of all planted and treated areas from fire hinge in the first place on quick detection from lookouts, or, where these are not available, by patrol. Telephones or 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.

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

Application of preservative measures against fungal and insect attack, conditioning of wood for use by correct seasoning practice, efficient methods of conversion from the log to useful products, the establishment and maintenance of standard grading rules, the study of the physical properties and strength values of the wood produced in the State's forests, and the development of new methods of fabrication are current forest products research projects.

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, 1956, was 2,297.

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

Queensland's general local administration is in the hands of Local Authorities (134 from June, 1949—see page 31), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions.

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

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The industries of the State may be classified into primary, secondary, and tertiary industries. The tertiary industries comprise transport, communications, retailing and other trade, professional, administrative and personal services, entertainment, and recreation. While these services are vital and increasingly important in a modern economy, and, in Queensland, employ almost 60 per cent. of the working population, their volume is not assessable in quantitative terms. They are, therefore, separately discussed in other chapters under Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade, and Employment, and this chapter is restricted to the measurable production of the primary and secondary industries.

The net value of primary production is usually about twice as great as that of 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, bananas and tobacco 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 1955-56, on 43,459 holdings, which had a total area of 367,464,000 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, 1955-56.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,474	3,309,520	8,065	1,066	204	4,394
Maryborough	7,588	7,798,167	6,245	1,389	108	3,514
Downs ..	9,228	15,599,315	6,591	3,141	2,458	3,448
Roma ..	1,368	20,563,532	458	1,081	934	108
South Western	627	54,913,412	105	535	563	11
<i>Total South</i>	<i>29,285</i>	<i>102,183,946</i>	<i>21,464</i>	<i>7,212</i>	<i>4,267</i>	<i>11,475</i>
Rockhampton	4,173	21,473,129	2,651	1,799	187	1,511
Cent. Western	1,193	42,897,784	267	891	724	35
Far Western ..	365	61,405,538	70	226	290	5
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,731</i>	<i>125,776,451</i>	<i>2,988</i>	<i>2,916</i>	<i>1,201</i>	<i>1,551</i>
Mackay ..	2,182	3,617,316	1,257	282	5	115
Townsville ..	1,533	20,338,887	393	445	6	116
Cairns ..	3,981	11,814,669	1,543	331	9	477
Peninsula ..	56	19,187,672	6	44	..	2
North Western	691	84,545,318	86	560	386	22
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,443</i>	<i>139,503,862</i>	<i>3,285</i>	<i>1,662</i>	<i>406</i>	<i>732</i>
Total Q'land	43,459	367,464,259	27,737	11,790	5,874	13,758

Sizes of Flocks and Herds.—In 1955-56, 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, 1956.

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	} 609	} 11	4,802	12	} 1,362	} 14
5 to 19			4,843	47		
20 to 49			5,900	206		
50 to 99	198	14	8,815	641	2,053	147
100 to 499 ..	743	214	3,377	478	4,077	979
500 to 999 ..	614	450	..	..	1,132	792
1,000 to 1,999 ..	800	1,160	..	..	631	886
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,358	4,530	..	..	339	1,020
5,000 to 9,999 ..	1,085	7,591	..	..	114	804
10,000 and Over ..	467	8,146	..	..	73	1,237
Total	5,874	22,116	27,737	1,384	11,790	5,946

Growers of Crops.—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1955-56. 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, 1955-56.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	318	103	233	96	1,199	1,062	1,156	736
Maryborough ..	1,520	314	594	470	549	212	193	69
Downs .. ..	..	3,281	393	1,048	..	..	93	452
Roma .. ..	..	115	1	33	..	..	2	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,838</i>	<i>3,813</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>1,647</i>	<i>1,748</i>	<i>1,274</i>	<i>1,444</i>	<i>1,260</i>
Rockhampton ..	98	349	71	489	159	63	55	133
Central Western ..	..	24	1	51	..	..	..	..
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>98</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>133</i>
Mackay	1,846	..	1	..	17	23	4	20
Townsville ..	651	..	2	1	59	28	51	270
Cairns	2,394	..	281	..	69	83	45	46
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,891</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>337</i>
Total Queensland	6,827	4,186	1,577	2,188	2,055	1,474	1,599	1,730

Machinery on Holdings.—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 133 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	62,049	61,640	60,219	60,929	59,605
Disc Cultivators	24,032	25,421	26,756	28,379	28,934
Rotary Hoes	4,182	4,555	4,665	4,957	5,230
Harrow (Leaves)	113,530	115,145	116,619	116,657	116,690
Scarifiers	31,473	30,943	29,578	28,755	27,465
Other Cultivators	21,786	22,198	22,744	23,987	24,781
Fertiliser Distributors ..	6,790	7,164	7,888	8,338	8,657
Grain Drills	9,279	10,088	10,448	11,030	11,218
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	7,856	7,908	7,707	7,693	7,619
Sugar Cane Planters	4,806	4,833	4,977	5,080	5,197
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	4,709	5,351	5,662	6,056	6,517
Reapers and Binders ..	1,535	1,482	1,536	1,394	1,280
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	24,785	25,281	25,364	25,862	26,365
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	1,392	1,919	2,069	2,388	2,463
Fruit Graders	874	908	968	940	942
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	45,048	46,071	47,324	48,057	48,954
Shearing Machines (Stands)	15,300	15,941	16,257	16,420	17,004
Tractors—Wheeled	27,084	29,822	32,535	35,024	37,443
Tractors—Crawler or Track	3,810	4,176	4,547	4,945	5,313
Stationary Engines	45,874	46,917	48,455	49,397	50,008
Electric Motors	7,725	8,730	10,069	11,554	12,846

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.				
1952	43,196	5,112	19,640	67,948
1953	44,001	5,301	19,934	69,236
1954	43,579	5,907	20,718	70,204
1955	43,912	6,105	20,359	70,376
1956	45,759	3,946	20,099	69,804
FEMALES.				
1952	9,618	5,397	3,833	18,848
1953	10,435	5,772	3,737	19,944
1954	11,934	7,925	3,855	23,714
1955	10,991	8,982	3,922	23,895
1956	9,138	6,403	3,474	19,015
TOTAL.				
1952	52,814	10,509	23,473	86,796
1953	54,436	11,073	23,671	89,180
1954	55,513	13,832	24,573	93,918
1955	54,903	15,087	24,281	94,271
1956	54,897	10,349	23,573	88,819

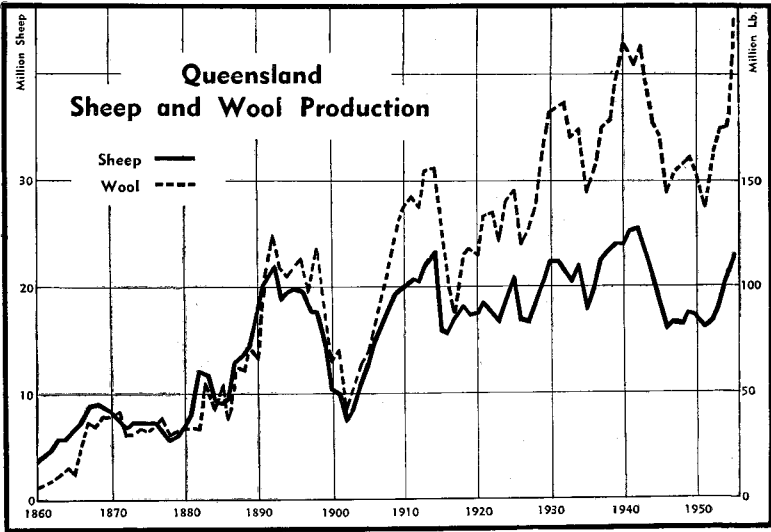
a Including share-farmers.

The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £13,622,351 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1956. In addition, £17,758,925 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1956, 16,370 males and 845 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

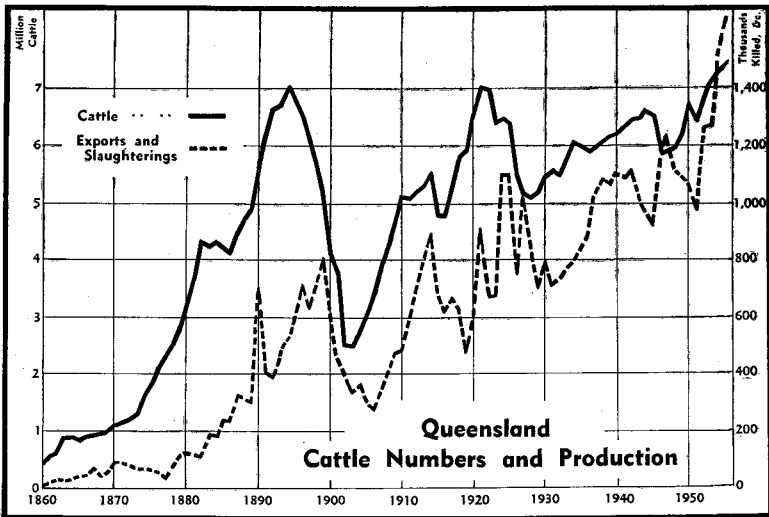
3. LIVE STOCK.

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 146 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.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<i>Horses.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Draught over 1 Year	73,435	63,110	54,214	46,905	39,618
Other over 1 Yr.	195,247	196,171	199,168	200,892	201,076
Foals under 1 Yr.	13,477	13,899	13,496	13,295	14,073
Total Horses ..	282,159	273,180	266,878	261,092	254,767
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Bulls	78,546	80,413	81,809	82,083	88,020
Cows and Heifers	2,554,369	2,567,229	2,615,068	2,630,737	2,751,367
Calves under 1 Yr.	912,170	1,070,851	1,061,363	1,107,276	1,211,283
Other	1,833,312	1,984,506	2,102,608	2,126,186	2,036,373
Total Beef Cattle	5,378,397	5,702,999	5,860,848	5,946,282	6,087,043
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Bulls	28,474	28,143	27,940	27,889	27,819
Cows Milking ..	641,400	661,256	655,307	664,443	630,558
Cows Dry	226,583	253,607	247,221	251,661	288,377
Heifers	231,810	214,325	226,437	225,627	215,201
Calves under 1 Yr.	173,456	163,144	162,228	159,680	161,557
Other ^a	71,275	62,733	58,081	54,439	51,162
Total Dairy Cattle	1,372,998	1,383,208	1,377,214	1,383,739	1,374,674
Total All Cattle	6,751,395	7,086,207	7,238,062	7,330,021	7,461,717
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Rams	218,451	235,469	234,763	252,460	271,855
Breeding Ewes ..	7,265,554	7,494,134	7,948,152	8,610,538	9,233,623
Other Ewes	668,193	1,035,107	1,113,268	1,240,947	1,423,609
Lambs & Hoggets	3,037,632	3,009,746	3,647,437	4,174,489	3,924,773
Wethers	5,839,793	6,419,532	7,278,206	7,837,312	8,336,341
Total Sheep ..	17,029,623	18,193,988	20,221,826	22,115,746	23,190,201
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars	10,386	10,793	10,915	10,328	10,757
Breeding Sows ..	44,700	50,826	52,406	49,148	56,071
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips	103,839	115,104	121,868	112,364	118,894
Baconers and Porkers	95,123	112,066	116,655	112,386	112,595
Backfatters	2,009	2,219	2,533	1,452	1,066
Stores	79,752	93,445	102,502	87,193	95,135
Total Pigs ..	335,809	384,453	406,879	372,871	394,518

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

The beef cattle total increased during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1957, by 2.4 per cent. to its highest level for 34 years. Dairy cattle decreased in number during the twelve months by 0.7 per cent. to a point 200,000 below their 1943 peak, but there were 78,000 more dairy cattle than five years earlier at 31st March, 1952.

An increase in sheep numbers of 1,074,000, or 4.9 per cent., during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1957, took their total to its highest point for thirteen years, but it was still only 90 per cent. of the number at 31st March, 1943.

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

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1956.

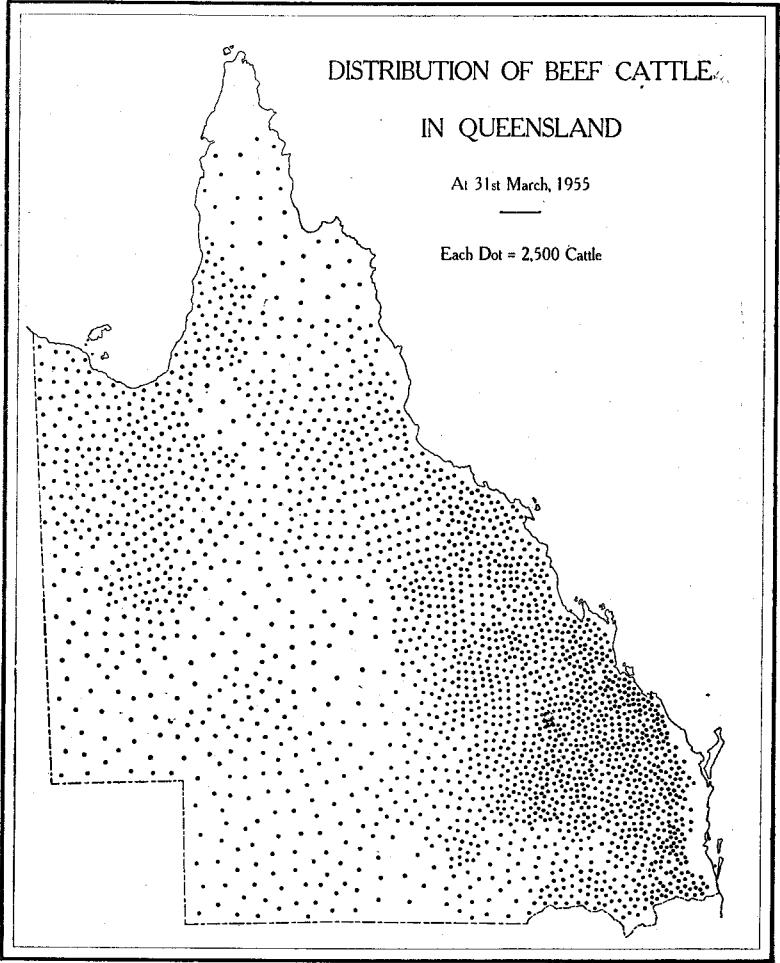
State or Territory.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Victoria	247	2,421	1,258	62,988	343
Queensland	119	954	1,662	23,343	227
South Australia	261	5,946	1,384	22,116	373
Western Australia	44	302	264	13,585	73
Tasmania	46	673	224	14,128	99
N. Territory ^a	15	148	184	2,673	50
A. C. Territory	37	1,028	..	33	1
	1	6	3	258	..
Total Australia	770	11,478	4,979	139,124	1,166
% Queensland of Total	33.9	51.8	27.8	15.9	32.0

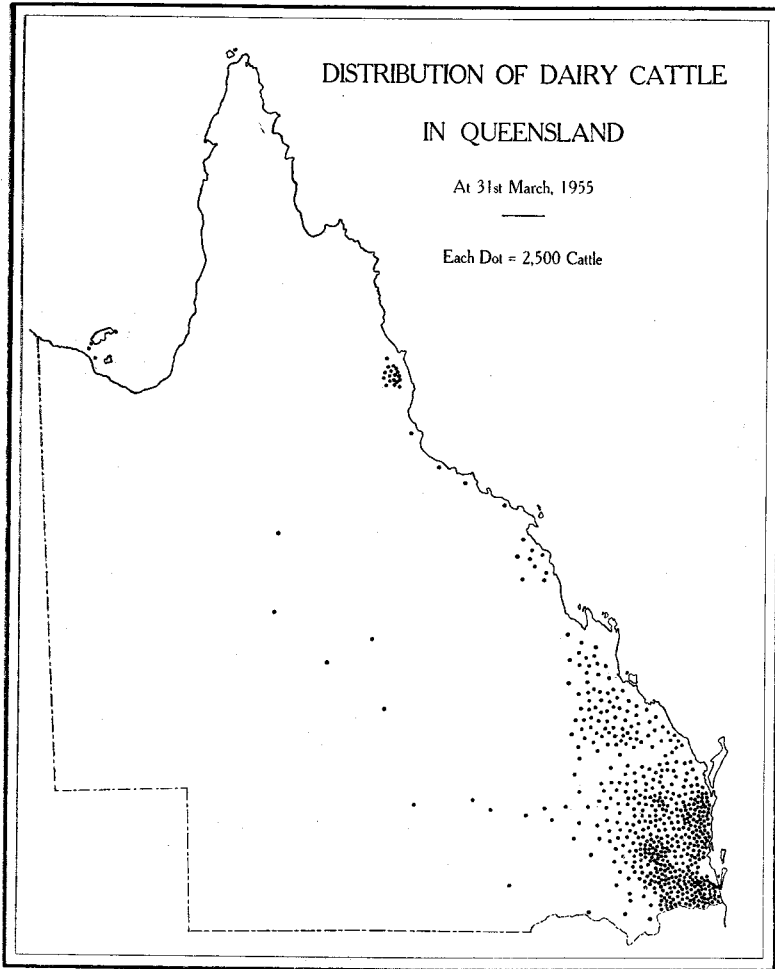
^a At 31st December, 1955.

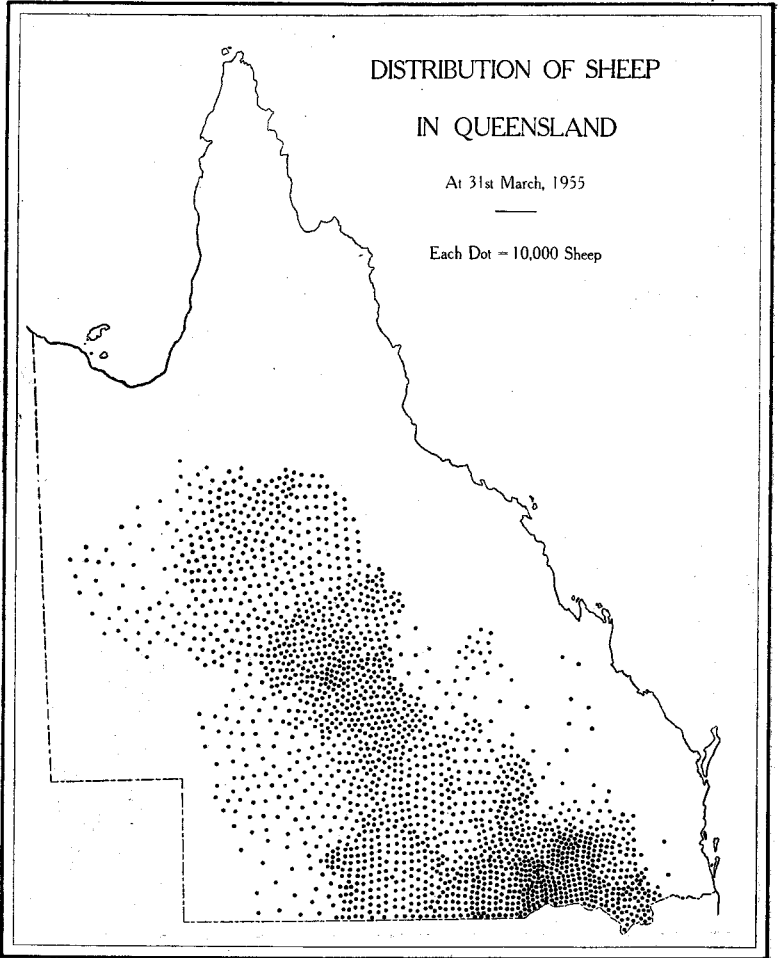
Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 148 to 151.

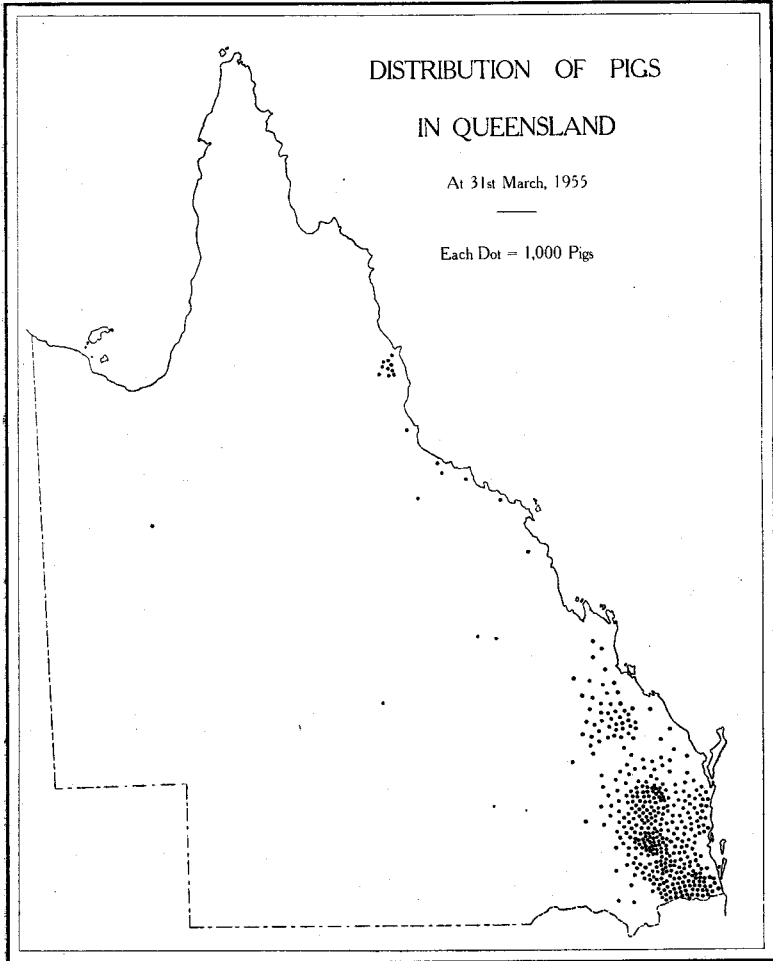
LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1956.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	29,636	155,244	417,444	17,713	100,228
Maryborough	28,321	386,483	375,138	4,849	102,718
Downs	33,461	430,454	278,077	3,656,899	102,259
Roma	16,009	400,107	15,986	3,719,631	1,857
South Western	15,863	320,800	3,320	4,828,037	182
Total South	123,290	1,693,088	1,089,965	12,227,129	307,244
Rockhampton	28,914	991,744	203,772	127,208	46,672
Central Western	23,119	712,918	9,025	4,753,458	1,598
Far Western	12,386	383,316	2,143	2,372,071	374
Total Central	64,419	2,087,978	214,940	7,252,737	48,644
Mackay	7,166	135,008	22,499	1,044	1,210
Townsville	14,896	514,484	6,026	306	5,214
Cairns	11,314	170,006	47,921	635	9,325
Peninsula	5,233	95,682	154	..	130
North Western	34,774	1,250,036	2,234	2,633,895	1,104
Total North	73,383	2,165,216	78,834	2,635,880	16,983
Total Queensland	261,092	5,946,282	1,383,739	22,115,746	372,871









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.	
1946-47..	1,112,746	5,990,869	2,152,802	35.9	1,238,894	429,176
1947-48..	1,146,668	6,540,702	3,730,189	57.0	1,047,958	402,143
1948-49..	1,093,859	6,159,620	3,278,247	53.2	988,919	497,960
1949-50..	1,112,954	6,847,643	3,869,703	56.5	1,002,763	511,247
1950-51..	1,187,427	6,858,001	3,721,830	54.3	772,243	463,031
1951-52..	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33.3	802,562	369,885
1952-53..	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54.7	1,063,181	399,633
1953-54..	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48.3	1,082,820	461,967
1954-55..	1,442,358	7,032,212	3,934,905	56.0	1,010,577	496,517
1955-56..	1,515,251	7,791,723	4,577,819	58.8	1,187,989	459,541

Stock Losses.—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were about normal in 1956-57, totalling 282,842, compared with 277,522 in 1955-56 and 292,214 in 1954-55. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for good seasons, were 1,349,829 in 1956-57, compared with 1,454,914 in 1955-56.

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 1955-56 there were 29 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various points along the coast up to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1956. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Establishments No.	29	30	35	35	38
Workers ^a .. No.	5,879	6,716	7,304	7,433	7,897
Salaries and Wages Paid.. .. £1,000	3,820	5,229	5,992	6,584	7,108
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	755,893	991,513	1,058,066	1,120,319	1,154,713
Sheep .. No.	321,450	486,892	460,199	365,095	460,888
Lambs .. No.	67,195	81,729	91,544	87,630	112,171
Pigs .. No.	325,856	359,297	417,600	439,303	393,007
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb.	265,060	344,913	354,660	356,700	388,520
Mutton 1,000 Lb.	13,127	20,327	18,857	14,698	19,837
Lamb 1,000 Lb.	2,169	2,675	2,773	2,647	3,580
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb.	14,633	14,111	15,695	17,454	15,998
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	12,609	8,136	9,619	11,336	9,065
Canned					
Products 1,000 Lb. ^b	50,850	74,324	60,271	71,953	66,729
Value of All Products .. £1,000	33,970	47,664	49,891	49,586	52,061

^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 1955-56, 4,631 cattle were exported, 4,340 of which went to the Philippines.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. ^a	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	22,356,994	276,935	93,561	547,658
Other British ..	3,771,020	4,622	128,357	256,386
Belgium	692,794	32,200	..	9,704
Egypt	222,461	32,705	..	40,204
France	58,468	365,620	..	..
Germany	413,853	206,509	..	7,593
Italy	248,306	156,003	..	5,908
Japan	145,594	132,616	..	162,131
Philippines ..	582,945	..	1,145	8,117
Other Countries ..	1,085,039	345,173	384	46,928
Total	29,577,474	1,552,383	223,447	1,084,629

^a Excluding poultry and rabbits and hares.

Exports of meat and allied products to other Australian States during 1955-56 included fresh beef and mutton, £1,155,050, fresh pork, £249,975, bacon and hams, £783,508, canned meats, &c., £798,125, hides and skins, £972,477, tallow, £472,524, and edible animal oils and fats, £613,726. In addition, the movement of live animals across the interstate borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £9,923,484 for cattle, £945,752 for pigs, and £67,919 for sheep.

4. WOOL.

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

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep, while cattle occupy the coarser-grassed country of the Gulf and coast, and the less reliable country of the far west. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties shearing up to 50,000 or more sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year. <i>a</i>	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Total Wool Produced. <i>b</i>	Value of Wool Produced. <i>c</i>
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1946-47	17,807,046	144,819,591	15,791,369
1947-48	16,832,805	153,564,000	28,057,000
1948-49	17,156,033	156,655,000	32,623,000
1949-50	17,182,290	162,256,000	46,878,000
1950-51	17,800,232	154,667,000	88,818,000
1951-52	17,522,337	138,767,000	47,190,000
1952-53	17,326,402	163,149,000	59,903,000
1953-54	18,611,841	174,414,000	61,125,000
1954-55	20,244,911	176,548,000	52,109,000
1955-56	20,482,679	186,406,000	51,017,000

a Year ended 30th June.

b Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings, and, from 1947-48, an allowance for unrecorded production to conform with available Australian disposals data in accordance with a decision of conference of Statisticians of all States.

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

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1955-56, 3,010,900 (14·7 per cent.) were lambs.

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

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

production in other States increased. However, since 1953-54 Queensland's production has risen to reach again the level of the late war-time years. In 1955-56 New South Wales provided nearly three-sevenths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland over one-eighth, South Australia nearly one-eighth, and Western Australia one-ninth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 593,712,000 lb.; Victoria, 273,356,000 lb.; Queensland, 186,406,000 lb.; South Australia, 173,697,000 lb.; Western Australia, 156,454,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 23,418,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,409,764,000 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, 1955-56.

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	17,525	105,715	6.03	0.1	0.1
Maryborough ..	4,733	31,318	6.62	0.0	0.0
Downs	3,622,741	30,773,528	8.49	17.7	16.6
Roma	3,600,669	31,310,628	8.70	18.0	16.8
South Western ..	4,089,159	37,343,031	9.13	21.5	21.8
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>11,334,827</i>	<i>99,564,220</i>	<i>8.78</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>55.3</i>
Rockhampton ..	121,853	958,814	7.87	0.5	0.6
Central Western ..	4,419,132	36,543,158	8.27	21.1	21.5
Far Western ..	2,103,685	17,994,344	8.55	10.4	10.7
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>6,644,670</i>	<i>55,496,316</i>	<i>8.35</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>32.3</i>
Mackay	1,150	4,308	3.75	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	276	1,767	6.40	0.0	0.0
Cairns	594	4,188	7.05	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	2,501,162	18,494,861	7.39	10.7	11.9
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>2,503,182</i>	<i>18,505,124</i>	<i>7.39</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.9</i>
Total Queensland ..	20,482,679	173,565,660	8.47	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 oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1956.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.^a

Country to which Exported.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).					
Belgium	8,053	10,991	17,355	16,208	15,293
Czechoslovakia	416	528	2,186	1,486	1,697
France	20,795	20,918	29,195	26,323	30,195
Germany	6,700	7,459	12,146	12,206	15,893
Italy	12,810	11,101	18,714	12,618	12,539
Japan	25,376	43,482	28,294	32,968	36,834
Mexico	871	235	1,576	2,117	1,785
Netherlands	474	260	1,088	597	932
Poland	1,988	854	4,193	2,986	3,168
Switzerland	857	339	545	703	1,036
Turkey	1,598	1,258	3,330	640	34
United Kingdom	33,912	38,164	42,840	45,044	34,277
U.S.A.	30,702	12,258	18,003	20,066	17,169
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	..	8,420	..	..
Other Countries	3,766	2,494	4,943	6,108	4,920
Total	148,318	150,341	192,828	180,070	175,772
VALUE (£1,000).					
Belgium	2,277	3,343	5,263	4,231	3,375
Czechoslovakia	191	240	1,017	537	544
France	6,680	7,143	9,644	7,690	7,933
Germany	2,505	2,969	4,472	3,835	4,352
Italy	4,531	4,277	7,276	4,115	3,579
Japan	10,392	17,642	11,638	12,031	11,622
Mexico	436	106	712	820	596
Netherlands	156	89	353	158	231
Poland	1,007	356	1,792	1,199	1,176
Switzerland	334	156	247	293	325
Turkey	633	545	1,144	262	11
United Kingdom	11,264	13,665	15,426	13,769	8,783
U.S.A.	12,005	4,612	6,459	6,074	4,455
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	..	4,013	..	..
Other Countries	1,342	997	1,902	2,006	1,428
Total	53,753	56,140	71,358	57,020	48,410

^a Excluding noils and wool waste.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1955-56, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 10,391,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (4,259,000 lb.), U.S.A. (2,850,000 lb.), Germany (1,020,000 lb.), France (695,000 lb.), and Italy (401,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1956, are shown in the next table.

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

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

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year.	Sales. <i>a</i>	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured.
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1946-47	9	469,033	129,839,611	10,582,791	16,473,533	26·48	48·68
1947-48	8	478,680	138,910,375	8,876,596	28,665,231	45·35	65·37
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51·29	82·66
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68·47	97·17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141·74	206·50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84·01	117·67
1952-53	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88·85	132·80
1953-54	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86·51	131·36
1954-55	9	588,207	177,872,265	2,712,998	55,215,735	72·86	107·43
1955-56	10	623,363	184,558,037	3,241,506	52,667,223	66·83	94·23

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

Wool Processing.—In 1955-56 there were 9 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 3,043,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Establishments ..	No.	16	16	16	15	13
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.	1,000	868	1,139	1,132	1,123
Salaries and Wages	£	504,764	505,306	652,325	651,288	684,074
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	588	561	597	522	514
Greasy Wool	1,000 Lb.	12,303	12,537	17,299	17,888	18,139
Production—						
Scoured Wool <i>b</i>	1,000 Lb.	8,664	8,882	11,045	11,561	11,595
Woollen Cloth	Sq. Yds.	1,120,857	1,042,207	1,449,225	1,347,512	1,246,192
Blankets ..	Pairs	11,161	4,063	10,274	16,260	16,632

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

5. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1955-56 were worth £31,212,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £9,426,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese
		In Milk.	Dry. <i>b</i>				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1946-47	1,145,742	653,940	259,716	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625	694,244	251,930	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229	700,908	262,565	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069	693,413	269,339	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759	666,398	301,561	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785	572,448	286,987	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53	1,135,430	641,400	262,221	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123
1953-54	1,160,555	661,256	284,974	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572
1954-55	1,158,006	655,307	276,262	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283
1955-56	1,168,950	664,443	278,881	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692

a As at 31st March.

b Including one-half of "Other" dairy cattle (see page 146).

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>c</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>d</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>d</i>
				1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	291,101	80,851	278	191	32,026	..	713
Maryborough ..	256,424	65,803	257	210	32,967	..	1,448
Downs ..	191,303	68,062	356	199	25,042	..	14,817
Roma ..	9,840	1,494	152	16	548	..	..
South Western	1,946	88	45	1	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>750,614</i>	<i>216,298</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>90,583</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>16,978</i>
Rockhampton	133,356	29,480	221	98	13,495	..	..
Cent. Western	5,002	267	53	13	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,038	34	32	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>139,396</i>	<i>29,781</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>13,495</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay ..	15,141	2,083	138	34	520	..	..
Townsville ..	3,546	476	134	5	..	..	..
Cairns ..	33,110	9,699	293	20	3,345	..	..
Peninsula ..	90	9	102	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,427	59	41	1	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>53,314</i>	<i>12,326</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>3,865</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land ..	943,324	258,405	274	788	107,943	..	16,978

a Milking and dry cows, and half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 146, at 31st March, 1956.

b Year ended 31st March, 1956, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.

c Milk produced throughout the year April, 1955, to March, 1956, divided by the number of cows at 31st March, 1956.

d Year ended 30th June, 1956.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1955-56, Maryborough and Moreton 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. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>c</i>	Butter Made. <i>d</i>	Cheese Made. <i>d</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>d e</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	976,089	337,222	358	95,352	7,570	25,677
Victoria ..	1,071,437	577,475	551	204,633	31,383	17,761
Queensland ..	943,324	282,296	301	108,731	16,978	22,902
S. Australia ..	165,865	90,342	538	19,541	28,297	8,035
W. Australia ..	134,517	55,668	414	16,813	1,716	7,237
Tasmania ..	110,028	61,405	554	22,880	746	2,330
A. C. Territory ..	2,293	884	384	10	..	..
Total <i>f</i> ..	3,403,553	1,405,292	420	467,960	86,690	83,942

a At 31st March, 1956.

b Year ended 30th June, 1956.

c Milk produced throughout the year July, 1955, to June, 1956, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31st March, 1955, and 31st March, 1956.

d Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1956, latter for year ended 31st March, 1956.

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

f 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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	28,512	28,663	28,640	28,211	27,737
Butter Made <i>f</i> 1,000 Lb.	810	935	799	690	788
on Farms { £	119,626	164,526	144,700	122,088	135,957
Dairy Factories No.	91	89	91	89	85
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	1,057,460	1,196,076	1,405,248	1,493,223	1,673,503
Plant .. £	1,307,936	1,460,871	1,788,948	2,120,704	2,574,811
Workers <i>b</i> .. No.	1,502	1,614	1,623	1,626	1,675
Salaries and Wages £	921,443	1,085,975	1,143,410	1,183,146	1,275,412
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	62,385	109,777	93,627	102,849	107,943
<i>c</i> £	12,033,676	23,569,115	20,418,574	21,970,608	21,471,114
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	10,528	21,143	15,112	17,744	16,978
<i>c</i> £	1,071,514	2,388,956	1,714,939	1,848,679	1,863,320

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 158.

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, 1956, 845 commercial poultry farmers kept 787,000 fowls, of which 706,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 622,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1955-56 amounted to 6,546,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,732,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 9,278,000 dozen amounted to about 82 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 1954-55 was estimated for Australia at 209 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head of 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year, while Australian consumption during the three pre-war years averaged 243 eggs per head per year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

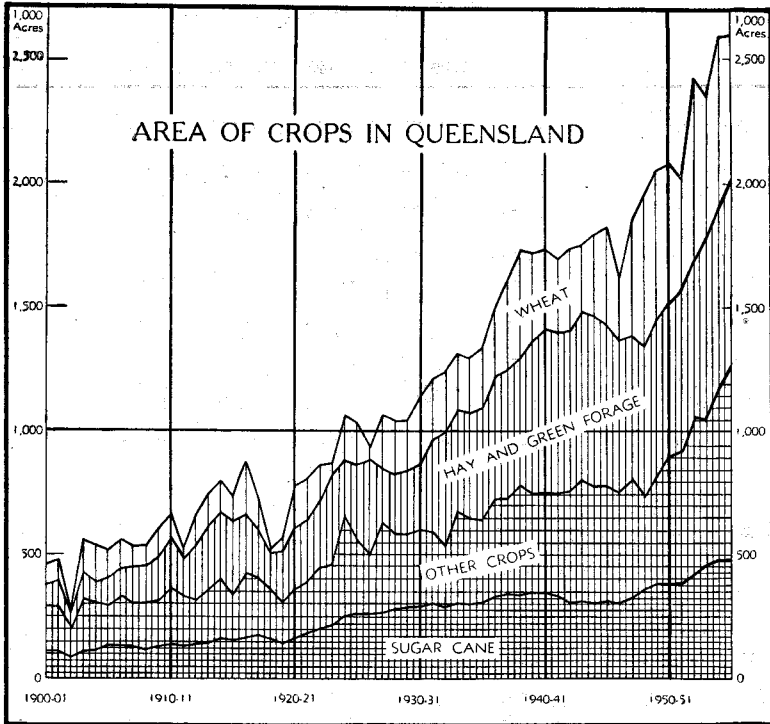
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1956, were 58,000 ducks, 19,000 turkeys, and 7,000 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1955-56, returns were received from 700 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 2,329,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 97 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,732,000 lb. and an average of 69 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 34,000 lb. was produced in 1955-56. The value of the products of the industry in 1955-56 was estimated at £116,000.

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 162 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

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



over the last half century. The total area under all crops is five times as great as it was fifty years ago, and over the last twenty years, during which the area under crop in Australia as a whole has not increased, the Queensland figure has doubled. In 1955-56, Queensland had 1.9 acres of crops per head of population, compared with 2.4 acres for Australia as a whole.

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.		1900-01.	1939-40.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
<i>Area.</i>						
Sugar Cane ^a	.. Acres	72,651	262,181	332,703	367,640	365,252
Maize	.. .. Acres	127,974	176,844	114,735	114,673	108,146
Sorghum	.. .. Acres	c	4,397	181,819	202,532	155,527
Wheat	.. .. Acres	79,304	362,044	579,969	687,402	581,732
Green Forage	.. Acres	41,445	550,716	663,097	649,607	689,469
Hay	.. .. Acres	42,497	59,970	68,957	74,770	62,452
Cotton	.. .. Acres	..	41,212	8,965	8,377	13,290
Peanuts	.. .. Acres	c	12,337	36,617	37,971	31,493
Potatoes	.. .. Acres	11,060	12,446	9,382	9,621	10,202
Pumpkins	.. .. Acres	14,232	28,097	25,231	22,097	22,747
Tobacco	.. .. Acres	665	3,653	4,065	5,135	6,301
Bananas ^b	.. .. Acres	6,215	6,345	4,531	5,452	5,353
Pineapples ^b	.. Acres	939	5,451	7,105	8,355	8,471
<i>Production.</i>						
Sugar Cane	.. 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	8,751	9,864	8,616
Maize	.. 1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	3,042	3,080	2,710
Sorghum	.. 1,000 Bush.	c	62	4,040	5,083	3,960
Wheat	.. 1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	10,180	16,478	14,922
Hay	.. .. Tons	78,758	102,750	138,273 ^d	169,636 ^d	136,207 ^d
Cotton	.. 1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	5,132	3,597	5,359
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Lb.	c	13,020	40,020	31,362	19,338
Potatoes	.. .. Tons	20,014	28,306	32,628	30,651	37,561
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons	43,740	75,164	65,858	56,019	50,819
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	4,015	4,332	3,702
Bananas	.. 100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	5,328	5,387	6,262
Pineapples	.. 100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	29,884	35,806	40,388
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>						
Sugar Cane	.. .. Tons	11-68	23-03	26-30	26-83	23-59
Maize	.. .. Bush.	19-20	18-91	26-51	26-86	25-06
Sorghum	.. .. Bush.	c	14-12	22-22	25-10	25-46
Wheat	.. .. Bush.	15-06	18-77	17-55	23-97	25-65
Hay	.. .. Tons	1-85	1-71	2-01	2-27	2-18
Cotton	.. .. Lb.	..	425	572	429	403
Peanuts	.. .. Lb.	c	1,055	1,093	826	614
Potatoes	.. .. Tons	1-81	2-27	3-48	3-19	3-68
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons	3-07	2-68	2-61	2-54	2-23
Tobacco	.. .. Lb.	679	573	988	844	588
Bananas	.. .. Bush.	140	100	118	99	117
Pineapples	.. .. Doz.	452	437	421	429	477

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

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

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a Acres	7,522	..	365,252	..	..	..	372,774
Maize .. Acres	55,678	3,535	108,146	6	6	65	167,436
Sorghum .. Acres	23,697	..	155,527	..	24	..	179,248
Wheat 1,000 Acres	2,937	2,141	582	1,609	2,890	6	10,165
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	827	76	690	335	666	54	2,648
Hay .. 1,000 Acres	562	879	62	326	269	137	2,235
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	13,290	..	c	..	13,290
Peanuts .. Acres	414	..	31,493	..	c	..	31,907
Potatoes .. Acres	13,270	37,020	10,202	5,373	6,826	20,842	93,533
Pumpkins ^b Acres	6,451	2,142	14,577	845	1,222	68	25,305
Tobacco .. Acres	893	2,876	6,301	..	1,235	..	11,305
<i>Production.</i>							
<i>Sugar</i>							
Cane 1,000 Tons	285	..	8,616	..	..	..	8,901
Maize 1,000 Bush.	1,868	176	2,710	..	d	1	4,755
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	663	..	3,960	..	e	..	4,623
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	57,149	41,083	14,922	28,891	53,250	129	195,424
Hay .. 1,000 Tons	846	1,526	136	461	384	261	3,614
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	5,359	..	c	..	5,359
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	390	..	19,338	..	c	..	19,728
Potatoes .. Tons	44,162	163,239	37,561	36,460	42,079	77,930	401,431
Pumpkins ^b Tons	14,782	10,172	29,354	4,687	3,265	369	62,629
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	547	1,135	3,702	..	721	..	6,105
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
<i>Sugar Cane</i>							
Tons	37.83	..	23.59	..	..	..	23.88
Maize .. Bush.	33.55	49.73	25.06	..	15.00	19.37	28.40
Sorghum .. Bush.	27.98	..	25.46	..	8.33	..	25.79
Wheat .. Bush.	19.46	19.19	25.65	17.96	18.43	20.61	19.23
Hay Tons	1.51	1.74	2.18	1.41	1.42	1.91	1.62
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	403	..	c	..	403
Peanuts .. Lb.	941	..	614	..	c	..	618
Potatoes .. Tons	3.33	4.41	3.68	6.79	6.16	3.74	4.29
Pumpkins ^b .. Tons	2.29	4.75	2.01	5.55	2.67	5.43	2.47
Tobacco .. Lb.	612	395	588	..	584	..	540

^a Area cut for crushing. ^b Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.
^c A few acres grown, particulars of which are not available. ^d 90 bushels.
^e 200 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1955-56 has been estimated at £76,248,195. 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 1955-56 was approximately £67,224,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>			
Cut for Crushing	365,252	8,616,163 tons	33,814,021
Cut for Plants	12,111	258,683 tons	879,522
Standover, &c.	104,782	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat	581,732	14,921,913 bush.	9,902,737
Maize	108,146	2,710,107 bush.	1,808,969
Barley (2-row)	124,829	3,648,168 bush.	1,743,968
Barley (6-row)	20,697	567,876 bush.	169,364
Oats	35,638	742,950 bush.	427,196
Rye	797	9,846 bush.	4,923
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed	73,469	894,633 bush.	2,232,346
Millet, Panicum, &c.	49,508	746,679 bush.	591,119
Sorghum	155,527	3,960,195 bush.	1,974,432
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne	763	191,284 lb.	52,603
Sudan Grass	4,167	2,063,264 lb.	68,775
Permanent Pasture	a	246,930 lb.	43,685
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Oats	330,029	..	1,485,131
Sorghum	45,947	..	229,735
Sugar and Cow Cane	3,440	..	18,129
Other Green Forage	310,053	..	1,225,214
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne	49,946	116,629 tons	1,667,795
Oaten	4,134	5,622 tons	101,196
Wheaten	5,197	8,442 tons	84,420
Other	3,175 ^b	6,300 tons	66,483
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot	338	3,698 tons	27,955
Broom Millet (Brush)	212	1,070 cwt.	10,700
Coffee	1	401 lb.	80
Cotton	13,290	5,359,217 lb.	307,038
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	4,806	31,179 bush.	46,769
Ginger	16	133,914 lb.	3,683
Linseed	45,202	254,761 cwt.	872,395
Peanuts	31,493	19,338,263 lb.	846,049
Potatoes	10,202	37,561 tons	1,652,684
Pumpkins	22,747	50,819 tons	847,551
Sunflower Seed	6,910	117,252 bush.	109,435

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56—continued.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes	1,617	5,253 tons	58,100
Tobacco	6,301	3,702,227 lb.	1,900,000
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	986	..	127,548
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons	360	68,115 bush.	79,118
Mandarins	1,230	160,827 bush.	247,942
Oranges	2,963	402,170 bush.	454,605
Other	87	22,190 bush.	25,241
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	5,661	733,543 bush.	1,056,406
Apricots	242	19,179 bush.	52,742
Custard Apples	195	18,323 bush.	24,557
Figs	25	3,640 bush.	4,985
Mangoes	538	46,226 bush.	25,805
Nuts	125	58,446 lb.	5,845
Peaches	1,252	92,516 bush.	166,363
Pears	370	44,781 bush.	76,017
Plums	1,009	73,688 bush.	195,838
Other	63	5,513 bush.	21,746
Grapes	2,614	5,399,034 lb.	318,534
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	5,353	626,196 bush.	616,102
Papaws	1,066	428,723 bush.	235,009
Passion Fruit	95	8,547 bush.	32,752
Pineapples	8,471	4,038,815 doz.	2,526,449
Strawberries	177	834,330 lb.	131,149
Other	8	..	894
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	12,265	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French	4,831	539,569 bush.	1,216,278
Beans, Navy	1,016	3,135 bush.	4,951
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	1,772	486,530 doz.	493,334
Carrots	424	1,740 tons	158,050
Cucumbers	975	141,818 bush.	92,554
Lettuces	286	250,763 bush.	155,682
Onions	2,480	9,157 tons	532,022
Peas, Green	845	50,810 bush.	105,431
Tomatoes	5,530	682,777 bush.	1,456,389
Turnips	1,130	1,894 tons	29,578
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,426	5,595 tons	146,906
Other	1,790	..	157,171
Total	2,600,134	..	76,248,195

^a Harvested from 2,874 acres of permanent pasture.

^b Not including 652 acres of permanent pasture, from which 786 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the last five seasons are given in the first table on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane	17,922	28,932	37,381	37,931	33,814
Maize	2,143	1,905	2,037	1,942	1,809
Wheat	5,396	15,401	7,225	10,697	9,903
Other Cereals	503	2,260	617	1,781	2,345
Green Forage	2,974	2,509	3,518	2,734	2,958
Hay	2,229	1,972	2,712	2,393	1,920
Cotton	127	107	316	208	307
Peanuts	418	843	2,076	1,137	846
Potatoes	962	1,077	1,142	766	1,653
Pumpkins	1,021	443	528	507	848
Tobacco	1,423	1,385	2,041	2,585	1,900
Tomatoes	1,189	1,663	1,359	1,207	1,456
Apples	844	502	902	1,026	1,056
Bananas	901	879	978	1,074	616
Citrus Fruits	692	678	704	766	807
Grapes	287	336	288	304	319
Pineapples	1,540	2,461	2,255	2,231	2,526
Other Fruits	720	783	770	864	974
Other Agriculture	5,921	6,988	6,642	7,778	10,191
Total	47,212	71,124	73,491	77,931	76,248

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 168).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Toma-toes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton	136	598	487	2,118	65	..	260
Maryborough	342	928	61	1,451	518	62	23
Downs	13,404	560	..	..	296	400	151
Roma	261	..	..	..	7	..	1
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>14,143</i>	<i>2,086</i>	<i>548</i>	<i>3,569</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>435</i>
Rockhampton	698	141	11	364	4,286	41	54
Central Western	81	..	..	..	1	..	1
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>364</i>	<i>4,287</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>55</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	..	2	10	..	1	3
Townsville .. .. .	..	4	15	48	169	733	174
Cairns .. .. .	..	478	50	47	4	2,464	16
Peninsula .. .. .	..	1	..	1	13	..	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>3,199</i>	<i>193</i>
Total Queensland	14,922	2,710	626	4,039	5,359	3,702	683

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

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1955 season. Fourteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

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

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

Sugar production for 1956 was 1,172,000 tons, produced from 8,978,000 tons of cane cut from 361,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1·27	<i>n</i>
1890 ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1·69	<i>n</i>
1900 ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11·68	1·28	9·17
1910 ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19·45	2·23	8·73
1920 ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15·03	1·88	8·00
1930 ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15·89	2·33	6·83
1940 ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19·68	2·88	6·82
1950 ..	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25·38	3·34	7·61
1951 ..	388,348	273,370	5,005,172	704,341	18·31	2·58	7·11
1952 ..	419,834	274,757	6,841,536	934,614	24·90	3·40	7·32
1953 ..	466,478	332,703	8,751,063	1,220,383	26·30	3·67	7·17
1954 ..	486,741	367,640	9,864,304	1,301,245	26·83	3·54	7·58
1955 ..	482,145	365,252	8,616,163	1,135,685	23·59	3·11	7·59

Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1955.

Cairns ..	158,637	135,739	3,342,300 ^c	413,935	24·62	} 3·51	{ 7·90
Townsville ..	53,718	33,152	1,184,039 ^c	179,582	35·72			} 6·99
Mackay ..	169,804	122,116	2,386,011	329,482	19·54	2·70	7·24
Maryborough ..	90,257	66,484	1,542,896	191,678	23·21	2·88	8·05
Moreton ..	9,729	7,761	160,917	21,008	20·73	2·71	7·66

a Excluding fodder crops. *b* 94 per cent. net titre. *c* Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,270,354 tons; and Townsville, 1,255,985 tons. *n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,171,703 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1955-56, 96·9 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 3·1 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland is again expanding after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 486,700 acres in 1954-55. The area in 1955-56 was 482,100 acres. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and in 1955-56 it was 16,900 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1955-56 yielded, per acre harvested, 23·59 tons of cane or 3·11 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 37·83 tons of cane or 4·79 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. Thus, in 1955-56, the yield per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 54 per cent. higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 11 per cent. lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1955-56 were Queensland, 2.36 tons, and New South Wales, 2.13 tons, compared with 2.67 and 1.74 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 1955-56 was £6,298,099. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-eighth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total. a
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,408	15,955	5,661	5,498	11,252	17,175	67,034
Bananas .. Acres	19,566	..	5,353	..	401	..	25,343
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	27,451	6,025	4,640	6,125	4,176	..	48,439
Grapes .. Acres	16,626	42,295	2,614	57,328	8,269	..	127,132
Pineapples .. Acres	355	..	8,471	..	..	..	8,829
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,645	2,649	734	985	1,516	5,926	13,464
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	4,037	..	626	..	69	..	4,736
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	4,281	1,063	653	1,652	559	..	8,212
Grapes .. Tons	38,818	154,372	2,410	165,984	17,318	..	378,902
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	95	..	4,039	..	..	..	4,136
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Acres	93,915	93,208	31,904	82,228	27,387	22,369	351,164
Non-bearing .. Acres	17,666	16,823	12,265	10,632	3,663	1,426	62,544
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	17,656	13,440	6,298	10,167	4,697	6,638	58,928

a Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples and bananas are usually the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £2,526,000 and £616,000 respectively in 1955-56. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently declined to about one-third of that acreage. This was due to epidemics of disease, and competition in southern markets from increased plantings in northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the pawpaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (429,000 bushels in 1955-56) and custard apples (18,300 bushels in 1955-56) 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 £703,000 in 1955-56, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £319,000. 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 1955-56, 36,815 gallons of wine were made.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1955-56 the State produced 733,543 bushels of apples, 92,516 bushels of peaches, 73,688 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The total quantity of these five fruits created a new record of 963,707 bushels, being 10 per cent. higher than the previous record in 1954-55, while the value was 6 per cent. higher at £1,547,366.

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, by 1945 the area under cotton had fallen to under 8,000 acres with a yield of approximately 2 million lb. A further decline after 1947 reduced the area to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. in 1949. Each of the next four years showed some recovery, but figures for the 1954 season declined, being 8,377 acres and 3.6 million lb. of seed cotton. There was some recovery in the 1955 season when 5.4 million lb. of seed cotton were harvested from 13,290 acres.

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 73 per cent. of the 1955 crop.

Grain Sorghum.—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 202,532 acres in 1954-55. The 1955-56 production was 3,960,195 bushels from 155,527 acres. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. Half of the sorghum acreage is now in Downs Division, with most of the balance in Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 45,947 acres were planted in 1955-56, from which fodder valued at £230,000 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 1955-56 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 1955-56 was 6,301 acres, producing 3,702,000 lb. of dried leaf. Two-thirds of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tablelands), one-fifth from the Ayr district, and one-ninth from the Texas district, south of the Downs. Small quantities were produced near Ingham, Bundaberg, and Miriam Vale.

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 1955-56, 31,493 acres yielded 19,338,000 lb., valued at £846,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from

10,000 to 20,000 acres. In 1955-56, there was a marked expansion to 73,469 acres which yielded 895,000 bushels, valued at £2,232,000. The crop is cultivated on the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as “Queensland arrowroot”. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1955-56, the area was 338 acres and the production 3,698 tons, worth £28,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Downs, is the State's second most important crop and realised £9,903,000 in 1955-56. Maize was worth £1,809,000 in 1955-56 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Maryborough, Moreton, 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).						
1951-52	250,247	17,602	18,623	38,451	2,811	327,734
1952-53	282,823	18,784	19,826	46,398	5,433	373,264
1953-54	317,038	17,860	23,439	56,864	10,637	425,838
1954-55	322,438	18,212	25,135	62,218	13,810	441,813
1955-56	339,322	20,369	23,881	65,404	18,242	467,218
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).						
1951-52	163,975	12,647	8,193	37,251	3,499	225,565
1952-53	207,100	14,793	9,316	44,578	7,290	283,077
1953-54	273,171	15,151	12,695	52,100	12,484	365,601
1954-55	250,865	13,178	12,123	55,750	17,615	349,531
1955-56	289,848	18,460	17,947	58,507	23,874	408,636
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).						
1951-52	946,313	116,986	130,273	30,339	2,718	1,226,629
1952-53	1,076,010	115,481	136,667	30,068	3,144	1,361,370
1953-54	1,237,493	115,833	169,778	34,128	4,329	1,561,561
1954-55	1,142,849	122,577	179,324	34,062	5,666	1,484,478
1955-56	1,226,501	130,103	174,362	36,294	5,573	1,572,833
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).						
1951-52	4.4	7.4	7.4	1.8	2.2	4.4
1952-53	4.5	6.9	7.4	1.6	1.9	4.4
1953-54	4.8	7.3	7.8	1.5	1.6	4.5
1954-55	4.3	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.7	4.2
1955-56	4.5	7.3	8.1	1.4	1.6	4.2

7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,649,000 in 1955-56, compared with £557,000 in 1945-46 when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after the war. The quantity of edible fish taken has remained fairly steady, but, whereas in 1945-46 it accounted for 77 per cent. of the total value of fisheries production, it now accounts for only 32 per cent. The quantity of crabs has more than doubled, and the quantity of prawns is now almost fourteen times as great. The amount of oysters was only about a quarter of that ten years ago, but lobsters and scallops are new items of production. The production of pearl-shell built up from 53 tons in 1945-46 to 1,191 tons in 1949-50, but declined thereafter to less than half that quantity. The output of trochus-shell in the last five years has averaged 1,138 tons, compared with 447 tons for the first five post-war years. Whaling has been carried on successfully since 1953. The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	4,027	4,688	4,360	4,034	3,974
Crabs 1,000	303	360	310	391	427
Lobsters Cwt.	..	17	74	81	104
Prawns 1,000 Lb.	375	500	700	2,000	2,400
Oysters Sacks	2,460	2,694	1,835	1,050	973
Scallops 1,000 Lb.	..	..	..	..	50
Whales No.	..	..	700 ^a	600 ^a	600 ^a
Pearl-shell .. Tons	446	495	431	400	510
Trochus-shell .. Tons	1,159	995	1,360	1,239	938
VALUE.					
Fish £	518,579	595,515	529,764	499,077	534,279
Crabs £	28,525	30,415	26,869	37,476	38,420
Lobsters £	..	194	935	1,100	1,356
Prawns £	47,000	65,000	83,500	240,000	280,000
Oysters £	15,050	16,256	12,577	6,640	7,985
Scallops .. .. £	..	..	..	..	10,000
Whales .. .. £	..	..	92,539	100,364	149,169
Pearl-shell .. £	253,420	250,643	215,373	201,811	284,126
Trochus-shell .. £	232,932	145,993	259,073	349,457	343,640
Total £	1,095,506	1,104,016	1,220,630	1,435,925	1,648,975

^a Quota allotted for season of about five months commencing in May.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1956 to £13,794.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1955-56 are shown in the next table. In 1955-56, 90 boats, employing 1,080 men, were operating in tropical fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41, before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES^a, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Tropical Fisheries.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	4,512	51	90	4,653
Value of Boats and Equipment £	1,474,863	20,805	425,200	1,920,868
Men Employed No.	10,029	143	1,080	11,252

^a Excluding whaling.

8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the official figures published by the Queensland Mines Department. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, &c.) have been taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis as part of a plan to improve statistics of the Australian mining industry. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 178.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal minerals, and the total value of all minerals, produced in Queensland, as recorded and published by the Queensland Mines Department.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.
(As recorded by Queensland Mines Department.)

Mineral.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	84,642	71,818	98,754	65,296	70,294
Silver ..	3,885,963	3,435,261	2,906,314	3,409,439	3,775,048	3,953,333
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	6,236	21,409	27,748	28,227	37,168
Tin ..	867	330	292	730	770	620
Lead ..	45,292	39,395	36,168	40,715	40,682	43,933
Zinc ..	29,092	23,683	19,944	19,615	17,151	16,331
Rutile, &c. ..	..	24,104	27,918	32,136	35,556	44,728
Coal ..	1,317,488	2,742,236	2,516,812	2,760,810	2,747,165	2,734,659
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ^a ..	1,428,598	1,375,465	1,159,072	1,539,058	1,021,787	1,099,932
Silver ..	325,000	1,323,235	1,105,931	1,294,261	1,512,245	1,625,407
Copper ..	289,927	1,902,267	6,589,365	8,771,738	12,171,444	16,085,756
Tin ..	200,652	336,671	222,485	538,015	603,717	531,227
Lead ..	685,856	6,564,910	3,511,906	4,919,641	5,387,477	6,392,714
Zinc ..	415,571	4,471,637	1,817,123	1,912,208	1,940,315	2,005,243
Rutile, &c. ..	..	652,146	969,983	890,836	1,154,257	1,823,370
Coal ..	1,167,844	5,905,377	5,822,110	6,418,388	6,857,833	7,076,824
Other ..	80,682	831,667	612,985	645,611	655,068	477,839
Total ..	4,594,130	23,363,375	21,810,960	26,929,756	31,304,143	37,118,312

^a Including gold premium—1952, £64,219; 1953, £46,491; 1954, £886; 1955, £1,537; 1956, £1,588.

For the metals shown in the table, the metal content of all production is shown, but for rutile, &c., the quantities are the concentrates obtained

from mineral sands, most of which are rutile and zircon concentrates. These Mines Department figures differ from those shown on page 179 in that, in the case of minerals smelted in Queensland, they represent the metal contents of the products of the smelters in each particular year. The figures adopted for uniform Australian statistics (page 179), however, are the metal contents of each year's mine production whether or not it has been smelted in that year.

The values shown above for metallic minerals represent the values ascribed to those minerals by applying the yearly average Australian price for refined metals to the assayed metal contents. Although the values recorded by the Mines Department have now been replaced for the sake of statistical uniformity throughout Australia by those obtained from the annual mining censuses, which value the produce according to the degree of refinement reached in the State, they provide an approximate basis for comparison especially with the pre-war year when they were the only mineral values available.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value 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 about £1m. in 1931 to about £5m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to a record level of £30.2m. in 1956.

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. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz.

During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort. With high prices for these minerals, the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold in 1956 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but Mount Isa Mines now produces the bulk of this metal. Since 1932 the State's yearly production has fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz. except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper.

In 1956 the State's silver production exceeded the 1939 quantity but was less than the record production of 4,366,000 oz. in 1940.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased considerably, but the maximum output achieved during the war was some 8,000 tons less than the peak production of nearly 24,000 tons in 1913. After the war, Mount Isa Mines mined only silver-lead-zinc ores while a new copper treatment plant was being installed, thus reducing the State's copper output to below the pre-war level. The opening of the new plant, in 1953, boosted total production for the State to a new record (almost 28,000 tons in 1954). This figure was exceeded in the two following years, the 1956 production being over 37,000 tons.

Tin.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland.

Lead and Zinc production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed, and in 1956 the combined value of these metals was over seven 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 1956 it was 2,734,659 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Clermont, Bowen, Callide, and Maryborough, and smaller amounts are mined in the Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and other districts. On the Clermont field at Blair Athol, on the Callide field, and at Scottville in the Bowen district coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

Mineral Sands Concentrates are produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland and their combined values now approximate the value of zinc concentrates. Rutile and zircon concentrates, which are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, and other purposes, make up practically the whole of Queensland's commercial production of these minerals.

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. At present the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which treats mainly tin ore is the only such plant now operated by the State. During 1956 this establishment treated 4,557 tons of ore for a production of 62 tons of concentrates. The Venus mill at Charters Towers which crushes gold ores is owned by the State but operated by a lessee. 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 1,163 samples were submitted during 1956, 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 6 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1956.

Annual Mining Census.—As mentioned on page 174, annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952. Detailed returns are collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) are omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry. Estimates of numbers employed, value of output, and value of production (based on simplified returns and Mines Department records) are made for small mines omitted from the detailed census, thus providing estimated totals for these major items for all mines and quarries.

The values of mineral output as shown by the censuses differ somewhat from those recorded by the Queensland Mines Department. This difference is due chiefly to the fact that the former relate to the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates or other minerals produced during the year while the values published by the Mines Department for metallic minerals are the approximate values of the metal contents. Furthermore Mines Department values include the values of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelter products, but as mentioned above the activities of these smelters are excluded from the statistical definition of the mining industry and therefore the values of concentrates produced (before being fed to the smelters) are included as mining values of output.

The following table shows totals for the main items compiled from the 1956 mining census in Queensland for the four major industry groups, and a comparison of the results of the five censuses taken to date. Except for salaries and wages the details shown in the table refer to all mines and quarries. The figures shown for salaries and wages refer only to the amounts paid by mines and quarries in which four or more persons were engaged. Estimates are not made for this item for small mines from which detailed census returns are not collected, but the amount involved would be small because most of these establishments do not employ labour. Salaries and wages paid by all quarries are shown in the table on page 178. Drawings by working proprietors and the value of explosives sold to employees are not included as salaries and wages.

The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from value of output the value of power, fuel, and materials used in producing that output.

MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

Industry Group.	Average Employment.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used.	Value of Production.
	During Period Worked.	During Whole Year.				
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Metal Mining ..	5,589	5,326	6,600	22,130	4,340	17,790
Fuel Mining ..	3,628	3,568	3,915	6,988	1,285	5,703
Other Mining ..	281	205	155	595	250	345
Stone Quarrying ..	269	240	195	491	181	310
Total All Mining and Quarrying	9,767	9,339	10,865	30,204	6,056	24,148

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

1952	7,853	<i>n</i>	6,598	17,429	3,569	13,860
1953	8,617	8,076	6,678	17,284	4,378	12,906
1954	8,822	8,328	7,264	21,603	5,668	15,935
1955	9,329	8,710	9,287	26,892	5,160	21,732
1956	9,767	9,339	10,865	30,204	6,056	24,148

n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States.—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1955 which is the latest year for which mining census results are available for all States. The explanations preceding the Queensland table above also apply to the other States except for wages and salaries in Western Australia where the amount shown is that paid by mines and quarries in which five or more persons are engaged.

MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1955.

State or Territory.	Average Employment.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used.	Value of Production.
	During Period Worked.	During Whole Year.				
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	29,523	29,207	31,450	84,244	14,982	69,262
Victoria ..	4,763	4,508	4,439	10,917	2,050	8,867
Queensland ..	9,329	8,710	9,287	26,892	5,160	21,732
South Australia ..	2,779	2,230	1,714	10,512	2,060	8,452
Western Australia	8,501	8,283	8,345	19,746	5,603	14,143
Tasmania	2,840	2,820	2,983	10,744	2,132	8,612
Northern Territory	590	501	534	1,691	314	1,377
Australian Capital Territory ..	36	35	29	125	62	63
Total ..	58,361	56,294	58,781	164,871	32,363	132,508

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates,

&c., produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan before smelting, while the table on page 174 includes the contents of the products actually produced by the smelters. Because smelter receipts do not necessarily equal mine output in any one year (due to stockpiling, temporary closure of smelters during the year, &c.) the metal contents of mine output would not be expected to agree with the metal contents of the smelters' output. For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS^a, AUSTRALIA, 1955.

Mineral ^b	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	North-ern Terri-tory.	Total.
Gold 1,000 Oz.	30	38	64	c	834	17	66	1,049
Silver 1,000 Oz.	8,823	2	4,363	c	201	1,166	..	14,555
Copper .. Tons	3,492	..	30,733	..	3	8,394	2,869	45,496
Tin .. Tons	270	2	770	..	119	853	3	2,017
Lead 1,000 Tons	235	..	49	..	1	11	..	296
Zinc 1,000 Tons	212	..	17	..	..	28	..	257
Rutile 1,000 Tons	33	..	24	..	..	..	..	57
Zircon 1,000 Tons	32	..	16	..	..	..	..	48
Tungsten Tons	8	..	51	..	5	1,337	81	1,482
Coal ^d 1,000 Tons	14,737	10,245	2,747	455	904	299	..	29,387

^a Excluding iron, of which approximately 1,979,000 tons and 326,000 tons were contained in iron ore mined in South Australia and Western Australia respectively. ^b Except for coal, these items refer to the principal content of the minerals produced. ^c Less than 500 oz. ^d Including 10,112(000) tons of brown coal in Victoria.

Mining Accidents.—Particulars of persons involved in accidents involving more than 14 days' disablement in mines, quarries, mills and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES, &C., QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.		Mills, Smelters. &c.		Quarries.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1947	5	358	2	75	..	..	7	433
1948	5	292	1	53	..	..	6	345
1949	5	275	1	60	..	..	6	335
1950	4	323	..	72	1	..	5	395
1951	5	285	..	73	..	3	5	361
1952	6	380	..	72	..	5	6	457
1953	9	373	1	97	..	4	10	474
1954	11	426	3	97	..	5	14	528
1955	3	440	..	67	..	5	3	512
1956	8	346	2	90	..	5	10	441

Quarries.—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1956.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

Class of Stone.	Quarries	Production.			Workers	Wages and Salaries.
		Dimension and Crushed Stone.	Gravel, &c.	Value.		
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	£	No.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	23,163	519	23,452	24	15,691
Blue Metal	12	273,469	106,163	231,555	113	95,146
Granite	7	148,157	47,157	145,284	72	57,830
Freestone, Sandstone	3	840	22,029	12,754	13	8,324
Other	9	54,221	242,696	77,818	47	29,789
Total	35	499,850	418,564	490,863	269	206,780

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, 103,000,000 super. feet having been milled to 30th June, 1956.

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

There were 593 sawmills, 24 plywood mills, and 58 case mills from which returns were received for 1955-56. 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 1955-56 these items together amounted to 5,664,561 super. feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Mills No.	650	646	636	597	593
Workers ^a .. No.	7,523	7,382	7,483	7,373	7,058
Salaries and Wages ^b £	3,813,192	4,099,112	4,346,680	4,565,041	4,511,487
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	2,861,770	3,096,286	3,352,818	3,637,103	3,761,628
Sawn Timber Produced ^c Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	261,521	263,598	263,143	242,039	237,317
Value £	10,946,504	11,988,597	12,722,409	12,497,214	12,987,278

^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 1955-56 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 444; Central, 56; Northern, 93. The Southern division accounted for 173,463,305 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 14,556,606 super. feet, and the Northern for 49,297,274 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Mills No.	21	21	22	22	24
Workers ^a .. No.	1,451	1,097	1,355	1,439	1,754
Salaries and Wages ^b £	850,316	684,515	921,454	1,007,571	1,233,340
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	526,759	542,342	639,744	673,010	945,197
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	35,787	23,516	34,277	36,129	43,562
Plywood ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	110,028	81,400	114,545	129,830	133,230
Veneers ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	47,139	25,593	82,421	96,814	121,790
Value of Plywood £	2,759,821	2,515,020	3,506,112	3,956,066	4,187,332
Value of Veneers £	283,594	165,040	461,020	587,921	747,875

^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 among ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

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

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		Machin- ery and Plant.	Land and B'ldings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W.	21,486	320,339	105,922	351,809	246,459	240,555	1,543,834	616,519
Vic.	15,964	253,501	97,148	282,049	201,867	201,418	1,171,095	477,747
Q'land	5,305	83,222	17,337	70,852	59,392	44,702	360,027	124,331
S.A.	3,863	74,598	16,426	74,722	45,104	41,863	308,555	117,746
W.A.	3,777	42,220	6,748	36,034	44,485	30,876	167,787	66,789
Tas.	1,584	21,917	4,922	21,358	28,027	19,812	100,705	43,141
Total	51,979	795,797	248,503	836,824	625,334	579,226	3,652,003	1,446,273

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 1955-56 for £1,094,266,000 out of a total value of production of £1,446,273,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing, but manufacturing production per head was considerably lower than in South Australia or Tasmania. For 1955-56, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, £186·3; New South Wales, £174·9; South Australia, £141·1; Tasmania, £135·2; Western Australia, £99·8; Queensland, £91·9.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Since 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 402). In February, 1945, a departmental committee was set up to survey the existing state of secondary industry and to consider proposals for its expansion and development.

In December, 1946, a Secondary Industries Division was established within the Department of Labour and Industry. 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 ten years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND METROPOLITAN, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>b</i>	Capital Values.		Output.	Produc-tion. <i>c</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Queensland.</i>							
1946-47 ..	3,305	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462	97,534	34,239
1947-48 ..	3,580	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580	122,324	41,797
1948-49 ..	4,020	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278	150,904	52,272
1949-50 ..	4,433	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441	170,709	60,092
1950-51 ..	4,715	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357	210,620	73,770
1951-52 ..	4,858	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
1952-53 ..	5,000	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147	286,180	95,023
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
1954-55 ..	5,209	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214	344,041	115,861
1955-56 ..	5,305	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702	360,027	124,331
<i>Metropolitan.</i>							
1946-47 ..	1,265	36,650	9,996	4,646	7,750	45,853	17,302
1947-48 ..	1,369	39,678	12,197	5,459	8,411	56,355	21,360
1948-49 ..	1,442	42,491	14,713	6,524	9,325	66,883	25,365
1949-50 ..	1,618	46,724	17,465	7,566	10,485	78,583	30,967
1950-51 ..	1,713	49,861	22,435	9,557	12,165	102,133	38,783
1951-52 ..	1,756	50,298	27,652	11,748	14,669	125,959	46,943
1952-53 ..	1,818	47,864	29,521	13,164	16,964	132,959	51,577
1953-54 ..	1,810	50,305	32,095	14,737	19,365	147,859	56,684
1954-55 ..	1,855	51,945	34,739	16,428	21,577	157,697	62,611
1955-56 ..	1,874	53,399	37,092	19,072	24,709	168,849	66,923
<i>Rest of State.</i>							
1946-47 ..	2,040	34,458	9,881	12,207	6,712	51,681	16,937
1947-48 ..	2,211	36,430	11,460	12,829	7,169	65,969	20,437
1948-49 ..	2,578	39,848	14,119	14,877	7,953	84,021	26,907
1949-50 ..	2,815	42,439	16,567	16,312	8,956	92,126	29,125
1950-51 ..	3,002	44,271	19,556	18,028	10,192	108,487	34,987
1951-52 ..	3,102	43,726	23,181	21,286	11,724	116,649	42,362
1952-53 ..	3,182	44,308	26,699	25,707	14,183	153,221	43,446
1953-54 ..	3,319	46,705	29,933	31,150	16,057	173,579	49,580
1954-55 ..	3,354	47,280	32,079	36,471	17,637	186,344	53,250
1955-56 ..	3,431	48,010	33,760	40,320	19,993	191,178	57,408

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1955-56, 83,877 males and 17,532 females.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

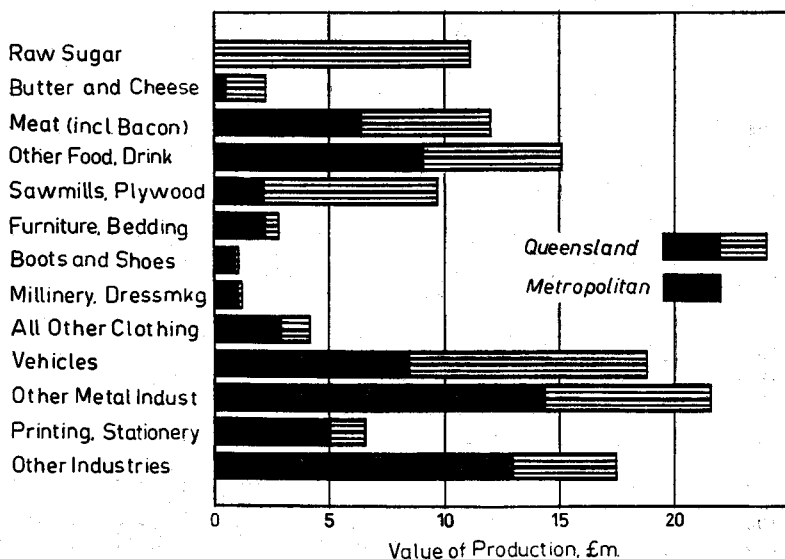
c Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

In the preceding 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 1955-56, production of factories (£124,331,000) was worth nearly two-thirds of the value of the net production of primary industries (£199,942,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 152; butter and cheese factories, pages 158 and 159; sugar mills, page 168; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 181.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the relative importance of Metropolitan factories in each section, are illustrated by the diagram below.

FACTORY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.



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

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1955-56.

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.
Metropolitan..	1,874	53,399	37,092,127	168,848,932	66,922,704	43,781,511
Moreton ^c ..	661	9,548	5,987,342	25,863,937	9,614,705	6,446,612
Ipswich ..	121	5,614	3,795,566	11,054,246	5,188,195	2,604,755
Maryborough	593	7,783	5,089,872	28,999,930	9,159,724	8,945,106
Bundaberg..	118	1,641	1,098,385	6,096,556	2,285,500	1,982,620
Gympie ..	76	565	341,038	2,620,278	617,453	1,057,038
Maryborough	86	2,290	1,559,279	4,697,271	2,173,976	1,308,944
Downs ..	743	6,727	4,222,039	23,211,065	7,309,728	6,042,895
Toowoomba	234	3,642	2,451,252	10,604,562	3,881,506	3,355,723
Warwick ..	46	469	319,470	2,350,011	600,370	550,809
Roma ..	94	417	212,487	939,173	399,787	304,930
South Western	53	267	127,297	428,893	220,537	177,395
Total South	4,018	78,141	52,731,164	248,291,930	93,627,185	65,698,449
Rockhampton	336	5,909	4,368,784	24,504,246	7,119,170	3,444,891
Rockhampton	177	4,127	3,001,269	13,981,623	4,261,220	2,162,694
Cent. Western	79	413	234,289	710,346	402,225	213,562
Far Western..	11	45	25,375	145,964	39,459	65,902
Total Central	426	6,367	4,628,448	25,360,556	7,560,854	3,724,355
Mackay ..	161	3,066	2,460,319	16,698,002	4,402,275	6,445,543
Mackay ..	80	838	515,783	1,643,105	895,158	507,039
Townsville ..	247	5,400	4,586,170	22,201,691	6,988,452	10,113,944
Charters Trs.	30	147	67,493	273,812	140,215	76,478
Townsville..	143	2,923	2,203,266	7,774,295	3,391,958	3,054,705
Cairns ..	398	7,776	5,804,981	30,307,208	9,915,262	15,861,561
Cairns ..	90	2,203	1,585,941	5,806,853	2,562,797	2,339,909
Peninsula ..	13	73	42,458	110,872	59,812	58,826
North Western	42	586	598,197	17,056,944	1,776,734	2,191,002
Total North	861	16,901	13,492,125	86,374,717	23,142,535	34,670,876
Total Q'land..	5,305	101,409	70,851,737	360,027,203	124,330,574	104,093,680

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 1955-56 accounted for 75 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £66,922,704, or 53.8 per cent. of the total factory production of the State, and provided 52.4 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Sawmills and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and nearly all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. Nineteen per cent. of the State's factory production in 1955-56 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, and sawmills were most important. The remaining 6 per cent. was from Central Queensland, chiefly in meatworks and butter factories.

Of the cities outside Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Ipswich, which has railway workshops and woollen mills. Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, where engineering works are important; Cairns, with sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks and railway workshops; and Toowoomba, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, butter and cheese.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1955-56.

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	195	145,136	1,786,027	563,517	703,246
Meat (incl. Bacon)	17	3,316	2,706,998	26,644,162	6,422,167	2,280,849
Other Food, Drink	216	6,301	4,320,646	31,495,371	9,128,420	10,341,286
Sawmills, Plywood	64	1,786	1,273,252	5,879,703	2,233,540	942,913
Furniture, Bedding	175	2,337	1,416,475	5,277,140	2,270,057	1,135,503
Wool Scours, &c. . .	5	224	196,447	1,369,709	395,774	121,953
Boots and Shoes . .	28	1,514	831,394	2,370,393	1,031,702	514,010
Millinery, Dressmkg	77	1,767	716,274	2,338,815	1,170,036	524,520
All Other Clothing	155	3,561	1,791,295	5,751,871	2,967,659	1,444,038
Vehicles	275	6,541	4,781,698	12,252,949	8,504,060	3,573,598
Other Metal Indus.	369	12,371	9,380,660	30,516,381	14,452,341	8,746,531
Printing, Stationery	99	4,148	3,009,700	10,701,681	5,129,811	4,213,947
Other Industries . .	389	9,338	6,522,152	32,464,730	12,653,620	9,239,117
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,874</i>	<i>53,399</i>	<i>37,092,127</i>	<i>168,848,932</i>	<i>66,922,704</i>	<i>43,781,511</i>
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan).</i>						
Butter and Cheese	14	312	225,805	6,501,309	366,197	761,940
Other Food, Drink	140	923	521,568	4,121,791	1,109,561	1,055,819
Sawmills, Plywood	138	1,774	1,119,111	3,714,388	1,878,945	999,206
Furniture, Bedding	19	86	33,295	143,187	64,323	47,121
Clothing	51	490	196,963	551,187	342,898	227,332
Vehicles	174	3,967	2,693,778	5,936,058	3,406,292	1,443,850
Other Metal Indus.	38	367	231,036	701,970	350,227	437,504
Printing, Stationery	10	134	96,291	236,712	167,536	88,535
Other Industries . .	77	1,495	869,495	3,957,335	1,928,726	1,385,305
<i>Total</i>	<i>661</i>	<i>9,548</i>	<i>5,987,342</i>	<i>25,863,937</i>	<i>9,614,705</i>	<i>6,446,612</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar	7	1,501	1,192,490	8,077,892	2,051,081	3,943,152
Butter and Cheese	17	323	226,190	6,781,330	370,677	645,858
Other Food, Drink	102	934	539,192	5,409,187	1,833,133	1,700,032
Sawmills, Plywood	101	1,415	942,412	3,128,536	1,604,159	718,244
Furniture, Bedding	27	188	101,896	250,684	137,468	96,817
Clothing	38	210	70,588	204,495	143,680	108,842
Vehicles	185	1,231	694,632	1,828,133	1,082,360	695,017
Other Metal Indus.	52	1,486	1,010,676	2,434,079	1,404,457	634,277
Printing, Stationery	15	159	110,212	267,123	192,703	139,394
Other Industries . .	49	336	201,584	618,471	340,006	263,473
<i>Total</i>	<i>593</i>	<i>7,783</i>	<i>5,089,872</i>	<i>28,999,930</i>	<i>9,159,724</i>	<i>8,945,106</i>

See footnotes at end of table.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1955-56—cont'd.

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>Downs Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	35	505	413,261	6,983,331	666,715	808,274
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	432	313,640	2,778,479	636,628	377,032
Other Food, Drink	124	760	469,552	4,024,976	1,021,068	1,531,929
Sawmills, Plywood	121	824	457,747	2,257,061	950,624	423,142
Furniture, Bedding	23	47	11,578	57,802	30,938	31,891
Clothing	57	420	175,527	408,261	299,369	228,504
Vehicles	237	1,687	995,832	2,864,965	1,563,617	1,168,111
Other Metal Indus.	58	1,181	819,250	2,028,540	1,151,033	796,762
Printing, Stationery	21	310	229,966	598,549	422,679	246,743
Other Industries ..	62	561	335,686	1,209,101	567,057	430,507
<i>Total</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>6,727</i>	<i>4,222,039</i>	<i>23,211,065</i>	<i>7,309,728</i>	<i>6,042,895</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	65	25,277	304,426	59,010	79,515
Sawmills, Plywood	25	132	68,226	267,984	140,437	87,406
Metal Industries ..	38	186	104,541	329,939	172,526	112,151
Other Industries ..	8	34	14,443	36,824	27,814	25,858
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>212,487</i>	<i>939,173</i>	<i>399,787</i>	<i>304,930</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	13	41	14,549	84,314	33,161	32,680
Metal Industries ..	27	157	81,012	268,211	136,674	84,222
Other Industries ..	13	69	31,736	76,368	50,702	60,493
<i>Total</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>127,297</i>	<i>428,893</i>	<i>220,537</i>	<i>177,395</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	149	116,741	2,768,518	196,849	354,714
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	2,175	2,005,264	10,971,369	2,331,454	1,065,731
Other Food, Drink	65	526	285,669	1,627,040	594,385	536,515
Sawmills, Plywood	51	315	154,984	564,745	300,348	177,696
Furniture, Bedding	11	124	47,432	141,150	82,337	20,788
Clothing	34	178	68,544	211,424	137,139	88,366
Vehicles	96	1,463	962,836	1,988,942	1,365,993	538,717
Other Metal Indus.	24	454	354,536	4,170,432	1,520,362	331,402
Printing, Stationery	9	129	81,273	258,190	149,956	97,090
Other Industries ..	38	396	291,505	1,802,436	440,347	233,872
<i>Total</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>5,909</i>	<i>4,368,784</i>	<i>24,504,246</i>	<i>7,119,170</i>	<i>3,444,891</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	61	22,378	160,102	81,303	29,160
Sawmills, Plywood	7	59	33,203	96,439	40,633	21,045
Wool Scours, &c...	3	17	12,522	18,768	12,627	35,107
Clothing	7	26	9,338	29,791	19,513	11,468
Metal Industries ..	33	217	141,363	366,734	223,232	108,543
Other Industries ..	7	33	15,485	38,512	24,917	8,239
<i>Total</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>234,289</i>	<i>710,346</i>	<i>402,225</i>	<i>213,562</i>

See footnotes at end of table.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1955-56—cont'd.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers a	Salaries and Wages. b	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	6	16	8,505	92,783	13,784	41,569
Other Industries ..	5	29	16,870	53,181	25,675	24,333
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>25,375</i>	<i>145,964</i>	<i>39,459</i>	<i>65,902</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	8	1,638	1,568,471	13,508,070	2,807,380	5,095,837
Other Food, Drink	34	307	213,584	1,155,806	442,893	597,634
Sawmills, Plywood	16	120	72,201	308,593	129,522	98,129
Furniture, Bedding	11	68	33,581	134,714	61,267	29,763
Clothing	12	108	38,348	116,687	71,435	37,350
Vehicles	40	313	197,786	601,739	336,538	203,211
Other Metal Indus.	20	322	213,934	518,559	353,208	283,225
Printing, Stationery	5	90	57,624	131,693	92,746	34,614
Other Industries ..	15	100	64,790	222,141	107,286	65,780
<i>Total</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>3,066</i>	<i>2,460,319</i>	<i>16,698,002</i>	<i>4,402,275</i>	<i>6,445,543</i>
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	943	934,603	7,413,080	1,731,377	5,587,595
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	1,543	1,702,125	8,419,867	2,010,586	1,808,308
Other Food, Drink	60	268	118,346	902,727	378,174	378,803
Sawmills, Plywood	7	110	74,319	329,346	115,110	115,330
Furniture, Bedding	16	97	44,470	173,483	72,330	60,328
Clothing	32	186	73,123	246,026	150,887	114,987
Vehicles	54	1,311	931,047	1,743,942	1,184,502	519,891
Other Metal Indus.	30	409	292,524	853,868	434,581	290,347
Printing, Stationery	10	141	100,458	279,190	181,891	109,673
Other Industries ..	29	392	315,155	1,840,162	729,014	1,128,682
<i>Total</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>5,400</i>	<i>4,586,170</i>	<i>22,201,691</i>	<i>6,988,452</i>	<i>10,113,944</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,746	2,474,856	17,466,071	4,377,030	11,322,985
Butter and Cheese	4	53	41,801	769,682	68,439	86,684
Other Food, Drink	79	890	581,491	3,291,403	1,202,853	1,794,498
Sawmills, Plywood	80	2,198	1,506,171	4,924,781	2,321,308	1,054,828
Furniture, Bedding	18	131	76,008	225,491	101,810	95,309
Clothing	28	137	56,922	173,842	109,577	94,991
Vehicles	93	842	527,252	1,314,452	822,020	579,177
Other Metal Indus.	43	323	202,592	647,168	361,952	231,635
Printing, Stationery	11	138	105,160	282,838	194,464	158,018
Other Industries ..	32	318	232,728	1,211,480	355,809	443,436
<i>Total</i>	<i>398</i>	<i>7,776</i>	<i>5,804,981</i>	<i>30,307,208</i>	<i>9,915,262</i>	<i>15,861,561</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	5	36	24,682	40,469	27,183	15,546
Other Industries ..	8	37	17,776	70,403	32,629	43,280
<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>42,458</i>	<i>110,872</i>	<i>59,812</i>	<i>58,826</i>

See footnotes at end of table.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1955-56—cont'd.

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>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	15	59	34,387	176,844	85,004	54,054
Metal Industries ..	17	444	516,579	16,689,953	1,611,579	2,089,169
Other Industries ..	10	83	47,231	190,147	80,151	47,779
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>598,197</i>	<i>17,056,944</i>	<i>1,776,734</i>	<i>2,191,002</i>
Total State ..	5,305	101,409	70,851,737	360,027,203	124,330,574	104,093,680

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, TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1955-56.

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 ..	9,101	14,133,259	15,063	17,111,137	29,235	35,678,308
Moreton ^b ..	2,606	2,894,350	4,870	4,357,226	2,072	2,363,129
Maryborough ..	3,660	4,895,692	2,116	1,922,481	2,007	2,341,551
Downs ..	2,068	2,704,318	2,631	2,574,553	2,028	2,030,857
Roma ..	155	162,205	256	235,963	6	1,619
South Western	12	8,483	223	192,804	32	19,250
Total South	17,602	24,798,307	25,159	26,394,164	35,380	42,434,714
Rockhampton	3,045	4,328,634	2,193	2,055,035	671	735,501
Central Western	} 90	60,489	280	307,983	57	40,982
Far Western ..			31	32,230	..	..
Total Central	3,135	4,389,123	2,504	2,395,248	728	776,483
Mackay ..	1,920	3,185,382	588	617,303	558	599,590
Townsville ..	2,652	3,894,312	1,965	1,960,813	783	1,133,327
Cairns ..	5,357	7,115,850	1,443	1,473,446	} 980	1,329,926
Peninsula ..	} 438	1,598,333	44	35,591		
North Western			173	198,662		
Total North	10,367	15,793,877	4,213	4,285,815	2,321	3,062,843
Total Q'land ..	31,104	44,981,307	31,876	33,075,227	38,429	46,274,040

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.

In the last ten years the number of workers in processing industries has increased by 44 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 51 and 70 per cent. respectively. In 1955-56 the metropolitan area had 76 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 47 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries. In 1945-46 the corresponding percentages were 77, 48, and 30. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in Cairns, Maryborough, and Townsville over the ten-year period at a faster rate than in Brisbane.

Female Employment.—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent. of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again in the war years to reach a peak of 22 per cent. in 1942-43. Since then, a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage to 18 per cent. in 1945-46 and 17 per cent. in 1955-56. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employ 25 per cent. of the female factory labour; other food and drink factories, 18 per cent., millinery and dress-making, 10 per cent., printing and stationery, 9 per cent., and other metal industries, 7 per cent.

Juvenile Employment.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1956, was 16,741, compared with 13,281 in 1946, but with the increase in total factory employment they represented only 16.6 per cent. of the whole compared with 20.7 per cent. in 1945-46. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 688 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 2,772 more, but the percentages of total factory employment have fallen from 3.5 to 2.9 in the former case, and from 17.1 to 13.7 in the latter.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment at June, 1956, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1946, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 2.1 (2.4), females 6.9 (8.6); 16 and under 21 years, males 10.9 (13.4), females 27.2 (33.9).

General Employment.—The following table shows details for 1955-56, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-1956.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers.			Juveniles.			
		a			b			
		M.	F.	Total.	Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Raw Sugar	31	6,900	144	7,044	52	1	460	66
Butter and Cheese ..	82	1,387	189	1,576	19	12	113	79
Meat (including Bacon)	38	7,271	577	7,848	193	13	698	122
Other Food, Drink ..	893	7,201	3,057	10,258	118	147	613	553
Sawmills, Plywood ..	617	8,008	555	8,563	105	18	483	165
Furniture, Bedding ..	302	2,653	395	3,048	127	16	438	67
Wool Scours, &c. ..	9	242	4	246	2	..	9	..
Boots and Shoes ..	30	818	693	1,511	35	65	126	137
Millinery, Dressmkg.	86	111	1,719	1,830	..	197	10	694
All Other Clothing ..	419	1,591	3,660	5,251	39	321	195	1,200
Vehicles	1,264	16,976	935	17,911	419	27	2,600	314
Other Metal Industries	648	16,151	1,153	17,304	267	32	1,955	264
Printing, Stationery ..	189	3,742	1,555	5,297	125	133	474	426
Other Industries ..	697	10,171	2,701	12,872	242	217	906	632
Total	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1946-47	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376
1947-48	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481
1948-49	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698
1949-50	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613
1953-54	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867
1954-55	5,209	81,565	16,993	98,558	1,750	1,124	8,891	4,716
1955-56	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719

a In terms of full employment for year.

b Number on pay-roll on pay-day nearest 30th June.

Size of Establishment.—In the ten years since 1945-46, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons has increased by 49 and employment therein has increased by 17,058. However, the growth in the number and employment of smaller factories has been so rapid that the large factories now employ a slightly smaller percentage of the total. In 1955-56, 48 per cent. of all factory employment was in establishments employing more than 100 workers, 36 per cent. in those with 11-100 hands, and 16 per cent. in those with 10 or fewer workers. Corresponding percentages for 1945-46 were 48, 39, and 13 respectively. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers has increased from 746 in 1945-46 to 1,796 in 1955-56, with a 134 per cent. increase in employment from 1,594 to 3,733.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments. In raw sugar practically 100 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon) 93 per cent., other metal industries, 54 per cent., vehicles, 52 per cent., and boots and shoes, 49 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, other food and drink (including bakeries), and vehicles (including garages), where 29, 26 and 24 per cent. respectively of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT^a ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Establishments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	29	..	7,015	7,044
Butter and Cheese ..	24	12	155	345	730	153	158	1,577
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	8	41	44	194	242	7,364	7,897
Other Food, Drink	949	412	1,366	681	1,353	1,582	4,129	10,472
Sawmills, Plywood	324	304	1,405	1,551	1,881	1,276	2,071	8,812
Furniture, Bedding	243	72	575	691	512	387	602	3,082
Wool Scours, &c.	3	4	15	..	85	139	..	246
Boots and Shoes	7	4	18	46	256	445	756	1,532
Millinery, Dressmkg.	11	24	158	319	839	384	128	1,863
All Other Clothing	234	144	813	843	1,327	1,075	851	5,287
Vehicles	1,108	584	2,554	1,644	2,026	782	9,262	17,960
Other Metal Indust.	331	212	1,348	1,617	2,660	1,744	9,460	17,372
Printing, Stationery	77	36	445	541	861	817	2,530	5,307
Other Industries ..	418	276	1,496	1,381	2,576	2,330	4,481	12,958
Total	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409
Number of Factories	1,796	523	1,485	661	497	163	180	5,305

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1946-47	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108
1947-48	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108
1948-49	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339
1949-50	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163
1950-51	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132
1951-52	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024
1952-53	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172
1953-54	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010
1954-55	3,673	1,972	10,246	9,667	15,094	11,294	47,279	99,225
1955-56	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409

^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 184 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Industry.	Output.	Power. Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. a
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	47,350,425	511,538	35,655,917	11,182,970	6,342,993
Butter and Cheese ..	25,852,963	242,554	23,332,055	2,278,354	1,201,123
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	52,061,423	839,522	39,207,780	12,014,121	7,108,115
Other Food, Drink ..	48,473,277	1,127,231	32,230,237	15,115,809	6,572,000
Sawmills, Plywood	21,671,588	325,008	11,562,650	9,783,930	5,744,827
Furniture, Bedding	6,407,117	40,555	3,544,525	2,822,037	1,765,585
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,393,393	28,461	952,825	412,107	211,652
Boots and Shoes ..	2,398,616	12,122	1,335,020	1,051,474	862,906
Millinery, Dressmkg.	2,499,220	14,061	1,253,439	1,231,720	744,545
All Other Clothing ..	7,596,442	130,853	3,238,170	4,227,419	2,458,889
Vehicles	29,612,824	350,843	10,411,521	18,850,460	12,140,602
Other Metal Indus.	58,532,924	1,229,722	35,666,956	21,636,246	13,031,831
Printing, Stationery	12,832,469	127,239	6,113,497	6,591,733	3,828,332
Other Industries ..	43,344,522	1,560,386	24,651,942	17,132,194	8,838,337
Total	360,027,203	6,540,095	229,156,534	124,330,574	70,851,737

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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	149,007,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195
1953-54	321,438,425	5,626,790	209,547,188	106,264,447	62,027,978
1954-55	344,041,224	6,342,371	221,838,113	115,860,740	66,817,670
1955-56	360,027,203	6,540,095	229,156,534	124,330,574	70,851,737

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, 1955-56.

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	112,386	26,201,959	1,588	900	3,720	8,268
Butter and Cheese .. .	21,183	3,431,366	1,446	763	2,177	1,685
Meat (including Bacon)	24,032	6,077,954	1,531	906	774	8,882
Other Food, Drink .. .	44,194	17,309,685	1,474	703	1,687	11,175
Sawmills, Plywood .. .	79,091	4,706,825	1,143	715	550	7,233
Furniture, Bedding .. .	8,166	1,519,026	926	642	498	2,086
Wool Scours, &c. .. .	1,435	160,660	1,675	878	653	305
Boots and Shoes .. .	898	523,483	696	578	346	777
Millinery, Dressmkg .. .	389	558,226	673	429	305	911
All Other Clothing .. .	2,892	2,363,908	805	511	450	3,125
Vehicles	30,876	9,091,636	1,052	727	508	13,936
Other Metal Industries	71,160	13,811,983	1,250	777	798	15,996
Printing, Stationery .. .	9,389	5,123,552	1,244	742	967	4,873
Other Industries .. .	67,433	13,213,417	1,331	714	1,027	12,666
Total	473,524	104,093,680	1,236	739	1,035	91,918

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1946-47	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207
1947-48	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,498
1948-49	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	45,820
1949-50	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,219
1950-51	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,109
1951-52	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,028
1952-53	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,689
1953-54	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713
1954-55	441,090	92,112,973	1,176	711	935	87,420
1955-56	473,524	104,093,680	1,236	739	1,035	91,918

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

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker in 1955-56 were more than two and one-half times their levels in 1946-47, largely owing to price rises, but production per head of the State's population had, with the growth of industrial activity, reached almost three times its 1946-47 level.

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

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Aerated Waters 1,000 Gal.	10,730	9,637	10,292	9,911	9,915
Arrowroot Tons	498	331	257	426	355
Beer 1,000 Gal.	18,815	20,013	21,323	22,151	22,933
Biscuits 1,000 Lb.	15,801	16,321	17,669	17,452	18,996
Blankets Pairs	11,161	4,063	10,274	16,260	16,632
Bran & Pollard 1,000 Bush.	4,615	4,652	4,799	5,546	6,009
Bread 1,000 Lb.	190,849	199,365	201,911	201,303	208,479
Bricks 1,000	38,570	37,773	43,077	46,627	48,353
Butter 1,000 Lb.	62,385	109,777	93,627	102,849	107,943
Cheese 1,000 Lb.	10,528	21,143	15,112	17,744	16,978
Cloth, Woollen 1,000 Sq. Yds.	1,121	1,042	1,449	1,348	1,246
Cotton Lint .. 1,000 Lb.	549	755	2,068	1,365	2,164
Flour Tons	118,557	125,971	129,645	148,516	160,791
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	1,242,902	1,172,504	1,169,332	1,144,032	1,107,373
Sandals Pairs	153,323	113,376	212,765	192,363	169,775
Slippers Pairs	743,902	637,151	723,571	440,816	329,779
Fruit, Preserved ^a 1,000 Lb.	22,162	39,970	61,051	74,694	81,417
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,139	1,560	1,612	1,578	1,731
Ice Cream .. 1,000 Gal.	2,517	2,103	2,249	2,267	2,756
Jam 1,000 Lb.	10,469	8,809	9,896	10,916	11,473
Leather—					
Dressed .. 1,000 Sq. Ft.	7,060	8,531	9,496	9,460	9,399
Sole 1,000 Lb.	6,304	6,294	6,865	6,496	5,824
Lime Tons	17,629	19,018	24,324	22,929	19,173
Meat—					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb.	265,060	344,913	354,660	356,700	388,520
Mutton & Lamb 1,000 Lb.	15,296	23,002	21,631	17,346	23,417
Pork 1,000 Lb.	12,609	8,136	9,619	11,336	9,065
Bacon & Ham 1,000 Lb.	14,633	14,111	15,695	17,454	15,998
Canned 1,000 Lb.	50,850	74,324	60,271	71,577	66,729
Motor Bodies .. No.	3,314	3,456	3,586	4,739	3,861
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 1,000 Pts.	1,846	1,996	2,268	2,149	2,393
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	110,028	81,400	114,545	129,830	133,230
Rum Proof Gal.	680,693	526,264	455,984	536,845	550,575
Soap Cwt.	138,665	128,605	143,947	131,007	148,826
Sugar, Raw Tons	704,341	934,614	1,220,383	1,301,245	1,135,685
Tallow Tons	5,953	6,586	16,976	17,882	20,042
Timber, Sawnd—					
Hardwoods 1,000 S. Ft.	174,538	166,594	161,441	158,177	162,310
Softwoods—					
Natural .. 1,000 S. Ft.	62,111	63,019	71,526	59,076	49,717
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft.	7,961	3,391	5,269	7,004	8,652
Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft.	19,297	28,174	26,457	19,427	18,307
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	47,139	25,593	82,421	69,814	121,790
Wheatmeal Tons	10,071	7,751	9,446	9,773	9,627
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	8,664	8,882	11,045	11,561	11,595

^a Including pulped fruit.

^b Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1955-56 quantities (in 1,000 super. feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 4,455; natural softwoods, 503; plantation softwoods, 707. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.

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

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	1,625,635	1,677,520	1,754,284	1,819,197	1,918,997
Arrowroot	37,691	25,723	24,860	49,067	46,489
Bear	2,271,071	3,095,301	3,684,309	3,917,349	4,177,987
Biscuits	979,530	1,432,628	1,628,355	1,659,862	1,881,031
Blankets	43,937	18,569	42,700	68,127	75,488
Bran and Pollard ..	879,086	1,090,683	1,237,898	1,287,150	1,278,091
Bread	3,831,292	4,400,270	4,858,562	4,955,593	5,274,238
Bricks	434,858	449,411	552,021	627,733	695,307
Butter ^a	12,033,676	23,569,115	20,418,574	21,970,608	21,471,114
Cheese ^a	1,071,514	2,388,956	1,714,939	1,848,679	1,863,320
Cloth, Woollen ..	823,286	797,353	991,639	1,076,526	987,100
Cotton Lint	146,840	142,365	351,520	262,430	384,533
Flour	2,749,734	3,199,829	3,653,036	4,486,060	4,927,191
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	1,753,464	1,769,695	1,809,745	1,872,083	1,886,231
Sandals	115,423	82,985	186,037	177,872	135,465
Slippers	344,800	282,682	310,321	215,539	175,691
Fruit, Preserved ^b ..	1,620,916	2,994,337	4,720,915	5,578,206	5,444,476
Hides and Skins ..	1,438,087	2,343,618	2,545,701	2,218,770	2,542,333
Ice Cream	1,087,867	1,150,668	1,204,324	1,197,143	1,542,212
Jam	683,161	636,950	675,005	766,826	896,556
Leather—					
Dressed	707,430	717,978	884,534	967,832	1,054,700
Sole	699,121	787,191	877,457	937,785	873,101
Lime	76,139	97,995	119,612	118,951	111,487
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	15,703,947	21,683,426	23,331,116	23,670,518	25,008,804
Mutton and Lamb ..	963,118	1,202,058	1,497,496	1,114,522	1,501,898
Pork	1,654,624	1,170,165	1,350,959	1,312,508	1,394,551
Bacon and Ham ..	2,564,198	2,652,969	3,351,288	4,186,928	3,479,835
Canned	6,365,218	11,764,972	9,618,187	9,458,255	9,818,977
Motor Bodies	582,321	615,745	573,634	668,728	633,290
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	129,669	157,104	198,318	204,394	234,380
Plywood	2,759,821	2,515,020	3,506,112	3,956,066	4,187,332
Rum	118,369	108,275	89,763	106,360	103,909
Soap	528,692	558,190	690,851	637,711	762,277
Sugar, Raw	23,613,770	39,058,681	50,385,770	52,212,505	46,902,265
Tallow	273,437	301,486	1,296,677	1,886,643	1,527,394
Timber, Sawm ^c —					
Hardwoods	7,808,465	8,418,117	8,684,419	8,834,707	9,622,598
Softwoods—					
Natural	2,564,816	2,961,289	3,320,960	3,037,634	2,708,118
Plantation	316,618	132,090	201,808	268,944	333,185
Sleepers	347,878	583,365	587,774	441,323	413,532
Veneers	283,594	165,040	461,020	587,921	747,875
Wheatmeal	236,815	202,535	272,310	298,473	280,010
Wool, Scoured	4,119,245	5,170,181	5,293,622	5,099,707	4,786,521

^a Including subsidy.

^b Including pulped fruit.

^c See note *b* to table on page 195.

11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—Fifty-seven generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1956. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, twenty-two factories—seventeen sugar mills, two garages, one distillery, one butter factory, and one wool scour—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1956, 40 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 4 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while the remaining 36—2 Cities (including Brisbane), 6 Towns, and 28 Shires—operated 39 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 10 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 3 stations. A station was operated by the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, while the remaining 4 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 3 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area, but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

Hydro-electric power sources have been provided at Barron Falls (3,800 kW), Somerset Dam (3,200 kW), and Mossman (160 kW), and the Tully Falls scheme (36,000 kW) was commissioned on 21st September, 1957, with a further 36,000 kW to follow. A small water wheel at Thargomindah, which in 1893 provided the first electricity supply in a country town in Queensland, was replaced with generation by oil engines in 1951, because of the diminished flow in the artesian bore which drove it. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 kWh.	No.
1951-52 ..	44	1,066	9,125,906	344,264	1,134,855	273,678
1952-53 ..	52	1,176	14,630,607	437,858	1,232,475	290,236
1953-54 ..	54	1,289	20,962,134	469,484	1,392,683	306,902
1954-55 ..	59	1,350	28,424,357	509,563	1,526,386	324,114
1955-56 ..	57	1,513	32,250,472	593,250	1,654,660 ^c	339,458

a Average for whole year.

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

c In addition, 131,854(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 7,551(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Lubricants, &c., Used.	Electricity Generated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million kWh.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	78	5,348	5,622	15,477	6,305	37,876	64,675
Victoria ..	57	3,007	3,315	9,742	4,418	21,475	61,916
Queensland ..	57	1,513	1,287	5,405	1,655	9,803	32,250
S. Australia ..	42	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	1,148	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
W. Australia ..	90	949	1,000	3,302	741	6,334	12,307
Tasmania ..	8	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	1,787	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
Total ..	332	12,111	12,497	37,479	16,054	84,788	231,985

a Average for whole year. *b* Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). *c* Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £15,120,000. *d* Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. *e* Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission.—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, Beaudesert, and Boonah, and the transmission line from Brisbane to Somerset Dam.

From 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and further funds have been provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

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

Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland.

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

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

Two new power stations have been commissioned in the Brisbane metropolitan area, one by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland at Gibson Island and the other by the Brisbane City Council at Tennyson. The generating capacity of these two stations, together with previous facilities, will adequately cater for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1954*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At the middle of 1957, five Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Mackay, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of 180,350 square miles, were in operation. The Mackay Regional Electricity Board came into operation on 1st March, 1957, and embraces an area of 7,227 square miles. It includes Mackay, Sarina, and Proserpine and the intervening rural areas. The Bowen area of supply was transferred to the Townsville Board from 13th July, 1957. Construction programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines planned by the Commission, are now well advanced in the original regions. 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, with additional plant since installed, 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 in the areas of the original Boards, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations into all

parts of the region, the ultimate purpose being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region. In this direction there is an arrangement between the Cairns and Townsville Regional Electricity Boards whereby the latter is initially taking part of its requirements from the Tully Falls hydro scheme by means of an inter-connecting transmission line completed at the end of 1957.

All the original 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 26 others were receiving supply in June, 1957.

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 Local Authority operated electricity undertakings 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, 1957, a total of £26.3m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1955-56, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £84.0m., or by 1117 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 335,600, or by 125 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 1,324.7m., or by 589 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 206 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 301 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 31 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 95 per cent. of the population of the State, and over four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

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

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Number of Consumers Served.	Under-takings.	Con-sumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
					b		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	26	3,193	845	909	11·01	10·12	-0·89
251— 500 ..	9	3,518	1,620	1,863	7·64	7·49	-0·15
501— 1,000 ..	7	4,739	1,577	1,685	5·95	6·14	0·19
1,001— 1,500 ..	4	4,979	1,561	1,775	5·61	5·26	-0·35
1,501— 3,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,001—10,000 ..	2	11,390	2,369	2,399	3·84	3·94	0·10
Over 10,000 ..	6	307,790	3,815	4,130	2·45	2·46	0·01
Total ..	54	335,609	3,650	3,947	2·56	2·57	0·01

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 £42 5s. 3d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £39 5s. 8d.

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.	Establish-ments.	Workers. a	Value of Works. b	Coal Used.	Gas Sold to Consumers.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1951-52 ..	16	428	1,347,245	215,424	2,508,358	110,501
1952-53 ..	16	441	1,740,782	204,502	2,500,310	113,446
1953-54 ..	16	434	1,891,278	196,289	2,550,933	116,386
1954-55 ..	16	385	2,016,580	196,569	2,614,160	119,126
1955-56 ..	16	401	2,034,853	199,633	2,675,620	119,637

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1955-56 amounted to 46,649 tons, valued at £182,938, and 1,766,713 gallons of tar were sold for £44,719. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,327,147,000 cubic feet of gas during 1955-56.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1955-56 is made in the table on the next page.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output. <i>b</i>	Value of Works. <i>c</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	38	1,472	1,592	947	18,841	13,077	7,491
Victoria ..	32	1,529	1,580	657	12,394	8,822	8,016
Queensland ..	16	401	321	200	2,676	1,813	2,035
S. Australia ..	3	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
W. Australia ..	4	191	173	56	1,270	1,025	1,724
Tasmania ..	2	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
Total ..	95	4,087	4,148	2,031	38,361	26,919	22,576

a Average for whole year.

b Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £2,603 (000).

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

d 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 1956 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.

It may be noted however that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 205), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. Commencements have been a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State since the war. In the period 1946 to 1956, actual commencements of new dwellings were 85.6 per cent. of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 78.5 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan area.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.			Other Building.	Total.
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074
1950	5,805	9,332	571	2,331	12,234
1951	7,086	13,612	785	4,366	18,763
1952	6,505	12,923	871	4,527	18,321
1953	5,150	10,636	1,097	5,230	16,963
1954	4,359	9,835	1,148	8,304	19,287
1955	3,798	9,433	1,185	10,782	21,400
1956	3,960	10,912	1,060	10,281	22,253
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS. ^a					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
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 ^a	3,595	4,877	528	1,316	6,721
1951	3,564	5,942	672	1,760	8,374
1952	3,268	5,567	786	2,340	8,693
1953	3,835	6,878	825	3,613	11,316
1954	3,394	6,658	909	4,658	12,225
1955	2,920	6,307	879	6,441	13,627
1956	2,850	6,499	870	6,692	14,061
REST OF STATE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160
1950	3,367	3,802	592	1,249	5,643
1951	3,550	4,996	784	1,467	7,247
1952	2,458	3,447	703	2,038	6,188
1953	2,294	3,523	617	2,270	6,410
1954	2,211	3,872	566	3,622	8,060
1955	2,289	4,448	594	4,481	9,523
1956	2,845	7,060	536	4,330	11,926
TOTAL QUEENSLAND.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802
1950	12,767	18,011	1,691	4,896	24,598
1951	14,200	24,550	2,241	7,593	34,384
1952	12,231	21,937	2,360	8,905	33,202
1953	11,279	21,037	2,539	11,113	34,689
1954	9,964	20,365	2,623	16,584	39,572
1955	9,007	20,188	2,658	21,704	44,550
1956	9,655	24,471	2,466	21,303	48,240

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

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1956 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1956.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.	Additions, &c.		New Buildings.	Additions, &c.		
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	3,960	10,912,391	1,059,732	652	9,173,498	1,107,186	22,252,807
Bundaberg ..	172	345,471	33,249	34	347,052	51,639	777,411
Cairns ..	217	524,171	65,632	49	503,596	125,735	1,219,134
Charters Trs.	16	29,807	11,472	2	18,437	4,617	64,333
Gympie ..	53	110,414	20,047	12	68,758	15,814	215,033
Ipswich ..	327	681,874	50,986	40	562,287	122,836	1,417,983
Mackay ..	185	452,945	32,886	19	81,459	79,853	647,143
Maryborough	88	197,625	42,623	36	524,657	37,872	802,777
Rockhampton	216	488,169	73,687	43	534,221	135,468	1,231,545
Toowoomba	276	725,504	125,416	59	697,723	254,271	1,802,914
Townsville ..	225	554,747	79,970	56	343,897	87,365	1,065,979
Warwick ..	48	128,757	16,927	8	9,280	76,786	231,750
Total Cities	5,783	15,151,875	1,612,627	1,010	12,864,865	2,099,442	31,728,809
Bowen ..	15	30,484	1,910	4	22,000	6,953	61,347
Charleville ..	30	70,817	7,973	7	43,787	10,721	133,298
Dalby ..	62	142,201	23,167	22	345,600	26,356	537,324
Gladstone ..	36	79,920	5,295	7	24,435	3,603	113,253
Goondiwindi	8	13,462	5,340	7	87,092	16,127	122,021
Hughenden	13	39,475	6	1	6,500	150	46,131
Redcliffe ..	330	614,692	86,105	91	160,615	29,421	890,733
Roma ..	25	76,106	17,499	18	49,420	14,351	157,376
South Coast	508	1,192,693	169,802	257	896,064	246,973	2,505,532
Thursday Is.	..	..	..	..	..	17,802	17,802
Total Towns	1,027	2,259,750	317,097	414	1,635,513	372,457	4,584,817
Total Shires	2,845	7,059,619	535,772	945	3,568,365	762,626	11,926,382
Total Q'land	9,655	24,471,244	2,465,496	2,369	18,068,743	3,234,525	48,240,008

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although in the earlier years some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount

of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. a	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Sponsored. b	Other.	Total.	Govt. Sponsored. b	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1947	12,349	1,320	8,518	9,838	1,041	8,275	9,316
1948	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951	14,200	2,919	9,074	11,993	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
1954	9,964	2,103	6,646	8,749	2,611	5,792	8,403
1955	9,007	2,019	5,742	7,761	2,339	5,963	8,302
1956	9,655	2,279	5,757	8,036	2,224	5,174	7,398
Total 10 Years	114,587	22,034	72,834	94,868	21,358	72,802	94,160

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.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings	21,288	19,521	17,765	18,958	18,048
Other New Buildings	5,375	6,927	8,115	12,044	13,417
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	6,047	5,768	5,642	6,217	6,764
Total	32,710	32,216	31,522	37,219	38,229

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1956, dwellings to the value of approximately £10,595,700 and other new buildings to the value of £23,373,200.

Cost of Building.—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-

out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed during Year.							Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £1,601.	£1,601-£2,000.	£2,001-£2,400.	£2,401-£2,800.	£2,801-£3,200.	£3,201 and Over.			
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1946-47	1,430	277	..	..	..	..	..	277	1,065
1947-48	1,590	276	..	..	..	..	..	276	1,124
1948-49	1,765	287	10	..	..	..	..	297	1,284
1949-50	1,925	169	50	1	..	..	..	220	1,460
1950-51	2,295	135	143	18	6	..	..	302	1,639
1951-52	2,421	46	250	116	21	4	..	437	1,914	
1952-53	2,339	38	262	163	33	8	4	508	1,995	
1953-54	2,422	20	200	135	22	5	7	389	2,011	
1954-55	2,683	14	174	220	82	22	1	513	2,146	
1955-56	2,862	3	84	241	156	50	15	549	2,375	

a For description, see above.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed. The averages given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since 1946-47 a smaller relative increase than those derived from approvals. The latter, however, include all dwellings throughout the whole State, whether constructed by contractors or by the owners themselves, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. From 1947 to 1956, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 117, 163, and 129 per cent. for brick, &c., wood, and fibro-cement dwellings respectively, while the cost of the "standard type" of the Housing Commission increased by only 100 per cent. from 1946-47 to 1955-56.

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.	£	£	£
1947	1,130	1,026	967	119	86	84
1948	1,125	1,019	961	136	100	94
1949	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110
1950	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953	1,322	997	872	224	187	165
1954	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174
1955	1,322	1,050	908	255	216	184
1956	1,346	1,083	922	258	226	192

a Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

13. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1932.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.^a

State.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1937.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1947.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1950. <i>c</i>	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1953. <i>c</i>	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1956. <i>c</i>	Year Ended 30th June, 1956.
PRIMARY.^b							
N.S.W. ..	£1,000. 66,025	£1,000. 74,139	£1,000. 108,073	£1,000. 234,676	£1,000. 396,189	£1,000. 382,997	£1,000. 379,045
Victoria	39,964	48,312	73,066	146,984	250,582	257,207	263,235
Q'land ..	31,270	44,439	57,359	101,585	165,531	194,279	200,337
S.A. ..	15,174	20,282	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,769	115,688
W.A. ..	17,072	21,209	23,985	57,993	95,840	94,140	99,866
Tasmania	5,354	8,599	12,530	19,371	34,244	37,956	44,046
Total..	174,859	216,980	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,079,348	1,102,217
Q'land Proportion	% 17.88	% 20.48	% 18.80	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.00	% 18.18
MANUFACTURING.							
N.S.W. ..	£1,000. 62,253	£1,000. 105,175	£1,000. 163,201	£1,000. 251,004	£1,000. 422,414	£1,000. 581,769	£1,000. 642,136
Victoria	49,360	80,971	123,769	186,835	322,684	450,828	491,948
Q'land ..	14,792	21,070	31,153	52,593	88,333	119,465	128,080
S.A. ..	9,999	16,677	28,140	44,882	79,713	110,728	120,936
W.A. ..	6,448	9,097	13,300	21,967	42,035	61,945	69,733
Tasmania	3,594	6,121	9,178	15,885	28,302	39,037	45,931
Total..	146,446	239,111	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,363,772	1,498,764
Q'land Proportion	% 10.10	% 8.81	% 8.45	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.55
ALL PRODUCTION.							
N.S.W. ..	£1,000. 128,278	£1,000. 179,314	£1,000. 271,274	£1,000. 485,680	£1,000. 818,603	£1,000. 964,766	£1,000. 1,021,181
Victoria	89,324	129,283	196,835	333,819	573,266	708,035	755,183
Q'land ..	46,062	65,509	88,512	154,178	253,864	313,744	328,417
S.A. ..	25,173	36,959	58,207	114,047	195,563	223,497	236,624
W.A. ..	23,520	30,306	37,285	79,960	137,875	156,085	169,599
Tasmania	8,948	14,720	21,708	35,256	62,546	76,993	89,977
Total..	321,305	456,091	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,443,120	2,600,981
Q'land Proportion	% 14.34	% 14.36	% 13.14	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.84	% 12.63

^a Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^b Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

^c Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the tables on pages 208 to 211.

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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	10,103	22,487	12,288	18,355	18,855
Green Forage	2,974	2,509	3,518	2,734	2,958
Hay	2,229	1,972	2,712	2,392	1,920
Sugar Cane	18,714	30,092	38,576	38,900	34,694
Fruit	4,984	5,639	5,897	6,265	6,298
All Other	8,208	8,425	10,500	9,285	11,523
Total	47,212	71,124	73,491	77,931	76,248
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.) ^f	50,494	60,218	62,743	53,324	49,842
Sheep Killed in Factories	1,413	1,929	2,160	1,527	1,942
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	1,466	1,709	1,828	1,657	1,745
Net Exports of Live Sheep	-26	-281	-2,234	-2,225	68
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>53,347</i>	<i>63,575</i>	<i>64,497</i>	<i>54,283</i>	<i>53,597</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	16,661	23,454	24,492	25,764	25,082
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	8,110	6,569	7,419	7,443	7,931
Net Exports of Live Cattle	4,666	5,439	2,835	8,102	10,158
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>29,437</i>	<i>35,462</i>	<i>34,746</i>	<i>41,309</i>	<i>43,171</i>
Horses	73	67	71	79	65
Total	82,857	99,104	99,314	95,671	96,833
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ^b	10,924	21,804	19,136	20,209	20,184
Milk for Factories ^c ..	1,000	2,241	1,742	2,021	2,158
Milk for Use as Such ^d ..	5,234	5,859	6,051	6,197	6,411
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	120	165	145	122	136
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>17,278</i>	<i>30,069</i>	<i>27,074</i>	<i>28,549</i>	<i>28,889</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	3,902	5,422	6,220	4,643	4,889
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a ..	353	416	455	428	638
Net Exports of Live Pigs	243	231	335	676	946
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>4,498</i>	<i>6,069</i>	<i>7,010</i>	<i>5,747</i>	<i>6,473</i>
Total	21,776	36,138	34,084	34,296	35,362
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	605	443	364	466	434
Eggs Produced	1,753	1,874	2,047	2,069	2,186
Total	2,358	2,317	2,411	2,535	2,620
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	33	102	143	80	116
Total Rural Production ..	154,236	208,785	209,443	210,513	211,179

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c.	395	144	341	160	161
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	6,015	6,332	6,846	6,652	6,970
Firewood, Railway Timber	2,215	1,970	2,271	2,065	2,529
Total	8,230	8,302	9,117	8,717	9,499
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	609	707	654	784	872
Whales . . . . .	..	..	93	101	149
Other Fisheries	486	397	474	551	628
Total	1,095	1,104	1,221	1,436	1,649
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ^e	5,268	10,691	10,101	13,593	18,076
Coal	4,490	6,494	6,325	7,008	7,499
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	792	935	1,631	1,515	1,863
Stone Quarry Products	562	367	344	400	498
Total	11,112	18,487	18,401	22,516	27,936
Total Primary Production	175,068	236,822	238,523	243,342	250,424

^a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

^b Including subsidy—1951-52, £2,783 (000); 1952-53, £4,156 (000); 1953-54, £3,742 (000); 1954-55, £3,614 (000); 1955-56, £3,126 (000).

^c Including subsidy—1951-52, £153 (000); 1952-53, £270 (000); 1953-54, £200 (000); 1954-55, £217 (000); 1955-56, £216 (000).

^d Including subsidy of £4 (000) in 1951-52.

^e Gross value of ores before treatment.

^f Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks—1951-52, £4,627 (000); 1952-53, £2,962 (000); 1953-54, £3,175 (000); 1954-55, £2,281 (000).

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1955-56 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, 1955-56.

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	76,248	96,833	38,098	27,936	11,309	250,424
Costs of Marketing	9,024	6,789	1,593	1,044	1,026	19,476
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	67,224	90,044	36,505	26,892	10,283	230,948
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	2,799	3,944	5,937	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	12,680 ^e
Other Materials, &c.	9,064	1,769	1,938	5,160	395 ^e	18,326 ^e
Depreciation ^a	5,090	3,845	1,715	844 ^e	81 ^e	11,575 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	55,361	84,331	28,630	21,732	9,888 ^f	199,942 ^f

^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.

^f Including "local" value for trapping and forestry.

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.

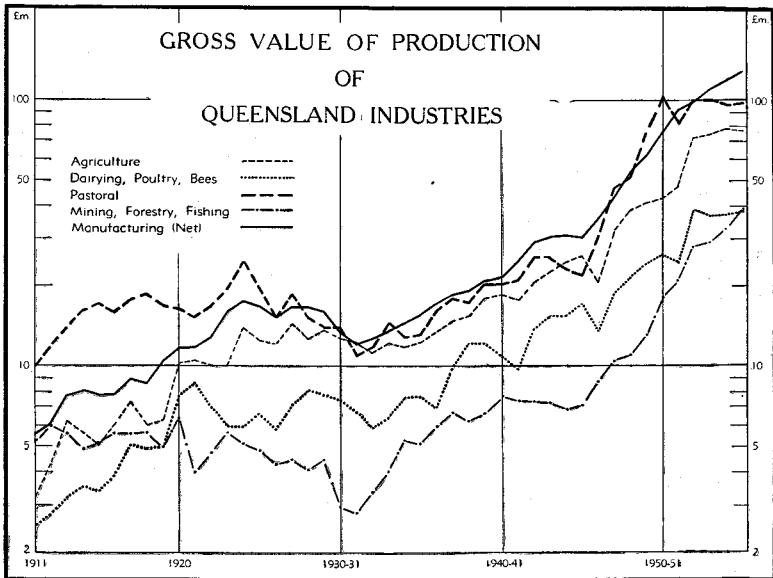
Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	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	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

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

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). ^a
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 ^b	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 ^b	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 ^b	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 ^b	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255
1954-55 ..	77,931	36,911	95,671 ^b	22,516	10,313	243,342	120,061
1955-56 ..	76,248	38,098	96,833	27,936	11,309	250,424	128,080

^a Including Heat, Light, and Power.

^b Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions.—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1955-56. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of Cairns in sugar cane production, these two divisions accounting for more than half the value of the State's crops, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, and (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item.	Moreton.	Mary- borough.	Downs.	Roma.	South Western.	Rock- hampton.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops ..	605	1,294	15,118	210	..	1,139
Green Forage ..	337	374	1,952	61	..	187
Hay ..	993	277	500	14	1	116
Sugar Cane ..	627	5,715	..	..	..	377
Fruit ..	2,434	1,434	1,805	37	5	350
All Other ..	4,577	1,680	1,981	4	2	652
Total ..	9,573	10,774	21,356	326	8	2,821
Pastoral—						
Wool ..	30	9	8,838	8,989	10,719	275
Sheep ..	280	138	749	510	628	78
Beef Cattle ..	2,113	3,373	3,990	2,579	2,067	6,653
Horses ..	1	1	57	1	..	1
Total ..	2,424	3,521	13,634	12,079	13,414	7,007
Dairying and Pig- raising—						
Dairying ..	9,695	6,992	7,310	156	11	3,135
Pigs ..	1,688	1,722	1,704	38	8	804
Total ..	11,383	8,714	9,014	194	19	3,939
Poultry ..	1,616	224	359	11	5	128
Bee-keeping ..	51	7	54	..	..	3
Trapping ..	..	..	161	..	..	..
Forestry ..	3,864	1,677	976	152	14	409
Fishing ...	505	265	..	..	..	57
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Cop- per, Lead, Tin, Zinc ..	1	2	5	..	..	2,943
Coal ..	3,983	435	340	59	..	1,264
Other Minerals, Gems, &c. ..	1,736	14	11	..	1	3
Quarry Products	201	17	80	..	..	59
Total ..	5,921	468	436	59	1	4,269
Total Primary ..	35,337	25,650	45,990	12,821	13,461	18,633
Manufacturing (net)	79,390	9,233	7,379	440	261	7,226
Total Primary (gross) and Manufactur- ing (net) ..	114,727	34,883	53,369	13,261	13,722	25,859

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1955-56.

Central Western.	Far Western.	Mackay.	Townsville.	Cairns.	Peninsula.	North Western.	Total.
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
165	..	..	4	319	1	..	18,855
16	2	6	1	6	..	16	2,958
8	..	..	3	3	..	5	1,920
..	..	9,977	5,529	12,469	..	..	34,694
6	..	17	90	119	1	..	6,298
1	1	14	937	1,667	6	1	11,523
196	3	10,014	6,564	14,583	8	22	76,248
10,499	5,166	1	1	1	..	5,314	49,842
616	288	39	84	25	..	320	3,755
4,545	2,381	1,321	3,780	1,958	602	7,809	43,171
1	1	..	..	1	..	1	65
15 661	7,836	1,361	3,865	1,985	602	13,444	96,833
34	3	258	74	1,213	1	7	28,889
42	9	60	146	218	3	31	6,473
76	12	318	220	1,431	4	38	35,362
8	1	39	66	158	1	4	2,620
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
68	..	142	127	1,993	33	44	9,499
..	..	61	109	184	448	20	1,649
3	..	..	38	457	25	14,602	18,076
421	..	..	861	136	..	..	7,499
3	..	1	17	74	3	..	1,863
..	..	3	51	40	..	47	498
427	..	4	967	707	28	14,649	27,936
16,436	7,852	11,939	11,918	21,042	1,124	28,221	250,424
466	47	4,491	7,030	10,155	68	1,894	128,080
16,902	7,899	16,430	18,948	31,197	1,192	30,115	378,504

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, 1956-57*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1957-58 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for 1948-49 and for each of the five years ended 1956-57. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1956-57 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

Total market supplies represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for such leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the *gross national product* and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of *net national product*. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of *national income* which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 215.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 216. 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 by persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. This is called *gross domestic expenditure*, and is itemised in the table.

Personal income, shown on pages 218 and 219, is the total amount 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 current production but includes 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.	1948-49.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c.	1,076	2,083	2,248	2,439	2,659	2,807
Company Income	214	378	473	518	530	(545)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings	10	8	29	35	29	46
Farm and Station Income excluding Companies	321	572	499	447	449	(509)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	227	406	435	476	507	(520)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	71	86	101	119	137	156
Other Net Rents and Interest	42	77	82	90	98	103
National Income	1,961	3,610	3,867	4,124	4,409	4,686
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	96	185	225	269	320	343
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	221	411	465	509	550	614
Gross National Product	2,278	4,206	4,557	4,902	5,279	5,643
Import and Other Oversea Payments	502	676	836	1,036	1,022	921
Total Market Supplies	2,780	4,882	5,393	5,938	6,301	6,564

Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, have increased by 161 per cent. since 1948-49. As a proportion of the national income, they were 55 per cent. in 1948-49, and 60 per cent. in 1956-57. The net income from public authority business undertakings rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, and, after falling to nil in 1950-51, was back to £46m. in 1956-57. This figure is made up of surpluses from the different types of undertakings (with 1948-49 figures in brackets) as follows:—Electricity and gas, £30m. (£5m.); water supply and sewerage, £13m. (£7m.); post office, £1m. (£—3m.); public transport, £—7m. (nil); and other undertakings, £9m. (£1m.).

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 67 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1948-49 and 64 per cent. in 1956-57. Public authority expenditure of £1,013m. in 1956-57 was 19 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure and this proportion has been stable in recent years. Gross private investment (£873m., or 16 per cent., in 1956-57) has varied with the running-down or building-up of stocks between 13 per cent. in 1952-53 and 20 per cent. in 1954-55 and 1955-56. Private capital investment has risen slowly from 14 per cent. in 1948-49 to 17 per cent. in 1956-57.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services.	1948-49.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption	1,472	2,538	2,802	3,096	3,327	3,523
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence	41	203	170	173	189	183
Public Works	142	385	397	416	439	455
Increase in Stocks	8	5	-19	-1	10	4
Other	137	266	277	305	345	371
Financial Enterprises	21	40	42	47	53	58
Gross Private Investment—						
Fixed Capital	300	651	740	862	923	919
Increase in Non-Farm Stocks	100	-170	60	180	110	(..)
Increase in Farm Stocks ..	-20	31	23	-2	27	-46
Gross Domestic Expenditure	2,201	3,949	4,492	5,076	5,423	5,467
Export and Other Oversea Payments	579	933	901	862	878	1,097
Total Market Expenditure	2,780	4,882	5,393	5,938	6,301	6,564

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 incomes only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income. The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items, while the second part of the table shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances

abroad. Direct taxation and savings took 11 and 12 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1948-49, compared with 10 and 11 per cent. in 1956-57. Consumption goods and services took 79 per cent. of personal income in 1956-57 and included rent (7 per cent. of personal income), food (21 per cent.), clothing (10 per cent.), hardware, &c. (8 per cent.), and tobacco, beer, &c. (9 per cent.). These percentages were very similar to those in 1948-49, except for clothing, which then took 13 per cent.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Income or Outlay.	1948-49.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	1,076	2,083	2,248	2,439	2,659	2,807
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies ^a	319	596	526	467	444	(511)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c. . .	227	406	435	476	507	(520)
Rent and Interest	116	133	148	166	181	203
Dividends	52	92	98	117	125	(130)
Cash Social Service Benefits . .	108	210	224	242	271	285
Private Remittances from Overseas	14	17	16	18	20	22
Personal Income	1,912	3,537	3,695	3,925	4,207	4,478
Consumption Expenditure—						
Gross Rent of Dwellings	121	186	211	236	264	294
Food	381	698	747	812	883	923
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, &c.	239	356	389	423	441	448
Hardware, Elec. Goods, Furniture	136	263	298	330	351	358
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer, &c. .	167	282	307	328	353	396
Other Retail Purchases	141	262	273	300	322	326
All Other Expenditure	287	491	577	667	713	(784)
Total Consumption	1,472	2,538	2,802	3,096	3,327	3,529
Direct Taxes	213	415	424	393	422	443
Savings—						
Assurance Funds	24	44	47	49	53	57
Other	196	519	401	365	381	(422)
Private Remittances to Overseas	7	21	21	22	24	27
Personal Outlay	1,912	3,537	3,695	3,925	4,207	4,478

^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 on the next page. For Australia as a whole, the 1956-57 total was 234 per cent. of the 1948-49 figure, and Queensland's total was 240 per cent. of its 1948-49 figure.

The share of the Australian personal income arising from cash social service benefits and deferred pay rose from 5.6 per cent. in 1948-49 to 6.4

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1948-49.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
<i>Wages, Salaries, &c., including Forces (£m.).</i>						
New South Wales ^a ..	447	843	899	979	1,072	1,138
Victoria	310	591	645	703	771	811
Queensland	135	266	288	310	334	355
South Australia ^b ..	89	182	196	212	232	242
Western Australia ..	64	136	150	160	168	173
Tasmania	31	65	70	75	82	88
Australia	1,076	2,083	2,248	2,439	2,659	2,807

Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (£m.).

New South Wales ^a ..	273	463	462	456	457	505
Victoria	208	351	344	366	383	391
Queensland	101	177	172	179	178	208
South Australia ^b ..	76	128	122	125	128	146
Western Australia ..	53	93	92	83	90	91
Tasmania	17	32	31	35	41	39
Australia	728	1,244	1,223	1,244	1,277	1,380

Cash Social Service Benefits and Deferred Pay (£m.).

New South Wales ^a ..	43	83	89	96	106	111
Victoria	28	55	58	62	71	74
Queensland	16	30	32	35	40	43
South Australia ^b ..	9	18	20	22	24	26
Western Australia ..	8	16	17	18	20	21
Tasmania	4	8	8	9	10	10
Australia	108	210	224	242	271	285

Total Personal Income (£m.).

New South Wales ^a ..	763	1,389	1,450	1,531	1,635	1,754
Victoria	546	997	1,047	1,131	1,225	1,276
Queensland	252	473	492	524	552	606
South Australia ^b ..	174	328	338	359	384	414
Western Australia ..	125	245	259	261	278	285
Tasmania	52	105	109	119	133	137
Australia	1,912	3,537	3,695	3,925	4,207	4,472

Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£).

New South Wales ^a ..	250	413	426	443	464	489
Victoria	258	420	432	455	478	483
Queensland	221	372	378	395	408	439
South Australia ^b ..	260	428	430	445	460	481
Western Australia ..	239	401	411	402	416	416
Tasmania	195	347	352	380	417	420
Australia	245	405	415	432	452	469

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

per cent. in 1956-57, and in Queensland the corresponding increase was similar—from 6.3 to 7.1 per cent. Incomes from unincorporated businesses and farmers' and property incomes decreased in the same period from 38 to 31 per cent. of the total for Australia, and from 40 to 34 per cent. for Queensland. Wages and salaries increased from 56 per cent. of personal income in 1948-49 to 63 per cent in 1956-57 for Australia, and from 54 to 59 per cent. for Queensland.

Personal income per head of population has risen since 1948-49 by 91 per cent. for Australia as a whole, and by 99 per cent. for Queensland. This Queensland increase was exceeded only by the 115 per cent. increase in Tasmania. For the first time, income per head in Queensland in 1956-57 exceeded that in Western Australia.

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 debts 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 overdraft, &c.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Receipts or Outlay.	1948-49.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	213	415	424	393	422	443
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	74	167	134	171	186	216
Indirect Taxes	251	436	488	531	568	633
Less Subsidies	-30	-25	-23	-22	-18	-19
Net Taxation	508	993	1,023	1,073	1,158	1,273
Business Undertakings Surplus	10	8	29	35	29	46
Allowances for Depreciation ..	5	10	15	16	21	22
Rent and Interest Received ..	17	32	34	40	48	53
Net Borrowing	7	139	66	99	133	50
Total Receipts	547	1,182	1,167	1,263	1,389	1,444
Interest Paid	91	106	113	122	129	138
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	108	210	224	242	271	285
Wages and Salaries	183	391	403	445	490	521
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings	131	436	396	418	466	473
Purchases, &c., Overseas	14	32	26	30	27	19
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c.	14	5	3	4	4	4
Capital Transfers ^a	6	2	2	2	2	4
Total Outlay	547	1,182	1,167	1,263	1,389	1,444

^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 overseas 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.	1948-49.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production	531	863	828	778	788	996
Imports of Merchandise	-415	-510	-682	-847	-820	-717
Merchandise Balance	116	353	146	-69	-32	279
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	39	56	62	71	75	82
Public Authority Interest	-20	-20	-21	-21	-22	-23
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c.	-14	-5	-3	-4	-4	-4
Private Remittances (Net)	7	-4	-5	-4	-4	-5
Foreign Travel (Net)	-3	-13	-12	-15	-16	-13
Government Transactions (Net)	-14	-32	-26	-30	-27	-19
Other Payments for Services, &c.	-61	-107	-105	-131	-144	-153
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-18	-36	-53	-55	-61	-64
Total Current Balance	32	192	-17	-258	-235	80
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities	-15	22	6	26	36	-2
Private	149	-38	31	102	126	133
Borrowing from International Monetary Fund .. ..	..	13	-11	-12	..	..
Decrease in Reserves	-166	-189	-9	142	73	-211
Total	-32	-192	17	258	235	-80

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 £120m. in 1956-7, or about 15 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure.

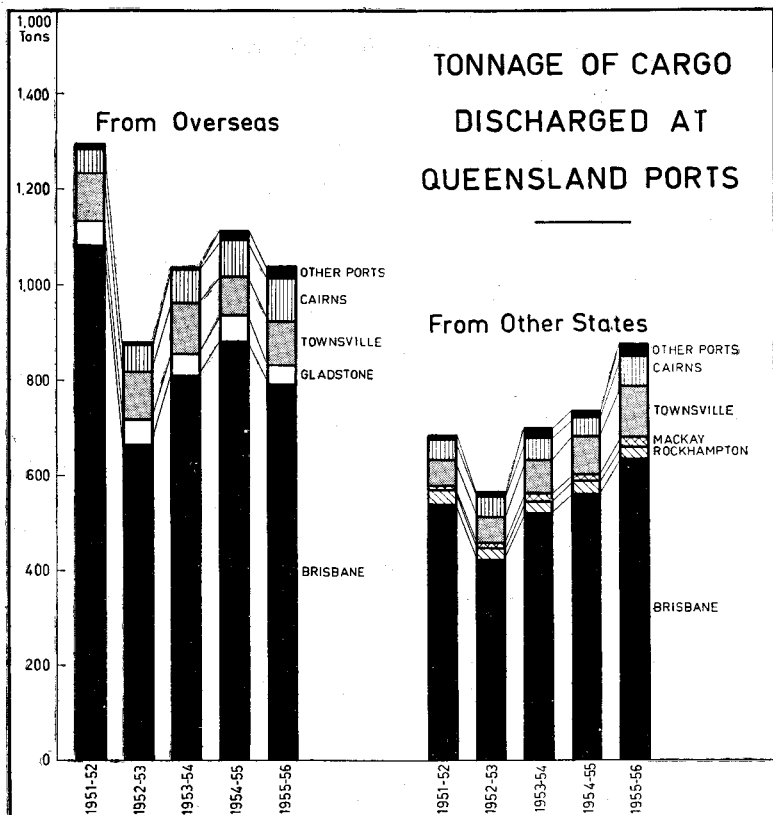
At the Census of June, 1954, 39,777 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and storage services in Queensland, equivalent to 7.5 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 7,717 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 7,260 in manufacture and maintenance of motor vehicles, 2,053 in shipbuilding, &c., 6,926 in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, and 5,637 in the construction and maintenance of rail and tram permanent way. There were also persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, parts, petrol, &c., and drivers of commercial vehicles owned by firms other than transport operators. For these no precise figures are available, but they could number about 20,000, making a total of 89,370, or 16.9 per cent. of the working population. With 11,668 persons engaged in communication services, total employment in transport and communication services would have been 101,038 persons, or 19.1 per cent. of all workers.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

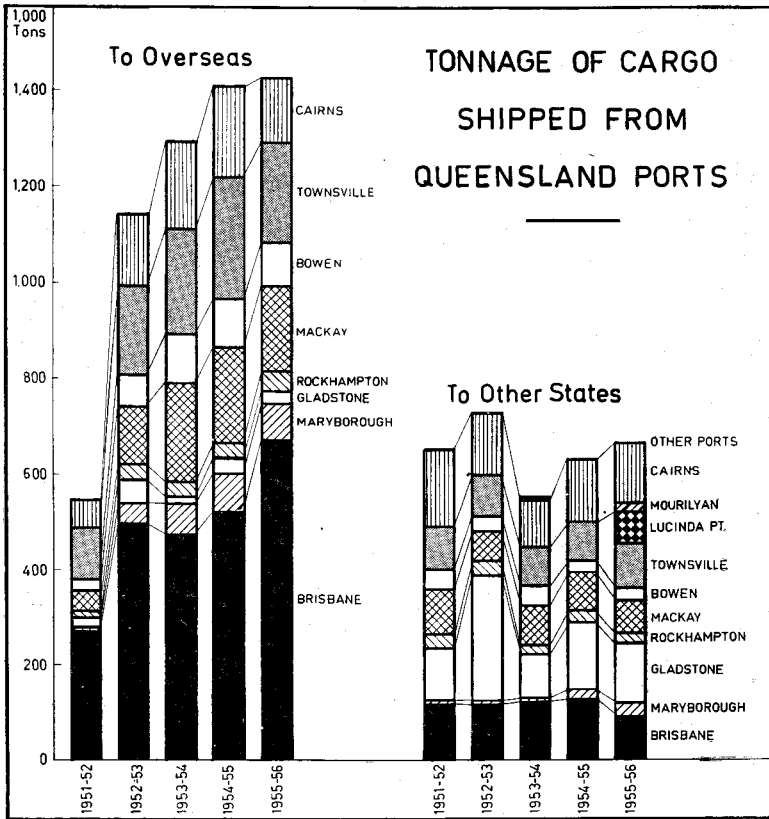
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available. Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan, and a deep-water port for Bundaberg is being developed so that medium type coastal ships may load sugar in bulk. A bulk loading plant capable of storing 50,000 tons is being installed.



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

At Mackay an artificial deep water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels. A sugar bulk handling installation has been completed which is capable of storing 150,000 tons of sugar. The ship loading gear comprises a system of belt conveyors and automatic weighing machines. It can load and trim sugar into a ship's holds at the rate of 600 tons per hour. General cargo and sugar berths have been dredged to 34 feet at low water spring tides and there is an oil terminal with a depth of 35 feet at low water spring tides.

Bowen is situated in a natural harbour. It contains four wharf berths and exports sugar and meat.



Townsville was established in 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers. The Great Northern Railway which extends 600 miles west to Mt. Isa brings lead, zinc, wool, and uranium for shipment. Townsville is also being provided with sugar bulk-handling plant and will export 100,000 tons of sugar annually.

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

Lucinda Point at the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Channel will be the sugar bulk handling installation for the rich sugar lands of the Herbert River Valley. This port will handle 150,000 tons of sugar each year. The sugar will be sent by ship to the southern refineries.

Mourilyan Harbour is at present being examined with the view to widening and deepening the entrance so that moderate size overseas ships may load sugar in bulk. No decision has been reached regarding the development of this port.

Other small ports north of Townsville principally engaged in the export of sugar are Innisfail and Port Douglas. Thursday Island, the

headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown and Portland Roads on the north-east coast are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy.

Seven of the ports (see below) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Provision is made in *The Harbours Acts, 1955 to 1956* for the constitution of a Harbours Trust consisting of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to industries of this State". To date no action has been taken to constitute the Trust. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

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, 1956, was £3,009,391, and the Working Account had a credit balance of £110,793.

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.
1951-52.. ..	276	326	348	463	-70
1952-53.. ..	318	393	426	558	-236
1953-54.. ..	603	753	460	611	-95
1954-55.. ..	688	853	522	693	66
1955-56.. ..	701	817	582	772	111

a Including interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1956, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £113,264, *Dr.* £80,533, and *Cr.* £90,001 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1956, £144,484, of which Innisfail accounted for £139,945. Debits totalled £23,353.

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.

From 30th June, 1945 to 30th June, 1956, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton Harbour Boards of £150,659 and £596,391 respectively were written off by the State Government, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans was waived in respect of Bowen. During this period, loans of £116,317 and £77,017 have been advanced by the Government to Bowen and Rockhampton respectively, and all payments on these loans are being met. For the past two years, Bowen has paid

instalments on the debt as at 30th June, 1945, and has also paid redemption totalling £11,000 on account of arrears. Arrears of interest and penalty interest due from 1st July, 1948 to 30th June, 1956 amounting to £12,825 have been written off in respect of the Bundaberg Harbour Board, which paid no redemption in 1955-56.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1955-56.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts (excluding Loan).	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan).	Loan Indebtedness, 30th June, 1956.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	48,332	59,247	24,113	67,188	362,128
Bundaberg ..	2,935	7,423	5,768	9,128	76,545
Cairns	170,435	219,875	195,134	230,403	233,968
Gladstone ..	25,985	88,122	37,271	85,447	498,347
Mackay	181,354	220,917	68,018	659,798	728,388
Rockhampton ..	66,052	81,491	40,446	58,186	535,172
Townsville ..	225,549	278,771	142,026	251,418	450,980
Total	720,642	955,846^a	512,776	1,361,568^b	2,885,528

^a Includes Government Subsidy £38,977.

^b Includes construction £669,789, and debt charges £167,301.

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, 1956.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1955-56.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	791,593	634,572	1,426,165	670,771	93,337	764,108
Maryborough ..	..	4,883	4,883	76,368	28,074	104,442
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone ..	39,678	19,708	59,386	26,374	125,709	152,083
Rockhampton ..	4,207	25,535	29,742	40,890	20,566	61,456
Mackay	23,070	18,957	42,027	179,016	70,174	249,190
Bowen	30	529	559	91,398	27,832	119,230
Townsville ..	90,126	108,602	198,728	207,299	92,256	299,555
Lucinda Point ..	..	300	300	..	65,785	65,785
Mourilyan ..	..	852	852	..	18,324	18,324
Cairns	90,656	60,876	151,532	133,546	126,104	259,650
Thursday Is.	13	70	83	12	65	77
Total	1,039,373	874,884	1,914,257	1,425,674	668,226	2,093,900

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30 June, 1956. Comparing 1955-56 with 1945-46, 44 per cent. more cargo was discharged (27 per cent. more from overseas and 73 per cent. more interstate) and 88 per cent. more was shipped (153 per cent. more overseas and 22 per cent. more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1951-52 ..	1,296,694	686,820	1,983,514	548,318	654,944	1,203,262
1952-53 ..	880,217	566,980	1,447,197	1,141,352	731,229	1,872,581
1953-54 ..	1,037,141	699,644	1,736,785	1,294,645	555,928	1,850,573
1954-55 ..	1,111,512	735,834	1,847,346	1,407,978	633,408	2,041,386
1955-56 ..	1,039,373	874,884	1,914,257	1,425,674	668,226	2,093,900

^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, 1955-56.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	From Overseas Direct.	From Overseas via States.	From Other States.	Coast-wise. ^a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane	238	235	392	100	163	1,128
Maryborough	6	..	12	16	43	77
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	..	96	96
Gladstone	5	5	19	46	..	75
Rockhampton .. ..	..	3	35	70	18	126
Mackay	8	2	19	69	..	98
Bowen	10	..	18	54	..	82
Townsville	30	9	62	203	25	329
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	12	14	..	26
Mourilyan .. .. .	..	..	2	4	..	6
Cairns	36	8	25	127	37	233
Thursday Island ..	14	..	1	6	33	54
Total	347	262	597	709	415	2,330

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	889	1,228	1,140	412	16	3,685
Maryborough	21	..	11	36	2	70
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	4
Gladstone	20	29	69	158	..	276
Rockhampton .. ..	..	14	18	252	2	286
Mackay	29	12	43	198	..	282
Bowen	35	..	50	185	..	270
Townsville	89	41	132	715	15	992
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	26	28	..	54
Mourilyan .. .. .	..	..	3	4	..	7
Cairns	123	43	61	376	21	624
Thursday Island ..	1	..	1	3	12	17
Total	1,207	1,367	1,554	2,367	72	6,567

^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, 1955-56.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	To Overseas Direct.	To Overseas via States.	To Other States.	Coastwise. ^a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane	264	154	327	210	168	1,123
Maryborough ..	7	..	13	16	42	78
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	..	94	94
Gladstone	8	2	31	35	..	76
Rockhampton ..	13	8	29	57	18	125
Mackay	30	4	28	32	..	94
Bowen	1	5	23	53	..	82
Townsville	83	6	47	170	24	330
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	19	7	..	26
Mourilyan .. ..	..	..	6	1	..	7
Cairns	65	5	43	87	34	234
Thursday Island ..	19	..	2	3	39	63
Total	490	184	568	671	419	2,332

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	1,107	728	1,010	792	17	3,654
Maryborough ..	19	..	16	33	2	70
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Gladstone	45	11	57	171	..	284
Rockhampton ..	52	41	12	172	3	280
Mackay	112	17	65	85	..	279
Bowen .. .. .	..	27	37	205	..	269
Townsville	327	24	99	543	13	1,006
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	37	17	..	54
Mourilyan .. ..	..	..	7	1	..	8
Cairns	226	18	73	288	19	624
Thursday Island ..	5	..	..	1	15	21
Total	1,893	866	1,413	2,308	72	6,552

^a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "From Other States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In 1955-56, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. While all the figures show a very appreciable increase in the last ten years, it is only in oversea and interstate voyages that the 1955-56 figures equal the pre-war level. Coastwise tonnage now exceeds pre-war levels, but the number of vessels concerned is only four-fifths

of the 1938-39 number. For purely intrastate voyages, the number of vessels is only one-third and the tonnage less than one quarter of the 1938-39 level.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Overseas Direct.	Overseas via States.	Other States.	Coastwise. ^a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.						
1946-47	164	94	340	540	295	1,433
1947-48	198	146	306	538	210	1,398
1948-49	264	191	360	558	202	1,575
1949-50	264	224	379	457	359	1,683
1950-51	253	256	395	579	318	1,801
1951-52	251	194	413	585	359	1,802
1952-53	305	233	494	683	454	2,169
1953-54	301	254	559	721	514	2,349
1954-55	328	269	598	673	482	2,350
1955-56	347	262	597	709	415	2,330

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1946-47	232	76	334	515	282	1,439
1947-48	250	99	316	525	208	1,398
1948-49	308	169	378	526	199	1,580
1949-50	322	181	386	445	336	1,670
1950-51	354	156	428	586	322	1,846
1951-52	321	109	432	572	384	1,818
1952-53	401	172	482	670	474	2,199
1953-54	459	189	484	727	515	2,374
1954-55	480	176	558	673	479	2,366
1955-56	490	184	568	671	419	2,332

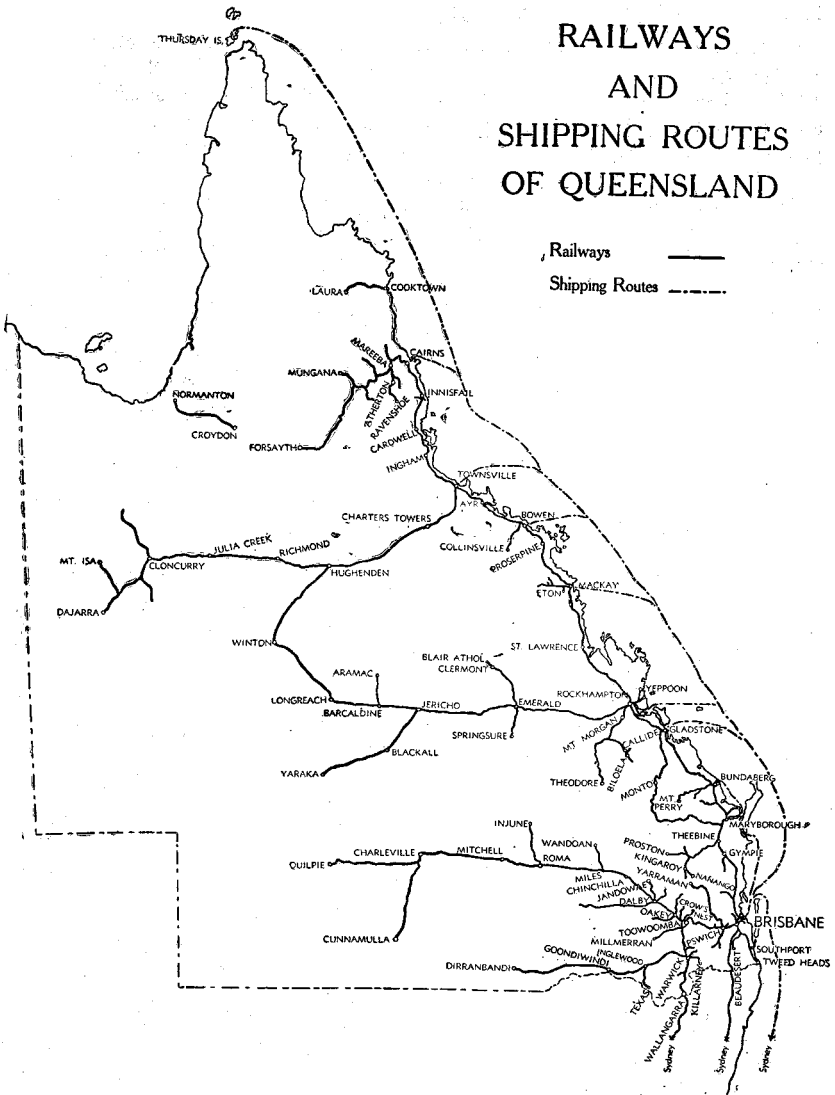
^a "Coastwise" means having called at, or calling at, other Queensland ports since arriving from, or before proceeding to, other States or overseas.

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

RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING ROUTES OF QUEENSLAND



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

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

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage being operated at 30th June, 1956 was 6,456.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of

Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains operating in Queensland are equal in comfort to any train in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was £4,371,000. The cost of the Queensland section was £2,200,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was £625,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the electrification of the railways in the metropolitan area at a then estimated cost of £5,888,000. The complete scheme involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, a new carriage depot, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, and raising and lengthening of platforms, as well as the purchase of suitable rolling stock. Tenders have been received for the construction of 128 steel or other metal suburban cars. These cars are intended for use in the meantime on the existing steam-operated services, but they will be designed for easy conversion for use as driving and trailer cars when the electrification scheme is completed. Approval also has been given for the quadrupling of certain sections of line in the suburban area which is necessary, apart altogether from electrification, to cope with the expansion of traffic. Work on quadruplication and electrification commenced during 1950-51, but the limitation of loan funds has retarded progress. Work on permanent way and new station buildings is proceeding, including the completion in 1957 of a new bridge over the Brisbane River at Indooroopilly to carry the two additional tracks.

An intensive programme for the modernisation of the railways has been undertaken during the post-war period. Progress made in this programme during the five years ended 30th June, 1956, is set out below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK, 1951-1956.

Particulars.	Locomotives.				Cars.	Rail Motors, Trailers.	Brake Vans.	Wagons.
	Steam.	Diesel-Mech.	Diesel Elec.	Total.				
On hand 30-6-51	823	1	..	824	1,073	211	167	22,530
1951-52 to 1955-56								
Added	70	3	28	101	168	25	17	6,475
Withdrawn ..	102	..	..	102	74	17	16	753
On hand 30-6-56	791	4	28	823	1,167	219	168	28,252

Orders were still current on 30th June, 1956, for a further 36 locomotives (14 steam, 2 diesel-mechanical (2 ft. gauge) and 20 diesel-electric). Fulfilment of these orders will enable further sections of line to be dieselised and so take advantage of the greatly superior hauling capacity, speed and economy of these diesel-electric locomotives, which were responsible for 12 per cent. of the total traffic mileage in 1955-56.

Luxury air-conditioned trains were operating on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Passenger services in the country had been improved by the placing in traffic of six modern twin-engined diesel trains, each consisting of two power cars and two trailer cars, and two 2-car diesel trains of even more advanced design—one stainless steel and the other aluminium.

Passenger Traffic.—Passenger traffic provided 10 per cent. of the total earnings in 1955-56 compared with 13 per cent. in 1951-52. The decline is largely due to the competition of air travel and good motor highways with long-distance rail journeys. Even metropolitan suburban passenger traffic has been affected, as the number of passengers has increased by only 3.9 per cent. since 1951-52, while its earnings have fallen from 2.9 per cent. of total earnings to 2.4 per cent. Average earnings per suburban passenger train mile in 1955-56 were 89d. per mile compared with 108d. per train mile for country services.

Of all metropolitan suburban passengers, 65 per cent. travelled on season tickets and only 1 per cent. travelled first class. For non-metropolitan passengers these percentages were 51 and 8 respectively.

Goods Traffic.—Goods traffic provided 82 per cent. of total earnings in 1955-56 compared with 79 per cent. in 1951-52. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile rose in that period from 3.4d. to 4.4d. and earnings per ton of goods from 665d. to 764d. Since the introduction of diesel electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge lines, excluding the Cooktown and Normanton lines, has risen from 307 tons to 321 tons (diesel-electric, 466 tons; steam, 303 tons).

The tonnage of goods conveyed during 1955-56 was the second highest on record, being exceeded only by that carried in 1954-55. Decreased earnings were due to a fall in the tonnage of coal, sugar cane, raw sugar and wool, the decline in wool being due to a "black ban" imposed by the unions following a strike in the shearing industry. Earnings from livestock reached a record level.

The following table shows, for the last five years, details of the finances and working operations of the railways. It should be noted that the capital account shown represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see above).

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.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, FIVE YEARS.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Lines Open Mls.	6,560	6,560	6,560	6,553	6,456
Traffic Train Mileage 1,000 mls.	18,422 ^b	18,338 ^b	19,038 ^b	19,637	19,289
Train Miles per Mile Open ..	2,838	2,825	2,934	2,997	2,988
Capital Account (opened lines) £1,000	53,306	58,485	67,100	71,016	74,345
Total Earnings £1,000	23,358	25,985	30,223	31,625	31,313
Earnings per Train Mile s.	24.5 ^a	27.4 ^a	30.9 ^a	32.2	32.5
Total Working Expenses £1,000	24,659	27,997	29,121	30,946	33,874
Expenses per Train Mile s.	26.1 ^a	29.8 ^a	29.9 ^a	31.5	35.1
Net Revenue £1,000	-1,301	-2,012	1,102	679	-2,561
Costs as % of Earnings %	105.6	107.7	96.4	97.9	108.2
Coaching Traffic—					
<i>Train Mileage a</i> 1,000 mls.	6,916	7,086	7,155	7,362	7,320
Country <i>a</i> 1,000 mls.	4,981	5,077	5,090	5,264	5,301
Suburban <i>c</i> 1,000 mls.	1,935	2,009	2,065	2,098	2,019
<i>Passengers Carried</i> 1,000	35,029	35,844	35,904	35,946	35,679
Country 1,000	6,389	6,600	6,429	6,234	5,932
Suburban <i>c</i> 1,000	28,640	29,244	29,475	29,712	29,747
<i>Earnings</i> £1,000	4,077	4,196	4,593	4,651	4,684
Passengers £1,000	3,042	3,102	3,371	3,376	3,273
Country £1,000	2,373	2,419	2,616	2,609	2,524
Suburban <i>c</i> £1,000	669	683	755	767	749
Parcels, Mails, &c. £1,000	1,035	1,094	1,222	1,275	1,411
Paying Goods Traffic—					
Train Mileage <i>a</i> 1,000 mls.	11,506	11,252	11,883	12,040	11,728
<i>Tonnage</i> 1,000 tons	6,823	7,437	8,161	8,577	8,266
Minerals (incl. Coal) 1,000 tons	2,273	2,217	2,324	2,428	2,329
Agricult. Produce 1,000 tons	2,049	2,678	3,257	3,442	3,271
Other Goods 1,000 tons	1,831	1,758	1,819	1,902	1,859
Livestock 1,000 tons	670	784	761	805	807
<i>Earnings</i> £1,000	18,522	21,007	24,815	26,106	25,736
Minerals (incl. Coal) £1,000	3,613	3,827	4,791	4,826	4,670
Agricult. Produce £1,000	2,756	3,790	4,712	4,983	4,901
Other Goods £1,000	10,070	10,841	12,182	13,115	12,804
Livestock £1,000	2,083	2,549	3,130	3,182	3,361
Average Length of Haul <i>a d</i> .. mls.	200	184	177	171	178
Average Gross Load of Goods					
Trains <i>a d</i> tons	307	308	312	316	321
Earnings from Rent, Refreshment Rooms, &c. £1,000	759	782	815	868	893

a Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway.

b Train Mileage not recorded for Uniform Gauge Line in these years, but average for the last two years was 238(000).

c Metropolitan District only.

d Excluding the Cooktown and Normanton Railways and the Innisfail-Mourilyan Tramway.

At present, the Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, there is the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of the operations of each of these sections are given in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1955-56.

Particulars.		Southern Division.	Central Division.	Northern Division.	South Brisbane Border <i>a</i>	Total.
Lines Open	mls.	2,734	1,659	1,994 ^b	69	6,456
Traffic Train Mileage	1,000 mls.	9,866	4,383	4,799	241	19,289
Train Miles per Mile Open ..		3,609	2,642	2,406	3,498	2,988
Capital Account (opened lines)	£1,000	39,275	16,403	18,042	625	74,345
<i>Total Earnings Allotted</i>	£1,000	14,409	7,706	8,390	808	31,313
Coaching <i>d</i>	£1,000	3,024	1,245	1,096	212	5,577
Goods and Livestock	£1,000	11,385	6,461	7,294	596	25,736
Earnings per Train Mile	s.	29.2	35.2	35.0	67.0	32.5
Total Working Expenses	£1,000	17,564	7,669	7,837	804	33,874
Expenses per Train Mile	s.	35.6	35.0	32.7	66.6	35.1
Net Revenue	£1,000	-3,155	37	553	4	-2,561
Costs as % of Earnings	%	121.9	99.5	93.4	99.5	108.2
Coaching Traffic <i>c</i> —						
Passengers Carried	1,000	33,048	793	1,644	194	35,679
<i>Earnings Collected</i>	£1,000	3,491	312	1,062	212	5,577
Passengers	£1,000	2,079	409	652	133	3,273
Parcels, Miscellaneous <i>d</i>	£1,000	1,412	403	410	79	2,304
Goods Traffic <i>c</i> —						
<i>Paying Tonnage</i>	1,000 tons	3,942	1,777	2,183	364	8,266
Minerals (incl. Coal)	1,000 tons	1,298	333	646	52	2,329
Agric. Produce	1,000 tons	1,341	963	863	104	3,271
Other Goods	1,000 tons	892	274	486	207	1,859
Livestock	1,000 tons	411	207	188	1	867
<i>Earnings Collected</i>	£1,000	13,569	4,438	7,133	596	25,736
Minerals (incl. Coal)	£1,000	1,800	827	1,993	50	4,670
Agric. Produce	£1,000	2,768	912	1,075	146	4,901
Other Goods	£1,000	7,410	1,872	3,125	397	12,804
Livestock	£1,000	1,591	827	940	3	3,361

a Uniform Gauge (4' 8½") operated by New South Wales Railways.

b Including 30 miles of 2 ft. gauge Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

c Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated.

d Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c.

Of the total amount expended from Loan Funds during the year 1955-56 (£4,044,454), £1,162,414 was general expenditure on surveys,

suspense accounts, rolling stock and depreciation. Of the remaining £2,882,040, £2,392,463 or 83 per cent. was expended in the Southern Division, £225,438 (8 per cent.) in the Central Division and £264,139 (9 per cent.) in the Northern Division.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At 30th June, 1956, there were 78 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, 52 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 41 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 Tannymorell line, carrying coal and timber. The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Port Douglas.

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff. a
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods & Service.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,103	..	6,103	1,207	3,749	26,793	55,091
Victoria	4,411	..	..	4,445 ^b	560	2,433 ^d	22,393 ^e	29,646
Queensland .. .	..	69	6,357	6,456^c	823	1,554	28,252	29,409
South Australia	1,622	..	942	2,564	345	708	9,155	10,234
Western Australia	..	..	4,119	4,119	440	604	12,839	13,710
Tasmania .. .. .	..	..	585	585	131	173	2,763	2,626
Commonwealth ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	180	192	2,519	2,399
Total	6,033	7,285	13,091	26,473	3,686	9,413	104,714	143,115

a Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria.

b Including 34 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

c Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

d Including 54 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

e Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses 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 and expenses, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	38,478	280,470	18,787	75,386 ^a	74,904	482
Victoria	18,635	166,708	9,607	37,032	38,026	-994
Queensland .. .	19,289	35,679	8,266	31,313	33,874	-2,561
South Australia ..	7,113	16,434	4,414	13,098 ^b	15,761	-2,663
Western Australia	8,278	12,271	3,793	13,080	15,920	-2,840
Tasmania	2,105	2,977	1,075	2,535 ^c	3,262	-727
Commonwealth ..	2,336	230	918	4,741	3,176	1,565
Total .. .	96,234	514,769	46,860	177,185	184,923	-7,738

^a Excluding £1,000(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and £800(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.

^b Excluding £3,250(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges.

^c Excluding £10(000) government grant for sick leave.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1951-52	290.36	645	3,041	13,915	136,355	2,644	2,432	6,367
1952-53	364.29	645	2,892	14,644	139,835	2,858	2,857	6,578
1953-54	364.29	646	2,947	15,001	138,231	3,097	3,030	6,827
1954-55	390.07	643	3,103	14,931	136,674	3,135	3,149	7,059
1955-56	396.66	647	2,902	14,726	131,271	3,351	3,340	7,273

All Local Authorities.—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1955-56 are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1955-56.

Service.	Route Open.	Ve- hicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earn- ings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	66	408	2,291	9,334	95,843	2,513	2,330	5,492
<i>Trolley Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	19	30	<i>a</i>	874	11,116	176	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>Motor Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	312	209	611	4,518	24,312	662	1,010	1,781
Maryborough	72	5	7	92	514	12	10	32
Rockhampton	42	40	76	718	4,584	100	100	140
Total ..	511	692	2,985	15,536	136,369	3,463	3,450	7,445

a Included with Brisbane motor buses.

5. ROADS.

The road system of Queensland is extensive because practically all the land of the State is made use of in one way or another, there being no areas of waste land of any appreciable extent. Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland's roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) at 30th June, 1956. Some 60,000 miles of unconstructed roads which are open to public traffic are not included in the table.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1956.

Local Authority Area.	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane	5	860	556	401	1,822
Other Cities	9	836	197	500	1,542
Towns	2	261	105	141	509
Shires	85	4,647	14,380	40,773	59,885
Total	101	6,604	15,238	41,815	63,758

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State Government by means of subsidies from government funds.

In addition, a proportion of the funds received by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Transactions through this fund for the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance at 30th June.
	£	£	£
1951-52	861,567	901,659	267,981
1952-53	560,100	620,859	207,222
1953-54	560,100	527,592	239,730
1954-55	1,033,025	840,280	432,475
1955-56	1,028,125	1,044,017	416,583

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads of special importance on a national basis, such as the road connecting the Callide Coal Field with the port of Gladstone, and the Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the south-west corner of the State with various rail heads.

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February, 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads are classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks.

Lengths of roads gazetted, together with lengths of roads improved, are shown in the table hereunder for the last ten years.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. a
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1947 ..	7,244	10,235	244	251	1,104	19,078	8,619
1948 ..	7,262	10,605	245	256	1,233	19,601	8,892
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,375	19,879	9,117
1950 ..	7,610	10,876	245	276	1,463	20,470	9,414
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764
1954 ..	7,772	11,198	246	298	1,536	21,050	12,237
1955 ..	7,778	11,186	241	298	1,536	21,039	12,655
1956 ..	8,252	10,635	235	299	1,564	20,985	13,194

a Excluding those under construction.

For most gazettals Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and of maintenance. The following statement sets out the extent of such contributions.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost for 20 years	Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads terms may be applied	Same as for construction
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate

to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways, to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in the adjoining State of New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

Progress made in the construction of the road system which has been gazetted under the control of the Department is indicated by the mileages of various types of improved roads, which, at 30th June, 1956, were as follows:—

Gravelled or metalled pavement	4,312 miles
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement ..	4,392 miles
Cleared or formed	4,490 miles

The Department has been responsible also for the construction of many bridges, and at 30th June, 1956, the total length of these amounted to 34.9 miles.

Since the 1939-1945 War there have been remarkable increases in the volume of traffic, and in its speed, and also in the weights of commercial vehicles. These increases have introduced a new set of conditions, necessitating in many cases the widening and strengthening of existing roads and the improvement of curvature and of grades. Between Brisbane and Ipswich, one of the most heavily trafficked gazetted roads in the State, the construction of a divided four-lane highway has been put in hand to meet traffic requirements.

An important phase of the Department's work lies in planning the road requirements for future developments in traffic. Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, action is taken to acquire such land as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, contributions from Commonwealth taxation on petrol, and loans from the State Treasury. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1955-56 are shown in the following table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Government Loan ..	1,313,000	825,000	100,000	..	380,000
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	..	..	40,000	..	..
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	2,573,971	3,523,958	3,766,460	4,075,193	4,342,483
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	317,437	308,179	311,212	368,711	406,998
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	100,000	250,000	250,000	75,000	100,000
Callide Coal Road	200,000	45,450	1,143	..	..
Other ^a ..	1,979,994	2,279,484	2,643,422	3,306,201	4,007,077
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	811,268	974,296
Other ..	176,847	328,804	164,112	97,099	97,669
Total ..	6,661,249	7,560,875	7,276,349	8,733,472	10,308,523
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	861,567	560,100	560,100	1,033,025	1,028,125
Burdekin Bridge ..	305,013	103,855	309,315	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
All Receipts ..	7,827,829	8,224,830	8,145,764	9,766,497	11,336,648
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Road Construction ..	4,093,669	3,222,722	2,986,173	4,843,026	5,156,798
Road Maintenance ..	1,421,305	1,180,788	1,603,418	2,077,429	2,521,193
Interest and Redemption ..	439,325	504,140	514,775	515,895	508,274
Purchase of Plant ..	396,239	357,220	478,649	939,506	554,204
Maintenance of Plant	412,520	420,053	358,855	451,222	516,444
Administrative ^d ..	706,040	777,809	805,952	945,521	1,050,433
Total ..	7,469,098	6,462,732	6,747,822	9,772,599	10,307,346
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	901,601	620,860	527,592	840,280	1,044,017
Burdekin Bridge ..	161,765	176,908	311,995	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Other ..	418,994	24,817	-328,440	-36,262	-109,652
All Expenditure	8,951,458	7,285,317	7,258,969	10,576,617	11,241,711

^a Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949, Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950, and reimbursement of expenditure on strategic roads.

^b Offset against expenditure.

^c Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund administered by Co-Ordinator-General's Department from 1st July, 1954.

^d Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—The number of vehicles each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c., are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND *a*.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Trucks and Lorries.	Utilities and Panel Vans.	Motor Cycles.	Buses and Ambulances.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1947 ..	73,993	<i>b</i>	71,707	11,567	980	158,247	1,075,989
1948 ..	77,936	<i>b</i>	78,687	13,391	1,095	171,109	1,248,411
1949 ..	85,533	<i>b</i>	85,012	16,177	1,246	187,968	1,498,003
1950 ..	99,846	<i>b</i>	92,618	19,152	1,303	212,919	1,713,695
1951 ..	115,432	36,792	65,220	22,011	1,329	240,784	2,599,932
1952 ..	124,182	36,885	69,287	23,302	1,369	255,025	3,413,198
1953 ..	132,704	35,647	73,082	23,400	1,388	266,221	4,422,943
1954 ..	145,933	36,005	78,521	22,367	1,381	284,207	4,803,730
1955 ..	163,311	37,195	84,401	21,401	1,413	307,721	5,115,852
1956 ..	178,799 ^c	37,985	88,376	20,394	1,423	326,977 ^d	5,337,602

a Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. Revised in accordance with results of 1955 motor vehicles census. *b* Included with utilities and panel vans. *c* Including 2,282 licensed as taxicabs. *d* There were also 1,630 mobile equipment vehicles and 18,026 trailers registered in Queensland.

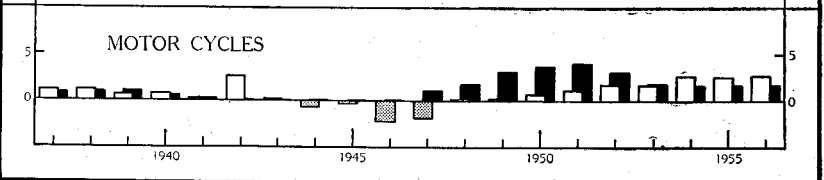
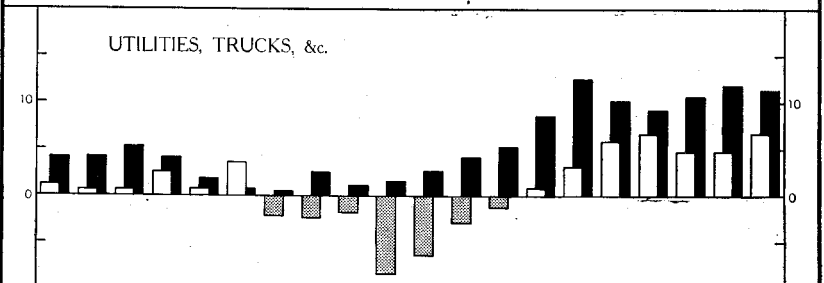
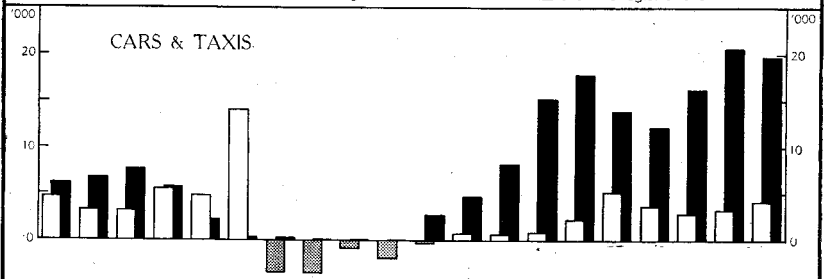
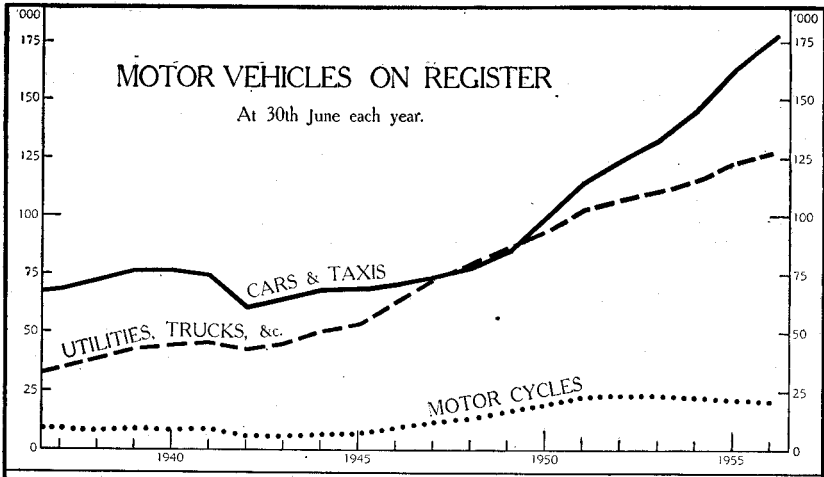
During the year 1955-56, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 19,575; trucks and lorries, 2,514; utilities and panel vans, 8,809; motor cycles, 1,689; and buses and ambulances, 102. As in the previous two years, new motor cycles were less than those needed for replacements. The registrations of new motor vehicles in the last six years have been as follows:—1950-51, 34,456 (record); 1951-52, 27,270; 1952-53, 23,372; 1953-54, 28,419; 1954-55, 34,116 and 1955-56, 32,689.

MOTOR VEHICLES *a* REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles ^a Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1955-56. <i>b</i>
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	590,532	613,554	654,557	709,036	762,950	9,210,350
Victoria ..	533,226	539,828	559,246	629,147	677,916	5,603,742
Queensland	255,025	266,221	284,207	307,721	326,977	4,363,428
S. Australia	192,313	205,702	218,412	229,502	238,701	3,122,941
W. Australia	132,967	141,945	153,936	168,808	178,374	1,295,848
Tasmania ..	55,104	60,545	65,362	71,673	76,748	734,559
N. T. ..	4,757	5,152	3,823	4,999	5,554	34,917
A. C. T. ..	6,260	6,947	7,803	8,834	10,073	71,976
Total ..	1,770,184	1,839,894	1,947,346	2,129,720	2,277,293	24,437,761

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, 1956, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—South Australia, 281; Western Australia, 263; Victoria, 260; Tasmania, 240; Queensland, 239; New South Wales, 215.

Registration of Motor Vehicles.—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Commissioner of Main Roads, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees were increased to the following rates on 8th February, 1952:—For pneumatic-tyred petrol-driven 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 petrol-driven 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 of 7s. 6d. for a private motor vehicle or motor-cycle and 12s. 6d. for a commercial vehicle is also charged when each vehicle, except a traction engine or a trailer, is registered.

Actual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1956-57 on *motor cars* ranged from £4 16s. to approximately £25. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about £12 12s. to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, 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.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to remain insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Department, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums. The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

Licensing of Road Transport.—The legislation dealing with the control of road transport in Queensland is *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*. Under the Acts, control is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit

(casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

Omnibus Service: An amount varying from 2½ to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

Inter-town Passenger Service: A rate varying from ¼d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

Inter-town Goods Service: An amount varying from 2½ to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service: An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, particularly for the carriage of passengers and goods by mail carriers and milk and cream carriers, a nominal fee is assessed.

Permits are granted for the use of any vehicle or vehicles for such period as determined by the Commissioner. The fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips for which the permits are applied for. Reductions are made in respect of sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c., in which cases the fees are assessed according to the circumstances. Due regard is always paid to the alternative services, if any, operating.

Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c. In such cases, the operator is required to deposit with the Commissioner an adequate sum as security against fees, and he is permitted to operate on manifest and submit returns in a similar manner to that of licensees.

Provision is also made whereby the Commissioner may recover unpaid permit fees from the consignor or consignee of the goods hauled.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. Accidents reported in 1955-56, 37,803, were over three times as many as before the war.

Summary for Ten Years.—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the last ten years. Since the end of the last war the number of vehicles on the roads has more than doubled, and the number of persons killed or injured in road accidents has risen similarly. Population has not increased as fast, and consequently the numbers of persons killed and injured per 10,000 population rose from 1·7 and 34·6 respectively in 1946-47 to 2·2 and 67·8 in 1955-56.

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.
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	35.2 ^r
1949-50	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.7	40.7 ^r
1950-51	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	45.7 ^r
1951-52	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.0 ^r	52.9 ^r
1952-53	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	56.2 ^r
1953-54	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.0 ^r
1954-55	297,588	273	8,421	0.9	28.3	2.1	63.5
1955-56	319,734	298	9,170	0.9	28.7	2.2	67.8

a Average for the year, excluding vehicles operated by the Armed Services.

r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Accidents.	Casualty. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed or Injured.									
			Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <i>b</i>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1946-47	8,202	3,066	53	800	24	506	33	587	16	540	62	1,366
1947-48	8,708	3,067	51	717	25	537	24	604	16	585	66	1,356
1948-49	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	1,591	17	949	107	2,481
1953-54	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704
1954-55	34,602	6,586	69	1,118	52	1,691	55	1,596	17	997	80	3,019
1955-56	37,803	7,116	82	1,245	61	2,049	47	1,498	15	1,127	93	3,251

a Accidents causing human death or injury.

b Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Time of Occurrence.—In 1955-56, accidents were most frequent on days before public holidays, which had a daily average of 142 accidents, followed by Fridays and Saturdays each with an average of 131. Other week days averaged 92, while Sundays were lowest with 85. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 and 6 p.m., 42 per cent. of the daily total being between 3 and 8 p.m.

Types and Causes of Accidents.—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Type of Accident.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
	Total.	Casualty. a	Metro- politan.	Total.	Metro- politan.	Total.
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	732	662	33	52	450	650
Van or Utility	250	233	7	14	127	230
Truck, &c.	75	68	4	5	45	63
Motor Cycle	140	129	1	4	100	165
Pedal Cycle	58	55	..	1	38	66
Other.. .. .	131	114	6	6	103	112
Car and—						
Car	6,983	453	5	11	377	850
Van or Utility	4,953	342	1	7	218	586
Truck, &c.	2,380	178	1	7	114	305
Motor Cycle	1,393	569	7	17	388	665
Pedal Cycle	805	480	1	6	238	490
Other.. .. .	2,024	78	3	6	48	113
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	1,163	104	..	1	47	180
Truck, &c.	1,039	99	1	7	51	157
Motor Cycle	456	226	4	7	123	271
Pedal Cycle	337	226	1	4	103	232
Other.. .. .	901	40	2	2	19	49
Truck, &c., and—						
Truck, &c.	537	20	..	..	15	28
Motor Cycle	184	97	3	8	70	107
Pedal Cycle	120	82	1	1	38	82
Other.. .. .	788	30	6	10	35	46
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	59	45	..	..	29	71
Pedal Cycle	138	92	..	3	32	123
Other.. .. .	201	112	..	2	36	126
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	42	34	..	..	13	45
Other.. .. .	27	16	..	..	9	16
Other Vehicle and—						
Other.. .. .	175	11	..	..	11	13
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	2,438	77	..	2	53	124
Van or Utility	1,385	45	1	4	18	57
Truck, &c.	898	12	..	..	9	35
Motor Cycle	129	71	2	5	40	76
Pedal Cycle	79	53	..	..	27	53
Other	157	1	..	..	..	1
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c.)—						
Car	3,405	872	11	45	289	1,289
Van or Utility	1,586	483	..	27	85	682
Truck, &c.	654	152	2	16	26	181
Motor Cycle	585	440	2	11	169	507
Pedal Cycle	147	137	..	3	65	139
Other	249	178	1	4	161	185
Total	37,803	7,116	106	298	3,819	9,170

a Accidents causing human death or injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	14,532	1,088	14	29	43
Excessive Speed	362	113	4	10	14
Not Keeping to the Left	381	47	..	3	3
Careless at Intersection	1,064	181	1	4	5
Intoxicated	205	42	2	..	2
Inexperience	97	14	..	1	1
Inattentive	6,304	416	5	3	8
Reversing Without Care	1,821	10	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	968	35	..	1	1
Infirmary	23	11	..	2	2
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	66	27	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	120	30	1	..	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	1,378	83	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	19	8	..	3	3
Other	1,724	71	1	..	1
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	975	461	..	13	13
Excessive Speed	103	77	..	4	4
Not Keeping to the Left	21	13	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection	79	39	..	..	..
Intoxicated	6	6	..	..	..
Inexperience	32	17	..	..	..
Inattentive	447	201	..	5	5
Overtaking Improperly	72	28	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	7	4	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	89	44	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	119	32	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	464	296	..	2	2
Not Keeping to the left	17	11	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	33	20	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Inattentive	291	190	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	36	24	..	1	1
Other	87	51	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and</i>					
<i>Riders of Animals</i>	6	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	779	685	36	..	36
Careless in Crossing or Walking on					
Roadway	546	471	26	..	26
Intoxicated	52	50	4	..	4
Children under Seven Years Acting					
in Irresponsible Manner	96	90	3	..	3
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	46	40	1	..	1
Other	39	34	2	..	2

ACCIDENTS, 1955-56.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Cas- ualty. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	
120	1,375	1,495	24,972	2,687	25	109	134	186	3,782	3,968	
10	186	196	1,159	443	9	44	53	20	713	733	
2	73	75	1,236	215	..	14	14	4	401	405	
..	257	257	2,014	396	1	9	10	1	601	602	
5	54	59	503	127	3	4	7	6	186	192	
3	17	20	253	54	..	2	2	4	75	79	
67	468	535	9,215	755	8	11	19	89	926	1,015	
5	7	12	3,255	22	..	..	..	8	16	24
2	53	55	1,480	82	..	3	3	2	134	136	
..	10	10	54	26	..	3	3	..	30	30	
1	29	30	345	140	..	7	7	1	172	173	
11	23	34	453	129	3	3	6	27	148	175	
3	121	124	2,349	143	..	2	2	4	209	213	
..	7	7	101	26	..	6	6	..	35	35	
11	70	81	2,555	129	1	1	2	20	136	156	
13	524	537	1,701	902	1	39	40	28	1,018	1,046	
3	92	95	213	167	..	17	17	5	187	192	
..	18	18	59	40	..	4	4	..	52	52	
..	49	49	149	81	..	1	1	..	99	99	
..	8	8	28	27	..	4	4	2	29	31	
..	20	20	71	41	..	2	2	..	44	44	
9	223	232	659	315	..	6	6	18	346	364	
..	29	29	97	45	..	2	2	..	51	51	
1	3	4	25	18	1	2	3	2	21	23	
..	47	47	195	101	..	..	..	..	118	118
..	..	..	6	4	..	1	1	..	3	3
..	35	35	199	63	..	..	..	1	68	69
13	296	309	934	600	..	7	7	19	606	625	
..	13	13	51	34	..	..	..	..	37	37
..	21	21	119	77	..	..	..	..	85	85
..	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	10	10
10	187	197	472	305	..	3	3	13	302	315	
..	25	25	104	67	..	3	3	..	69	69	
3	50	53	177	107	..	1	1	6	103	109	
..	3	3	11	4	..	1	1	..	4	4	
658	29	687	1,102	997	52	..	52	956	50	1,006	
452	26	478	708	625	37	..	37	595	36	631	
47	1	48	76	72	6	..	6	67	2	69	
87	1	88	194	187	4	..	4	183	4	187	
39	1	40	47	41	1	..	1	40	1	41	
33	..	33	77	72	4	..	4	71	7	78	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i>	184	158	..	1	1
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	72	62	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	82	74	..	1	1
Intoxicated	13	13	..	..	..
Other	17	9	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	663	92	1	6	7
Brakes or Steering	441	49	..	..	..
Tyres	37	12	..	1	1
Head and Rear Lights	24	8	1	1	2
Other	161	23	..	4	4
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	30	19	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering	11	6	..	..	..
Tyres	4	2	..	..	..
Head and Rear Lights	8	5	..	1	1
Other	7	6	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	38	26	..	..	..
Brakes	13	11	..	..	..
Head and Rear Lights	14	9	..	..	..
Other	11	6	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Animals</i>	202	31	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	15	7	..	..	..
Animals straying in Roadway	185	24	..	..	..
Other	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	505	141	..	2	2
Loosely Gravelled	114	47	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery	282	63	..	1	1
Other	109	31	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	234	62	1	..	1
Glaring Sun	80	24	..	..	..
Other	154	38	1	..	1
<i>Attributed to Parties Not Involved</i>	613	84	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c.	433	72	..	..	..
Other	180	12	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	465	34	..	..	..
Trams	464	34	..	..	..
Other	1	..	..	..	..
Total	19,690	3,179	52	54	106

a Accidents causing

ACCIDENTS, 1955-56—continued.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Casualty. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	
..	161	161	263	222	..	8	8	..	224	224	
..	62	62	80	70	..	2	2	..	68	68	
..	76	76	127	119	..	5	5	..	118	118	
..	13	13	17	17	..	..	..	..	17	17
..	10	10	39	16	..	1	1	..	21	21	
8	120	128	1,950	379	2	17	19	11	552	563	
3	63	66	1,175	201	..	2	2	5	291	296	
..	16	16	209	57	..	3	3	..	90	90	
2	8	10	129	40	1	3	4	2	60	62	
3	33	36	437	81	1	9	10	4	111	115	
2	25	27	103	65	..	3	3	2	83	85	
1	8	9	31	18	..	..	..	1	24	25
..	3	3	15	8	..	..	..	..	14	14
..	8	8	20	14	..	1	1	..	20	20	
1	6	7	37	25	..	2	2	1	25	26	
1	27	28	113	87	..	3	3	4	86	90	
1	11	12	37	33	..	3	3	2	29	31	
..	9	9	43	30	..	..	..	2	30	32
..	7	7	33	24	..	..	..	..	27	27
..	
..	36	36	1,447	140	..	3	3	..	166	166	
..	8	8	29	15	..	1	1	..	15	15	
..	28	28	1,410	124	..	2	2	..	150	150	
..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	184	185	2,435	624	..	19	19	4	860	864	
1	65	66	770	238	..	8	8	2	335	337	
..	81	81	904	185	..	6	6	..	254	254	
..	38	38	761	201	..	5	5	2	271	273	
12	67	79	733	158	2	6	8	18	180	198	
3	28	31	207	55	1	1	2	4	62	66	
9	39	48	526	103	1	5	6	14	118	132	
3	103	106	1,574	217	..	1	1	9	284	293	
2	91	93	969	189	..	1	1	7	251	258	
1	12	13	605	28	..	..	..	2	33	35
8	30	38	465	34	..	..	..	8	30	38
8	30	38	464	34	..	..	..	8	30	38
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
839	2,980	3,819	37,803	7,116	82	216	298	1,245	7,925	9,170	

human death or injury.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1955-56 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. a	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 5	105	..	..	..	196	..	301	20.0
5-6	114	..	..	15	71	..	200	34.4
7-16	219	11	9	576	466	9	1,290	53.2
17-20	63	241	731	145	583	5	1,768	238.9
21-29	90	633	535	81	685	..	2,024	119.4
30-39	142	527	151	77	486	2	1,385	71.0
40-49	138	365	67	82	308	3	963	55.9
50-59	150	192	35	81	221	1	680	52.8
60 and Over ..	285	137	16	79	282	5	804	49.8
Not Known ..	21	4	1	6	21	..	53	..
Total ..	1,327	2,110	1,545	1,142	3,319	25	9,468	70.0

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

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, 1955-56.

Age Group.	Motor Cars.	Taxis and Service Cars.	Utilities, Trucks, &c.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. a
Under 14 .. ..	..	..	1	..	359	13
14-16	25	..	19	15	342	12
17-19	1,235	..	729	831	115	5
20-24	2,766	68	1,763	759	58	95
25-29	2,408	117	1,876	260	33	191
30-34	2,339	96	1,813	143	31	209
35-39	1,645	106	1,419	84	34	215
40-44	1,418	95	1,144	49	33	219
45-49	1,180	69	853	39	22	196
50-54	914	48	622	22	29	83
55-59	704	35	467	17	25	36
60 and Over ..	1,072	24	450	19	45	33
Not Known ..	2,219	79	1,586	119	57	200
Total^b ..	17,925	737	12,682	2,357	1,183	1,507

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 1,412 accidents where type of vehicle was not known, or where a straying animal was responsible.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the five years ended 1955-56.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.									All Ages ^b .	
	Under 5.	5-6.	7-16.	17-20.	21-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.		
PEDESTRIANS.											
1951-52	..	5.8	16.1	7.6	3.8	5.9	4.3	6.6	10.3	15.4	8.1
1952-53	..	6.1	16.3	7.2	6.1	4.9	4.9	6.3	11.4	14.2	8.0
1953-54	..	4.7	16.4	9.8	5.6	4.9	5.2	7.3	11.0	16.9	8.7
1954-55	..	5.7	17.0	9.4	7.1	4.9	5.7	7.1	12.3	16.4	9.0
1955-56	..	7.0	19.6	9.0	8.5	5.3	7.3	8.0	11.7	17.6	9.8
MOTOR DRIVERS.											
1951-52	0.1	11.8	21.4	16.6	13.4	10.1	6.3	9.5
1952-53	0.1	13.4	22.1	18.5	12.6	10.1	5.7	9.7
1953-54	0.3	18.5	29.2	18.7	16.0	13.0	5.7	11.6
1954-55	0.3	26.9	32.6	21.4	18.2	13.3	6.2	13.1
1955-56	0.5	32.6	37.3	27.0	21.2	14.9	8.5	15.6
MOTOR CYCLISTS.											
1951-52	0.6	79.3	42.2	7.6	3.3	1.8	1.0	12.3
1952-53	0.2	87.1	41.4	9.9	4.3	3.4	0.9	12.9
1953-54	0.7	98.1	41.0	9.6	5.5	2.7	0.7	13.3
1954-55	0.4	101.1	35.7	8.9	4.7	2.2	1.3	12.4
1955-56	0.4	98.8	31.6	7.7	3.9	2.7	1.0	11.4
PEDAL CYCLISTS.											
1951-52	1.4	16.8	13.0	5.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.3	6.5
1952-53	..	0.1	1.7	19.2	14.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	7.6
1953-54	1.3	22.1	19.9	5.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.1	8.0
1954-55	1.8	21.2	19.9	5.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	7.7
1955-56	2.6	23.7	19.6	4.8	4.0	4.8	6.3	4.9	8.5
OTHERS.^c											
1951-52	..	8.5	12.6	11.6	42.1	31.0	19.4	15.0	15.5	14.4	18.5
1952-53	..	10.2	14.5	13.1	55.2	34.7	20.6	16.4	17.1	13.7	20.4
1953-54	..	9.6	12.9	15.2	65.5	36.9	19.8	18.2	18.5	14.7	21.5
1954-55	..	10.2	12.1	17.5	70.1	38.2	23.3	20.6	19.0	16.6	23.4
1955-56	..	13.0	12.2	19.6	79.4	40.4	25.0	18.0	17.2	17.8	24.7
ALL PERSONS.											
1951-52	..	14.3	30.1	36.7	150.0	106.1	51.9	42.3	42.4	41.4	54.9
1952-53	..	16.4	32.5	39.8	176.0	108.4	59.0	45.0	47.4	40.8	58.6
1953-54	..	14.3	30.6	48.1	207.6	117.8	57.9	51.6	49.8	43.1	63.1
1954-55	..	15.9	30.9	48.8	225.1	116.8	63.5	55.1	50.9	44.4	65.6
1955-56	..	20.0	34.4	53.2	238.9	119.4	71.0	55.9	52.8	49.8	70.0

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group. All rates have been revised in accordance with final results of 1954 Census.

^b Including persons whose ages were not known.

^c Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

In the last five years, road traffic accident rates per 10,000 persons have tended to increase steadily in all age groups and in all categories shown in the preceding table. The notable exceptions are the accident rates for motor-cyclists which have declined since 1953-54 and the age group 21 to 29 years where rates have declined for pedestrians, motor-cyclists and pedal cyclists, and the rate for "all persons" has increased by only 13 per cent. compared with an increase of 59 per cent. for the 17 to 20 age group, 37 per cent. for the 30 to 39 age group and 28 per cent. for the whole population.

The accident rate for pedestrians per 10,000 of population was highest for the 5 to 6 years and 60 years and over age groups. For motor drivers it was highest for the 21 to 29 age group with a slightly lower rate for the 17 to 20 group. In all other categories, the 17 to 20 group showed by far the highest rate.

By relating the number of accidents in 1955-56 to the average number of vehicles on register throughout the year, it appears that one motor-cyclist was killed or injured for every 14 motor-cycles on the register compared with one driver in 142 for all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions.—In 1955-56, 2,435 accidents, 624 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 770, and wet and slippery roads for 904, of these accidents.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney. In October 1957, Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations.

In November, 1957, Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Ansett-A.N.A. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great

Britain, America, and South Africa, and also operated services between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. Other companies provided services connecting Brisbane with towns in Central and Western Queensland and connecting Sydney and the Southern States with Coolangatta, Toowoomba, towns in South-Western Queensland and Brisbane via New England (N.S.W.) towns. 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 256 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*, action has been taken to issue licenses for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. Licenses are issued in the same manner as for road transport. Fees ranging from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in coastal areas to 2½ per cent. in outback areas have been determined. In cases of licenses granted for aerial ambulance charter purposes, a nominal fee has been charged.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39. <i>a</i>	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners ^b	No. 149	369	384	414	437
Registered Aircraft ^b	No. 296	821	845	887	934
Licensed Pilots ^b —					
Private	No. 1,096	1,677	2,035	2,245	2,453
Commercial	No. 346	518	552	582	665
Airline Transport	No. ..	911	917	963	1,003
Licensed Ground					
Engineers ^b	No. 525	1,790	1,757	1,747	1,818
Aerodromes ^b —					
Government	No. 71	186	198	185	188
Public	No. 213	260	262	303	301
Flying Boat Bases ^c	No. 11	15	16	13	13
Accidents—					
Persons Killed ..	No. 38	5	36	27	22
Persons Injured ..	No. 15	19	27	19	27
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown	No. 39,312	237,640	251,019	257,787	251,900
Miles Flown	1,000 5,302	39,059	41,014	43,513	43,701
Paying Passengers ..	1,000 41	1,706	1,772	1,918	2,020
Paying Passenger-Miles	1,000 22,423	667,321	702,139	765,652	827,885
Freight	Short Tons 438	57,635	69,479	78,711	84,446
Mails ^d	Short Tons 72 ^e	2,311	2,316	2,317	2,478

a Including the overseas services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.

b At 30th June. *c* Including alighting areas. *d* Gross weight of internal mails.

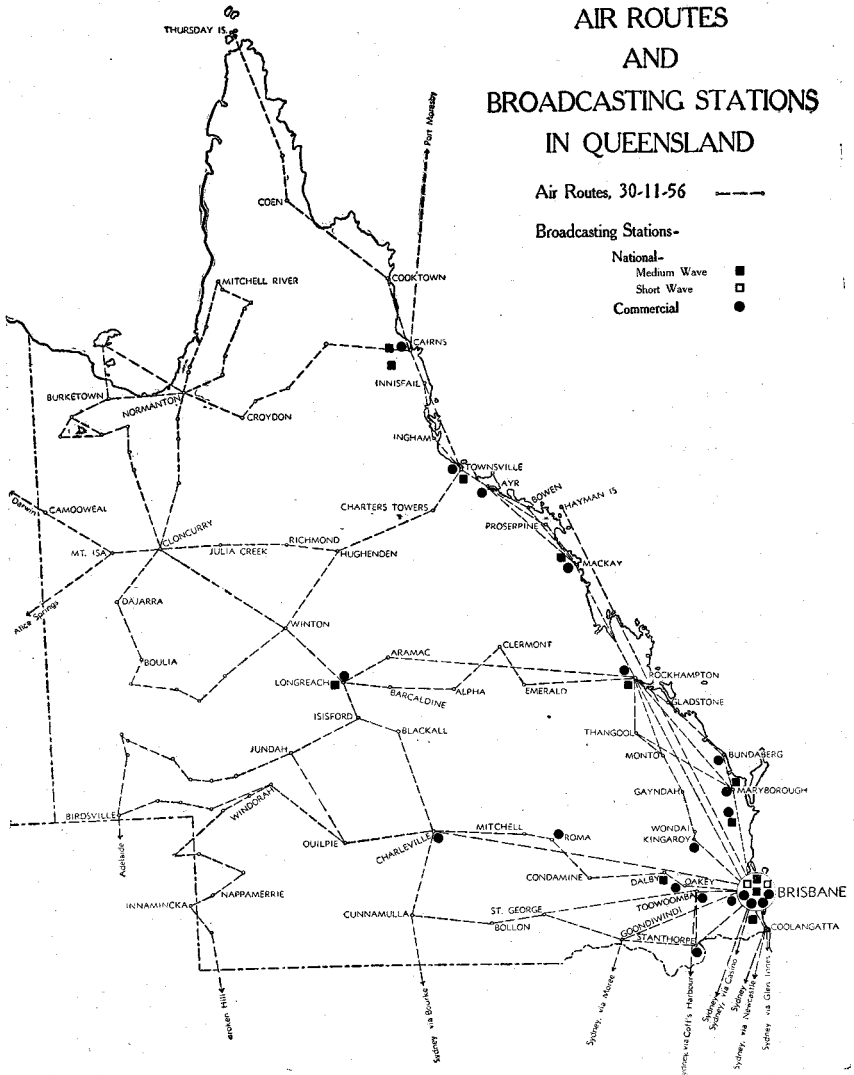
e Net weight.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 30-11-56

Broadcasting Stations-

- National-
- Medium Wave
- Short Wave
- Commercial



9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by private companies under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department. Thereafter, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was set up to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State.	Earnings. ^a				Total Working Expenses. <i>a d</i>
	Postal.	Tele-graph.	Tele- phone.	Total. <i>d</i>	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ^b	11,851	1,705	18,076	31,632	32,274
Victoria	8,502	1,383	13,754	23,639	21,504
Queensland	3,906	1,048	6,307	11,261	11,827
South Australia ^c	2,607	621	4,090	7,318	7,027
Western Australia	1,955	549	2,614	5,118	5,295
Tasmania	806	150	1,250	2,206	2,766
Australia	29,627	5,456	46,091	81,174	80,693

^a Figures for Central Office are distributed over the States on a population basis except for the costs of conveyance of air mails which are distributed according to the volume of mail originating in each State.

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

^d 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. <i>b</i>	Newspapers, &c. <i>c</i>	Registered Articles. <i>d</i>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1951-52 ..	144,526,200	28,206,300	2,088,300	2,504,300	4,377,275
1952-53 ..	149,861,300	26,868,100	2,062,100	2,764,400	4,125,372
1953-54 ..	160,172,700	28,261,400	2,028,300	2,716,100	4,177,158
1954-55 ..	166,057,300	28,876,600	2,038,600	2,524,600	4,281,712
1955-56 ..	177,441,600	28,988,300	2,131,200	2,528,400	4,378,861

^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 8,222 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1955-56 included 1,348,592,500 letters and postcards, 242,861,400 newspapers, &c., 17,143,100 registered articles, 16,702,500 parcels, and 23,974,000 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table.

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,115,013	2,091,809	1,988,186	2,002,609	2,054,997
Value £	999,738	984,138	941,853	955,134	998,262
Commission£	37,204	38,153	36,074	36,427	37,572
Paid—					
Number ..	2,345,194	2,302,104	2,269,680	2,132,675	2,146,854
Value £	1,111,858	1,097,698	1,092,269	1,052,256	1,102,668
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	763,430	789,508	817,532	901,282	992,381
Value £	6,200,902	6,567,098	6,925,919	7,569,402	8,337,882
Commission£	50,362	53,121	55,830	62,232	69,424
Paid—					
Number ..	691,774	717,610	727,710	809,784	903,699
Value £	5,912,750	6,201,493	6,538,891	7,159,314	7,868,923

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1955-56 were £1,048,000, out of £5,456,000 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,205,000, out of £6,634,000. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	4,315,037	4,057,852	4,098,455	4,198,446	4,291,965
Value £	681,438	618,450	634,679	677,915	684,067
Overseas—					
Number ..	62,238	67,520	78,703	83,266	86,896
Value £	75,346	70,214	91,426	97,701	101,413
Total Value £	756,784	688,664	726,105	775,616	785,480
Messages Received					
from Overseas ..					
No.	70,779	59,519	64,730	69,060	74,446

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1955-56 in Queensland were £6,307,000, out of an Australian total of £46,091,000, and working expenses £6,241,000 out of £42,061,000.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	113,380	114,139	121,900	131,730	138,929
Trunk .. 1,000	11,369	12,522	13,673	15,671	17,346
Earnings £1,000	4,403	4,756	5,169	5,679	6,307
Exchanges at End of Year .. No.	1,260	1,288	1,310	1,328	1,334
Lines Connected .. No.	123,782	131,780	140,473	152,360	163,973
Instruments Con- nected .. No.	167,575	177,609	188,515	203,303	218,156

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.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	13	14	14	14	14
Commercial	20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary	279,852	282,338	287,683	293,542	301,371
Coast ^b	7	7	7	8	8
Amateur	303	304	318	322	330
Other Transmitting and Receiving	639	983	1,130	1,618	2,079
Other Receiving Only ..	64	82	69	70	87

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft, including specialised departmental stations.

Six of the eight coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1955-56. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations 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 1955-56 these stations sent 4,475 service messages

of 115,433 words, 11,613 weather messages of 450,932 words, and 25,305 paying messages of 370,435 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, 1956, there were thirty-four broadcasting stations in Queensland, including fourteen National Stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, and Southport.

Since 1st October, 1956, the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 15s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and £1 8s. in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the license by the licensee or any member of his family. Licenses are issued to pensioners in these two zones at 10s. and 7s. respectively, but are free to blind persons. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1956.

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	16	37	782,842	448,480	216	228
Victoria ..	3 ^c	5	20	554,339	356,798	213	220
Queensland ..	2	12	20	301,371	127,578	220	242
S. Australia ^b ..	..	8	8	231,493	149,483	264	286
W. Australia ..	2	7	14	153,445	97,083	227	263
Tasmania ..	..	4	8	74,729	27,276	234	274
Total ..	8	52	107	2,098,219	1,206,698	222	236

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Including two used for overseas broadcasts.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

Normally, about one-third of Queensland's exports and approximately two-thirds of the imports are interstate, although these proportions were lower in the years of high export values.

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 some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, and wool as well as live stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March, 1940, until June, 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and, in July, 1953, a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. (See section 3, page 272.) 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 1955-56 exports

amounted to £242.7m. and imports to £223.2m. 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 £179 9s. 1d. in 1955-56.

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 overseas 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 100, as follows:—1945-46, 59; 1946-47, 81; 1947-48, 70; 1948-49, 105; 1949-50, 91; 1950-51, 83; 1951-52, 57; 1952-53, 92; 1953-54, 104; 1954-55, 104; 1955-56, 114. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of overseas export prices for Queensland (see page 279). The last war ended with the volume of overseas exports only about half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending, after a very poor season in 1951-52, with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head in 1955-56 was still only 85 per cent. of the pre-war volume per head.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed, with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and in 1955-56 net exports of live stock were worth £11.2m.

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 overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs*

Act was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c., will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 43, pages 323 to 332).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter.

Exports.—Details of the values of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1955-56, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 264, and in total to all countries for the same items during the previous four years in the table on page 265.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1955-56 were worth £152.1m., compared with £48.3m. in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports. In recent years, oversea exports of meats and sugar have each been about half the value of wool exports. Butter exports have been relatively low in the last few years, and their value has been exceeded by that of mineral products as exports of copper, silver-lead and mineral sands have risen to a high value.

The United Kingdom took £66.5m., or 43.7 per cent., of the 1955-56 exports. This represented a continuation of a slow post-war decline in this proportion which was 54.0 per cent. in 1947-48. This decline is more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94.1 per cent. in 1947-48 to 77.1 per cent. in 1948-49 and has been fairly stable to 1955-56 when the figure was 74.5 per cent. Wool shows a fluctuating, but

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Commodity.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Beef, Frozen, &c.	13,794,788	1,584,179	2,871,475	18,250,442
Veal, Frozen, &c.	80,025	165,918	130,581	376,524
Pork, Frozen, &c.	16,335	76,504	24,523	117,362
Animal Offals	1,040,143	174,833	150,354	1,365,330
Bacon and Hams .. ..	..	103,225	4,401	107,626
Beef, Corned, &c.	4,073	117,504	7,826	129,403
Canned Beef or Veal	6,478,286	1,344,950	104,847	7,928,083
Canned Ham	420,648	12,492	60	433,200
Canned Tongues	198,392	8,145	545	207,082
Other Canned Meats	55,269	61,640	4,241	121,150
Meat Extracts	245,302	79,359	129,563	454,224
Other Meats & By-products	86,279	61,788	23,774	171,841
Butter	8,335,503	569,368	669,179	9,574,050
Ghee .. ..	..	230,248	9,155	239,403
Cheese	421,365	71,627	73,206	566,198
Eggs in Shell	82,539	27,598	10,226	120,363
Eggs not in Shell	134,032	590	..	134,622
Wheat	218,061	352,361	3,045,137	3,615,559
Barley	40,985	..	1,078,862	1,119,847
Maize .. ..	..	49,138	60,397	109,535
Millet, including Panicum	304,819	18,706	120,504	444,029
Sorghum	224,718	2,583	165,154	392,455
Flour, Wheaten	468,453	404,522	519	873,494
Preserved Pineapples	2,509,974	395,728	7,723	2,913,425
Other Preserved Fruits	116,305	93,292	356	209,953
Fruits, Pulped	26,756	33,776	840	61,372
Fruit Juices	120,790	53,515	16,576	190,881
Sugar, Raw or Refined	13,909,176	8,337,314	2,052,401	24,298,891
Animals, Live .. ..	..	14,238	234,216	248,454
Hides and Skins	276,935	4,622	1,281,203	1,562,760
Wool	8,788,867	213,903	39,887,172	48,889,942
Pearl, &c. Shell	21,568	140,797	509,238	671,603
Canary Seed	787,061	38,538	481,636	1,307,235
Animal Fats, Edible	310,438	72,235	64,766	447,439
Animal Fats, Inedible	244,471	204,440	229,399	678,310
Whale Oil	346,788	..	162,934	509,722
Copper	2,455	62	6,345,030	6,347,547
Lead and Silver-Lead	4,770,513	5,164	136,162	4,911,839
Zinc	307	..	1,099,073	1,099,380
Rutile	709,841	36,081	3,417,391	4,163,313
Other Mineral Sands	102,239	2,969	445,001	550,209
Machines and Machinery	6,648	287,405	294,694	588,747
Leather, Leather Goods	93,561	128,357	1,529	223,447
Timber, including Plywood	98,289	182,647	3,150	284,086
Miscellaneous	598,966	3,647,275	888,106	5,134,347
Total	66,491,963	19,409,636	66,243,125	152,144,724

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£
Beef, Frozen, &c. ..	3,872,966	9,874,476	16,850,043	17,407,453
Veal, Frozen, &c. ..	172,797	249,306	267,045	378,771
Pork, Frozen, &c. ..	251,631	243,561	295,188	393,564
Animal Offals ..	401,143	680,721	894,331	1,155,224
Bacon and Hams ..	331,054	256,672	238,515	152,367
Beef, Corned, &c. ..	136,117	98,175	115,241	150,490
Canned Beef or Veal ..	3,987,406	8,164,394	6,745,073	8,118,402
Canned Ham ..	255,727	1,481,689	1,461,037	932,803
Canned Tongues ..	800	4,820	3,739	219,264
Other Canned Meats ..	1,364,949	2,790,486	911,697	305,239
Meat Extracts	n	n	n	567,723
Other Meats & By-products	1,178,186	1,406,890	816,645	222,444
Butter	884,181	10,740,416	7,697,450	8,848,115
Ghee	165,714	114,601	275,465	237,230
Cheese	208,894	660,226	408,651	540,274
Eggs in Shell	338,983	434,876	274,186	235,586
Eggs not in Shell ..	65,399	68,228	390,573	135,922
Wheat	56	3,057,987	1,076,969	1,097,105
Barley .. ..	..	1,197,644	66,895	604,625
Maize	120,753	652,133	350,036	241,178
Millet, including Panicum	307,754	248,490	352,998	554,956
Sorghum	1,097,110	1,439,507	876,049	849,819
Flour, Wheaten	81,884	143,662	240,771	574,251
Preserved Pineapples ..	751,241	1,243,660	2,895,520	2,788,372
Other Preserved Fruits ..	307,349	77,805	352,203	198,621
Fruits, Pulped	193,468	207,921	205,142	137,091
Fruit Juices	818,387	916,339	671,689	281,896
Sugar, Raw or Refined ..	6,521,516	21,264,274	31,168,007	30,773,520
Animals, Live	23,902	38,313	15,558	141,886
Hides and Skins	924,899	725,176	954,390	1,153,495
Wool	53,752,557	56,172,350	71,632,839	57,144,504
Pearl, &c. Shell	531,553	497,514	503,291	523,838
Canary Seed	7,388	65,044	196,992	559,278
Animal Fats, Edible ..	63,620	314,162	414,370	172,803
Animal Fats, Inedible ..	15,795	105,567	485,396	295,305
Whale Oil .. ..	..	..	512,551	597,670
Copper	1,200	400,068	3,707,568	2,021,073
Lead and Silver-Lead ..	5,672,224	8,029,715	4,799,785	6,431,030
Zinc	4,461,497	3,278,511	613,413	801,469
Rutile	1,096,811	1,817,894	1,277,910	2,180,589
Other Mineral Sands ..	392,619	283,223	268,330	489,220
Machines and Machinery	864,906	454,065	388,282	217,448
Leather, Leather Goods	41,844	105,965	221,215	208,668
Timber, incl. Plywood ..	176,478	649,093	269,997	270,748
Miscellaneous	4,132,568	4,442,425	2,941,532	2,972,126
Total	95,975,326	145,098,044	165,104,577	154,483,455

n Not available separately—included in item below.

generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent. in 1947-48 to 18.0 per cent. in 1955-56, and butter from 98.2 per cent. to 87.1 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62.0 per cent. in 1947-48 to 78.9 per cent. in 1952-53, but has since declined to 57.2 per cent. in 1955-56, whilst the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66.5 per cent. to 32.8 per cent.

Other British countries took £19.4m., or 12.8 per cent., of Queensland's exports in 1955-56, compared with 7.8 per cent. in 1947-48. Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for over 40 per cent. of this total.

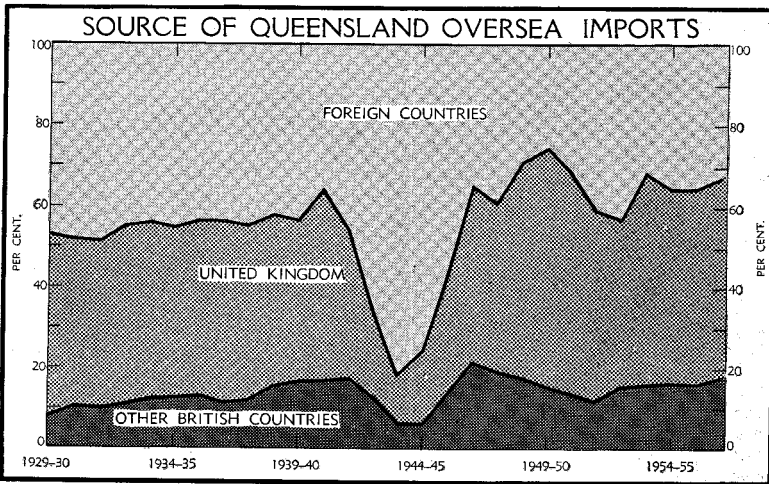
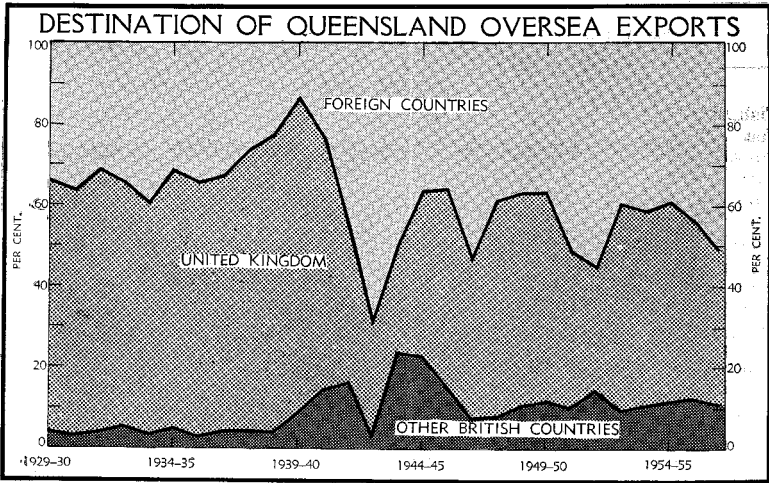
The proportion of exports going to foreign countries rose from 38.2 per cent. in 1947-48 to 43.5 per cent. in 1955-56, when they were almost the same as exports to the United Kingdom. The most important items were wool (£39.9m.), principally to Japan, France, U.S.A., Belgium, Italy, and Germany, and minerals (£11.5m.).

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of oversea exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	Unit.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Beef, Frozen, &c.	Cwt.	662,950	1,262,847	2,168,916	2,003,020	2,341,698
Animal Offals	Cwt.	67,392	95,369	124,209	138,235	150,489
Bacon and Hams	Cwt.	15,084	9,757	8,912	6,000	4,160
Canned Meats	Cwt.	379,364	659,783	516,644	542,855	512,808
Meat Extracts	Cwt.	n	n	n	9,293	8,210
Butter	Cwt.	394,863	526,722	374,501	426,755	550,721
Cheese	Cwt.	13,643	54,673	31,892	47,170	59,749
Eggs in Shell	Doz.	1,952,650	2,072,227	1,294,513	1,623,575	720,150
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt.	4,620	4,102	21,606	10,177	10,100
Wheat	Bush.	75	3,653,925	1,273,515	1,507,744	5,170,331
Sorghum	Tons	37,055	46,692	41,215	44,112	20,479
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	1,826	3,161	5,978	18,321	29,952
Preserved Pineapples ..	Cwt.	97,475	143,897	286,258	328,392	367,951
Fruit Juices	Gal.	1,888,531	2,180,193	1,779,413	938,767	721,099
Sugar, Raw or Refined ..	Tons	160,526	453,412	699,206	730,782	585,313
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb.	128,073	134,035	171,408	155,245	153,244
Wool, Scoured and Other	1,000 Lb.	9,344	8,457	10,418	11,722	11,503
Pearl, &c. Shell	Cwt.	33,884	32,695	31,632	28,872	27,819
Animal Fats	Cwt.	13,973	130,808	384,927	105,863	250,712
Whale Oil	Gal.	..	..	1,219,843	1,505,831	787,759
Copper	Tons	6	872	14,334	9,294	17,915
Lead and Silver-Lead ..	Tons	27,951	49,833	39,056	44,827	32,851
Zinc	Tons	54,640	41,100	35,704	28,424	43,321
Mineral Sands	Tons	65,980	64,272	56,824	95,556	113,027
Plywood	Sq. Ft.	128,704	1,082,882	773,611	352,086	704,077

n. Not available.



Imports.—The tables on pages 268 and 269 show direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1955-56 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Commodity.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved ..	188,332	118,377	426,824	733,533
Tea	3,284	1,449,839	270,547	1,723,670
Tobacco and Manufactures ..	110,958	827	18,621	130,406
Cotton, Raw .. .. .	..	22,426	129,762	152,188
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	..	2,430,623	1,610	2,432,233
Other Yarns & Mftd. Fibres	284,883	5,613	35,565	326,061
Piece Goods, including Towels	2,360,133	959,191	1,457,566	4,776,890
Linoleum	457,045	..	11	457,056
Carpets and Carpeting ..	422,476	7,815	45,566	475,857
Apparel	212,978	27,980	137,687	378,645
Petrol, incl. Aviation Spirit	30	293,769	5,480,232	5,774,031
Kerosene-Aviation, Power, &c.	..	13,435	1,290,093	1,303,528
Residual, Diesel, Furnace Oil	45	135,491	646,023	781,559
Mineral Lubricating Oil ..	39,946	..	684,476	724,422
Other Petroleum Products ..	42,656	..	338,746	381,402
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	179,247	4,745	157,315	341,307
Asbestos	2,121	353,299	..	355,420
Metals	2,998,179	32,768	1,710,089	4,741,036
Hand Tools	316,051	4,436	161,759	482,246
Cycles, Motor Cycles, Parts	228,411	270	91,606	320,287
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	5,404,719	511,140	435,024	6,350,883
Other Metal Manufactures ^a	1,799,274	30,792	342,807	2,172,873
Electrical Wire and Cable ..	433,836	3	236	434,075
Dynamo Electrical Mach., &c.	1,948,667	14,100	222,787	2,185,554
Int. Combust. Engines, Parts	702,658	52,441	96,934	852,033
Tractors and Parts	1,674,288	7,129	1,693,911	3,375,328
Locomotives and Parts ..	107,756	..	10,402	118,158
Agricultural Machy. & Parts	515,477	16,627	244,432	776,536
Steam Turbines and Parts ..	280,498	..	130,127	410,625
Mining, Metallurgical Machy.	53,451	7,626	119,226	180,303
Other Machinery and Parts	2,460,592	27,935	890,437	3,378,964
Rubber, Unmanufactured ..	7,696	1,261,065	309,961	1,578,722
Rubber Tyres and Tubes ..	83,128	112	71,107	154,347
Logs .. .. .	..	318,464	11,138	329,602
Timber, including Plywood	10,190	316,898	187,242	514,330
Glass	137,066	3,714	139,791	280,571
Crockery, Glassware, &c. ..	593,517	14,953	207,420	815,890
Paper, Pulp, Board ..	1,287,044	376,618	759,953	2,423,615
Paper Manufs., Stationery ..	672,439	2,769	93,894	769,102
Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.	272,571	20,384	314,580	607,535
Scientific Appliances, &c. ..	349,536	5,647	103,263	458,446
Fertilisers	222,618	99,446	418,095	740,159
Chemicals, &c.	603,926	19,188	336,284	959,398
Miscellaneous	2,519,336	1,044,181	1,515,628	5,079,145
Total	29,987,058	10,012,136	21,738,777	61,737,971

^a Excluding machinery and electrical apparatus.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved ..	580,543	141,267	458,313	602,415
Tea	465,263	608,039	1,486,804	2,847,210
Tobacco and Manufactures ..	1,284,841	530,492	829,589	478,826
Cotton, Raw	44,611	48,359	152,102	140,993
Bags and Sacks	2,315,340	2,023,761	1,714,444	2,592,299
Other Yarns & Mftd. Fibres	519,710	197,993	385,079	445,654
Piece Goods, incl. Towels ..	9,949,487	1,524,403	4,286,911	5,398,397
Linoleum	666,948	161,110	594,946	517,197
Carpets and Carpeting ..	722,130	63,176	400,756	487,718
Apparel	916,064	136,948	400,441	484,885
Petrol, including Aviation Spirit	5,646,431	5,809,085	5,890,929	5,801,045
Kerosene-Aviation, Power, &c.	1,071,746	1,225,833	1,310,936	1,423,840
Residual, Diesel, Furnace Oil	1,363,535	1,615,305	1,587,134	1,572,597
Mineral Lubricating Oil ..	1,237,165	582,760	517,809	676,143
Other Petroleum Products ..	183,054	73,055	112,196	185,940
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	204,435	71,780	210,913	332,199
Asbestos	284,345	382,287	391,221	514,015
Metals	7,530,825	3,474,618	2,619,311	5,202,649
Hand Tools	640,197	178,517	374,584	527,252
Cycles, Motor Cycles, Parts	621,464	112,516	278,239	339,225
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	8,602,947	3,337,617	6,150,501	7,888,681
Other Metal Manufactures ^a	3,652,766	2,567,816	3,242,985	1,662,877
Electrical Wire and Cable ..	375,663	355,827	236,162	427,033
Dynamo Electrical Mach., &c.	2,895,527	2,110,904	1,672,976	2,003,775
Int. Combust. Engines, Parts	861,947	473,234	492,833	723,224
Tractors and Parts	3,731,693	2,183,494	3,776,820	4,289,254
Locomotives and Parts ..	320,786	1,018,931	814,886	326,856
Agricultural Machy. & Parts	829,403	562,447	745,111	875,025
Steam Turbines and Parts ..	277,368	172,499	416,848	361,340
Mining, Metallurgical Machy.	126,726	415,940	149,657	1,006,563
Other Machinery and Parts	5,502,208	3,668,431	3,122,257	3,747,817
Rubber, Unmanufactured ..	1,558,468	427,553	762,058	979,990
Rubber Tyres and Tubes ..	989,643	178,790	186,904	284,488
Logs	75,571	30,855	109,127	307,525
Timber, including Plywood	481,541	45,533	89,832	355,819
Glass	294,343	114,074	241,033	343,807
Crockery, Glassware, &c. ..	829,270	132,965	524,030	883,166
Paper, Pulp, Board	4,528,956	1,014,732	1,655,231	2,524,951
Paper Manufs., Stationery ..	612,052	426,378	602,185	681,495
Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.	588,749	80,168	355,737	619,232
Scientific Appliances, &c. ..	395,921	138,678	265,593	368,476
Fertilisers	1,250,596	245,887	591,332	1,019,357
Chemicals, &c.	1,067,992	436,572	533,288	845,773
Miscellaneous	10,328,478	4,121,073	4,891,307	5,786,128
Total	86,426,748	43,221,702	55,631,350	68,883,151

^a Excluding machinery and electrical apparatus.

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	79,611,940	36,951,483	48,333,775	60,854,161	55,535,974
Exports ..	73,140,903	98,518,833	111,147,921	98,041,587	95,077,629
Maryborough					
Imports ..	63,582	11,225	21,270	40,301	25,337
Exports ..	214,208	2,168,398	3,196,253	3,129,043	3,445,914
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	20,505	31,252	4,696	2,998	2,798
Exports ..	7,915	16,889	14,164	27	139,187
Gladstone					
Imports ..	727,165	835,851	1,223,824	1,143,802	648,037
Exports ..	693,897	3,316,816	3,300,314	3,898,551	4,020,716
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	704,991	508,177	278,761	640,716	568,523
Exports ..	2,209,416	5,735,032	5,472,146	6,189,921	6,003,219
Mackay					
Imports ..	247,308	418,788	245,233	697,331	972,603
Exports ..	1,719,908	5,602,717	8,735,309	8,398,984	7,297,058
Bowen					
Imports ..	4,906	543	5,355	483	728
Exports ..	1,391,153	3,178,981	5,450,376	5,796,327	5,967,121
Townsville					
Imports ..	3,409,348	3,021,830	3,126,336	3,040,931	2,230,244
Exports ..	13,569,213	19,432,053	19,043,015	20,446,558	23,372,355
Cairns					
Imports ..	1,611,829	1,437,106	2,324,774	2,457,417	1,742,608
Exports ..	3,014,921	7,120,555	8,737,318	8,577,886	6,765,203
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	25,174	5,447	17,326	5,011	11,119
Exports ..	13,792	7,770	7,761	4,571	56,322
Total					
Imports ..	86,426,748	43,221,702	55,631,350	68,883,151	61,737,971
Exports ..	95,975,326	145,098,044	165,104,577	154,483,455	152,144,724

Queensland's oversea trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 90 per cent. of the imports and two-thirds of the exports. Townsville, with about one-twentieth of the import trade and about one-eighth of the export trade,

is the second port. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl- and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the oversea trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows the total oversea trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 279.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1946-47	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555
1947-48	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469
1948-49	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342
1953-54	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227
1954-55	223,366,606	68,883,151	154,483,455	85,600,304
1955-56	213,882,695	61,737,971	152,144,724	90,406,753

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total oversea trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted

respectively to £10.5m., £11.7m., £10.3m., £13.2m., and £13.5m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer to chiefly currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1955-56 was only £83,156 while the value imported was £17,179. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from the Territories, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

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.
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,909	1,142	120	100,566	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ...	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163
1953-54 ..	678,590	811,866	3,019	16,466	133,276	146,723
1954-55 ..	840,972	758,041	2,770	16,123	-82,931	-69,578
1955-56 ..	818,293	770,837	2,796	11,027	-47,456	-39,225

3. OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE TRADE.

From July, 1953, a detailed tabulation of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of oversea trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1955-56 are shown in this section.

Exports.—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Among such items sent to other States in 1955-56, sugar was the most important, while other large items were live animals, blister copper, fruit and vegetables, timber (including plywood and veneer), meat, butter, tobacco, peanuts, and hides and skins. Although exports of live animals were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £10.9m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c., were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1956, are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Commodity.	To Overseas.	To Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> ..	40,723,442	6,039,998	46,763,440
Beef and Veal, Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process ..	18,626,966	1,153,842	19,780,808
Other Meat, &c., Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process ..	1,609,819	381,014	1,990,833
Bacon and Hams	107,626	783,508	891,134
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c.	8,689,515	798,125	9,487,640
Butter	9,574,050	2,034,049	11,608,099
Cheese	566,198	492,367	1,058,565
Eggs, in Shell or not in Shell ..	254,985	19,277	274,262
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	1,294,283	377,816	1,672,099
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	34,621,182	31,271,711	65,892,893
Wheat	3,615,559	9,658	3,625,217
Sorghum	392,455	58,574	451,029
Other Grains, Unprepared or Simply Prepared	1,678,887	340,104	2,018,991
Flour, Wheaten	873,494	375,784	1,249,278
Vegetables, Fresh	21,062	2,911,336	2,932,398
Fruit, Fresh	30,205	1,313,802	1,344,007
Fruit, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped	3,184,750	2,114,467	5,299,217
Peanuts, including Paste .. ..	..	1,149,479	1,149,479
Sugar, Raw or Refined	24,298,891	21,379,886	45,678,777
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages ..	525,879	1,618,621	2,144,500
<i>Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances, Tobacco</i>	52,970,923	17,813,164	70,784,087
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	12,159	1,168,981	1,181,140
Manufactures of Tobacco	21,280	487,933	509,213
Live Animals	249,020	13,544,788	13,793,808
Hides and Skins	1,502,644	972,477	2,475,121
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	48,889,942	447,822	49,337,764
Other Animal Substances, not Food	924,175	218,980	1,143,155
Vegetable Substances and Fibres, including Raw Cotton	1,371,703	972,183	2,343,886
<i>Other Commodities</i>	23,822,384	35,463,886	59,286,270
Yarns, Piece Goods, and Textiles ..	90,565	1,795,838	1,886,403
Apparel	95,364	2,516,562	2,611,926
Tallow	678,310	472,524	1,150,834
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats ..	448,403	646,544	1,094,947
Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.e.i. ..	539,592	753,243	1,292,835
Coal .. .. .	..	362,451	362,451
Copper—Blister, Ingots, Scrap, &c.	5,854,053	9,257,269	15,111,322
Lead, in Metallic Form or Matte ..	4,888,574	10,093	4,898,667

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56—*continued.*

Commodity.	To Overseas.	To Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
Titanium and Zirconium Ores, Sands, &c.	4,713,522	898	4,714,420
Other Metals, Ores, Sands, and Concentrates	1,835,971	1,517,839	3,353,810
Motor Vehicles and Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	46,655	2,594,611	2,641,266
Machines and Machinery	588,747	2,378,933	2,967,680
Other Metal Manufactures	595,228	2,077,259	2,672,487
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	57,073	3,439,949	3,497,022
Leather and Leather Manufactures	223,447	678,843	902,290
Timber, including Logs	180,129	486,208	666,337
Plywood and Veneers	103,957	3,287,893	3,391,850
Other Items, n.e.i.	2,882,794	3,186,929	6,069,723
Total Value of All Exports^a	152,137,931	90,588,759	242,726,690

^a Excluding specie.

Imports.—While exports overseas from Queensland in 1955-56 were worth one and two-thirds times as much as exports to other States—due principally to three very valuable items of oversea export, wool, sugar, and meat—imports from other States were worth two and a half times as much as imports from overseas. Nearly half of the oversea imports consisted of minerals, metals, and metal manufactures, &c., which also made up about two-fifths of the interstate imports. However, the total value of such items coming from other States was two and a half times that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in this total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery, and of various metal products. Queensland relied largely on other States as its immediate source of apparel and textiles, &c., and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included tyres and tubes, stationery, &c., fancygoods and jewellery, scientific &c. instruments, medical and toilet preparations, fertilisers, and drugs.

Much of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in oversea countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect oversea imports make of the total, but in 1931-32, when a record was kept, 12·6 per cent. of the total interstate imports were of goods of oversea origin, which was equivalent to 40·5 per cent. of the direct oversea imports of that year. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is negligible, and in 1931-32 amounted to only 1·2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

A summary of the value of the imports of principal items from overseas and other States during the year ended 30th June, 1956, is given in the next table.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> ..	790,625	3,278,581	4,069,206
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Fresh or Preserved	1,392	501,394	502,786
Milk and Cream, incl. Infants' and Invalids' Food	2,246	1,774,852	1,777,098
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	729,984	360,325	1,090,309
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	57,003	642,010	699,013
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	2,260,256	15,489,645	17,749,901
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	1,551,838	1,551,838
Other Fresh Vegetables .. ..	..	807,814	807,814
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	1,501,117	1,501,117
Fruit, Dried or Evaporated	36,370	389,532	425,902
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid, Jams, &c.	22,209	1,552,578	1,574,787
Tea	1,723,670	89,199	1,812,869
Coffee and Cocoa	134,932	742,044	876,976
Confectionery	7,588	2,243,927	2,251,515
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	217,370	3,924,134	4,141,504
Ale, Beer, and Porter	10,981	1,669,331	1,680,312
Wine and Spirits	107,136	1,018,131	1,125,267
<i>Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances, Tobacco</i>	739,071	10,990,181	11,729,252
Tobacco, Manufactured or Unmanufactured	130,406	6,219,802	6,350,208
Live Animals	3,093	2,610,105	2,613,198
Wool, Greasy or Scoured .. ..	..	1,267,654	1,267,654
Other Animal and Vegetable Substances, mainly Unmanufactured	605,572	892,620	1,498,192
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	9,097,275	26 579,115	35,676,390
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	326,061	1,239,466	1,565,527
Bags and Sacks	2,432,233	319,119	2,751,352
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,812,567	5,996,353	10,808,920
Linoleum	457,056	414,443	871,499
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	482,505	524,779	1,007,284
Textiles, n.e.i.	208,208	1,627,467	1,835,675
Footwear	62,808	2,935,042	2,997,850
Apparel, n.e.i.	315,837	13,522,446	13,838,283

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56—continued.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Oils, Paints, &c.</i>	9,467,555	5,779,331	15,246,886
Kerosene	1,159,076	29,801	1,188,877
Lubricating Mineral Oil	724,422	520,836	1,245,258
Petroleum and Shale Oils	7,079,692	2,419,204	9,498,896
Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.e.i.	163,058	806,731	969,789
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	341,307	2,002,759	2,344,066
<i>Minerals, Metals, Metal Manu- factures, &c.</i>	26,242,624	65,236,687	91,479,311
Rocks and Minerals	463,721	538,041	1,001,762
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c.	184,079	2,756,992	2,941,071
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Other	2,229,423	2,413,961	4,643,384
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	103,945	1,975,845	2,079,790
Iron and Steel, Other	2,130,781	6,213,660	8,344,441
Non-ferrous Metals	92,810	1,356,358	1,449,168
Kitchenware, including Heating and Cooking Appliances	209,365	1,164,088	1,373,453
Hardware, including Tools	599,816	3,244,922	3,844,738
Other Metal Manufactures, except Machinery	1,842,268	2,926,955	4,769,223
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, including Locomotives	121,828	565,794	687,622
Motor Vehicles and Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	6,671,170	16,340,713	23,011,883
Tractors and Parts	3,375,328	3,827,321	7,202,649
Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	2,619,629	8,542,708	11,162,337
Household Machines	151,158	4,489,935	4,641,093
Agricultural &c. Machines and Implements	776,536	3,409,297	4,185,833
Other Machinery	4,670,767	5,470,097	10,140,864
<i>Other Commodities</i>	13,132,843	34,091,756	47,224,599
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	154,347	3,706,974	3,861,321
Other Rubber and Rubber Manu- factures	1,708,997	1,348,581	3,057,578
Timber, including Logs	808,650	154,193	962,843
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures	114,754	345,727	460,481
Portland Cement	4,219	5,859	10,078
Glass and Glassware	467,935	595,695	1,063,630
Crockery and Household Ware, n.e.i.	628,526	329,697	958,223
Other Earthenware, China, &c.	172,906	691,662	864,568
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	2,423,615	2,754,350	5,177,965
Stationery and Paper Manu- factures, Books	769,102	2,321,716	3,090,818
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods	607,535	2,397,761	3,005,296
Scientific &c. Instruments and Appliances	458,446	1,047,378	1,505,824
Medical and Toilet Preparations, Soap, Drugs, &c.	250,151	6,956,191	7,206,342

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56—continued.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
Fertilisers	740,159	2,041,740	2,781,899
Other Drugs and Chemicals	709,247	3,802,907	4,512,154
Other Goods	3,114,254	5,591,325	8,705,579
Total Value of All Imports ^a	61,730,249	161,445,296	223,175,545

^a Excluding specie.

Quantities of Exports and Imports.—For some major items of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown include the totals of trade both with oversea countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Commodity.	Unit.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	cwt.	2,539,809	n
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c.	cwt.	559,566	25,517
Milk and Cream, including Infants' and Invalids' Food	cwt.	n	142,815
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	cwt.	n	62,724
Butter	cwt.	649,179	n
Wheat	bushels	5,187,541	1,083
Maize	bushels	326,880	n
Millet and Panicum	tons	16,361	n
Sorghum	tons	24,152	n
Flour, Wheaten	tons	41,804	n
Potatoes	tons	n	21,247
Pineapples, Fresh	bushels	887,321	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c.	lb.	n	4,522,318
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	lb.	317,458	1,776,724
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	531,621	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	120,495	70,801
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste	lb.	17,643,948	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	tons	1,034,126	n
Tea	lb.	n	7,340,745
Confectionery	lb.	n	13,199,792
Ale, Beer, and Porter	gallons	n	2,161,841
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lb.	1,912,939	666,102
Cattle	number	484,038	87,311
Sheep	number	310,006	253,495
Wool, Greasy	lb.	154,813,637	4,587,204
Wool, Scoured, &c.	lb.	11,502,679	66,010
Kerosene	gallons	n	22,446,277
Other Fuel Oils	gallons	n	148,499,425
Timber, including Logs	sup. feet	9,710,664	28,837,278
Plywood	sq. feet	83,482,237	n
Veneers	sq. feet	10,383,990	n

n Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

Commodity Groups.—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1955-56 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.	Excess of Exports or Imports(—).
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	46.8	4.1	50.9	42.7
Foodstuffs, &c., of Vegetable Origin	65.9	17.7	83.6	48.2
Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	70.8	11.7	82.5	59.1
Apparel and Textiles	4.5	35.7	40.2	-31.2
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	3.5	12.9	16.4	-9.4
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof	36.7	91.5	128.2	-54.8
Other Items	14.5	49.6	64.1	-35.1
Total	242.7	223.2	465.9	19.5

The export balance was accumulated for the most part in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, but its value was only about one-half of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

The fourth important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed for imports the highest figure of any group. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included blister copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats, and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats, and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade.—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946-47 ..	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	122,615	13,575
1947-48 ..	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	145,759	7,793
1948-49 ..	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	215,934	43,226
1949-50 ..	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51 ..	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	348,917	51,453
1951-52 ..	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	325,243	-36,777
1952-53 ..	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	331,971	59,745
1953-54 ..	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	439,784	41,186
1954-55 ..	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	455,219	9,831
1955-56 ..	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	465,901	19,551

a Excluding specie.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter, outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

It should be noted that some of the large increase in the recorded value of interstate imports in 1953-54 was due to the more complete system of collection which was instituted in that year. The table should be read with this fact in mind and its effect upon the visible balances shown for earlier years. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balance of 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in 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.

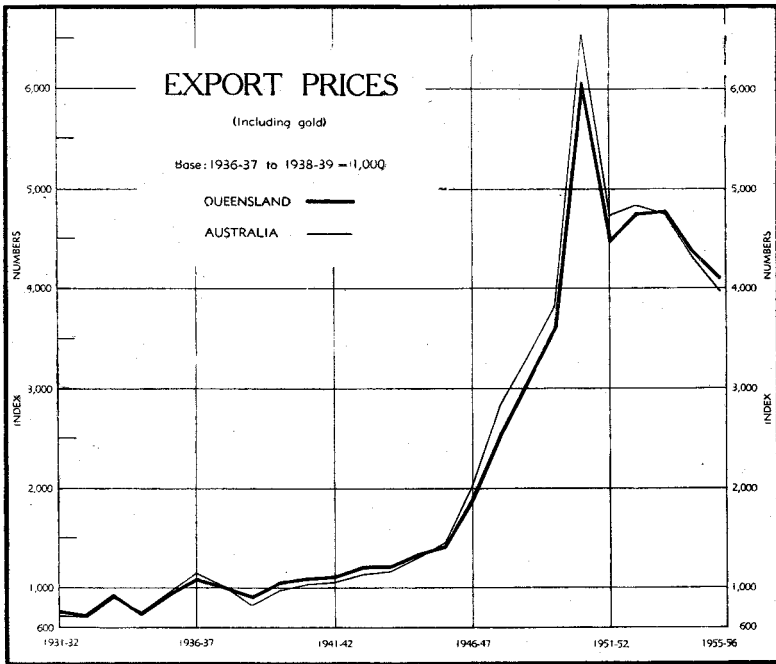
OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(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
1952-53	505	483	489	476
1953-54	496	474	490	477
1954-55	450	431	449	438
1955-56	414	397	420	410

The very rapid post-war rises in the prices of export commodities carried the export price index numbers to a peak, in 1950-51, which was more than six times the pre-war level. In that year wool prices more than doubled to average about 12s. per lb. greasy, and their fall in the following year, almost as steep as their rise, was mainly responsible for the decline in the index numbers to less than five times their pre-war average.

The movements of the index numbers since the depression years of the early 1930s are shown in the following diagram.



Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. Under this legislation is set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice, published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1957-58 season (see page 297). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next six crops, however, large oversea exports were made from Australia, despite a fall in acreage of 27·3 per cent. The international grain market has changed radically over the last four years, heavy carry-over stocks in exporting countries having been attended by a marked fall in prices.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of *The Dairying Industry Act, 1952*,

which provided for a stabilisation scheme for the dairying industry by the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under the laws of the States relating to prices for sale of butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement contracted between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman (a judge of the Supreme Court), a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit. The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions are prescribed by *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*. Within its jurisdiction, the Board's functions cover appeals against Local Board awards and other matters. In addition, the Board's functions include the granting of assignments for cane growing, control of the transfer of such assignments on sale or lease, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Gin Gin. Six others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Plane Creek, Marian, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 17 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits only to shareholders.

Control of Production.—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to

acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929, and their aggregates (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929-1938	..	611,428 tons
1939-1946	..	737,000 tons
1947-1948	..	737,000 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1949	..	848,600 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1950-1951	..	916,900 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks for soldier settlement
1952	..	963,080 tons
1953	..	1,152,500 tons
1954-1956	..	1,170,900 tons
1957	..	1,203,900 tons

To each grower is assigned an area of land which may be used for the production of cane for milling. Of the whole or "gross" area of the assignment not more than three-quarters, representing the "net" area, may be harvested in any season. This arrangement is designed to provide for rotational fallowing of the land.

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments.—Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board has assigned, under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*, sufficient land to produce the aggregate mill peaks under normal conditions and reasonable rotation of land. Particulars of all assignments are shown below.

SUGAR CANE LAND ASSIGNMENTS, AT 30TH JUNE, 1957.

Category.	Assignments.	Area.	
		Gross.	Net.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Old Assignments	7,084	427,085	323,430
New Assignments—			
War Service	260	16,836	12,679
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme	803	49,646	37,500
Increased Assignments—			
War Service .. .. .	..	2,832	2,067
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme .. .. .	..	97,475	72,252
Total	8,147	593,874	447,928

Commonwealth-State Control.—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1956 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1961 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949, to £53 6s. 8d. from 7th July, 1951, to £65 12s. 10d. from 24th March, 1952, to £73 16s. 11d. from 13th October, 1952, and to £82 1s. from 14th May, 1956. The Commonwealth Government also signed the 1937 International Sugar Agreement, which remained in operation until the outbreak of war. The British Ministry of Food then concluded arrangements annually with the Queensland Government for the purchase of Australia's surplus production of raw sugar during the seasons 1939 to 1949 inclusive.

A Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement became effective from the commencement of 1950, by which the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. This agreement remained in operation until the end of 1952. From the beginning of 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons.

When a new International Agreement became operative from 1st January, 1954, the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement and the Commonwealth exporting countries retained the overall quota of 2,375,000 tons (rising to 2,450,000 tons in 1956) provided for in the Commonwealth Agreement. The allocation of this total between exporting members of the British Commonwealth remained a matter for the countries and territories themselves, Australia's share being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons were allotted to Australia as its portion of a "negotiated price" quota, the balance of 286,000 tons being available for sale to various destinations on the basis of World price plus preference. Australia's share of the additional 75,000 tons International quota, which became effective from 1956, is 19,177 tons, and is available for sale on the "free" market.

From 1957, due to altered marketing arrangements in New Zealand, Australia's negotiated price quota has been reduced to 300,000 tons and the "free" market quota correspondingly increased.

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 285. 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 (£53 11s. 6d. per ton in 1956) from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales

(£41 6s. 5d. in 1956) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land is paid for at the price (£37 10s. in 1956) realised for exports other than "negotiated price" sugar, but sugar from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1947	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953	522	732	1,254	58	101	14
1954	543	784	1,327	59	143	18
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1956	531	676	1,207	56	68	10

^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 1956.

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. ^a	Average. ^b
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1952 ..	21,081 ^r	19,358 ^r	40,439 ^r	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 14 2	42 12 3
1953 ..	25,007	28,330	53,337	47 18 6	38 13 9	43 8 3	42 7 11
1954 ..	25,533 ^r	29,339 ^r	54,872 ^r	47 1 0	37 8 0 ^r	42 9 11	41 4 7
1955 ..	25,568 ^r	24,156 ^r	49,724 ^r	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 14 2	42 6 5
1956 ..	28,459	27,942	56,401	53 11 6	41 6 5	47 1 9	46 10 6

^a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

^b Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

^r Revised since last issue.

Sugar Board Accounts.—The table below shows for each of the three years ended 30th June, 1956, the expenditures incurred and the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are for financial years and do not coincide with the seasons.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	34,558	35,531	37,262
Sales Overseas	33,499	35,146	30,027
Total Sales	68,057	70,677	67,289
Stocks at End of Year	4,455	5,690	5,779
Charges on Australian Sales a—			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c.	3,836	4,153	4,041
Refining	3,956	4,288	4,655
Managing and Financing	1,267	1,375	1,449
Selling	274	290	295
Trade Discounts, &c.	469	474	488
Syrup and Treacle Packages	140	145	144
Refined Sugar Freights	232	206	236
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c.	3,847	4,184	4,336
Sacks and Exchange	1,021	1,117	943
Insurance, Commission, &c.	432	426	407
Contribution to Fruit Industries	36	216	216
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported			
Manufactures	214	141	217
Administration and Sundries	10	33	50
Total Expenses	15,734	17,048	17,477
Raw Sugar Purchases	53,340	54,875	49,727
Percentage of Expenses to—			
Gross Receipts	23·1	24·1	26·0
Purchases	29·5	31·1	35·1

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £174,164 was carried forward at 30th June, 1956, and the total excess of assets was then £402,553.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

Butter and Cheese.—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January, 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1st May, 1934, by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January, 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy has been paid on processed milk products since 1951-52.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING RETURNS AND SUBSIDY, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Rate per cwt.			Amount of Subsidy paid in Queensland. £1,000.
	Equalisation Price.	Subsidy.	Overall Return to Manufacturer.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
<i>Butter.</i>				
1946-47	184 10·3	34 2·2	219 0·5	1,119
1947-48	212 3·5	32 11·6	245 3·1	1,559
1948-49	237 6·7	28 11·3	266 6·0	1,336
1949-50	247 4·3	45 10·0	293 2·3	2,209
1950-51	241 8·3	85 8·5	327 4·8	4,066
1951-52	307 8·9	121 4·2	429 1·1	3,380
1952-53	398 0·4	85 0·0	483 0·4	4,166
1953-54	400 5·1	89 10·3	490 3·4	3,756
1954-55	395 10·3	79 0·0	474 10·3	3,627
1955-56	400 10·4	65 7·8	466 6·2	3,137
<i>Cheese.</i>				
1946-47	109 2·2	13 8·9	122 11·1	116
1947-48	119 9·3	19 7·6	139 4·9	152
1948-49	138 1·0	11 3·9	149 4·9	94
1949-50	141 4·8	23 10·9	165 3·7	206
1950-51	144 1·6	37 10·9	182 0·5	305
1951-52	208 11·6	31 4·6	240 4·2	132
1952-53	232 4·8	32 0·0	264 4·8	269
1953-54	232 4·7	32 0·0	264 4·7	200
1954-55	220 2·2	29 11·0	250 1·2	216
1955-56	248 4·0	31 5·6	279 9·6	216

Under a five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixed the ex-factory price of butter and cheese, guaranteed to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their cost of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus a quantity exported equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and hence determined the amount of subsidy it would make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

A further five year stabilisation plan, embodying all the important features of the old plan came into operation from 1st July, 1957. However, at the suggestion of dairy industry leaders the Government agreed that any subsidy made available under the new scheme would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year, this amount to be determined by the Government at the commencement of each year. This decision means that deferred bounty payments can be made almost immediately after the season's close—probably in September or October—when actual production of butter and cheese for the season is known. Under the previous arrangement the precise subsidy commitment was not known until up to six or eight months later.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese. Prices under the contract were subject to annual review on the request of either party. The prices for the last year of the contract (1954-55) ranged from 392s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 355s. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 211s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 186s. 3d. according to grade for cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30th June, 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australia's butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers or their duly appointed agents (operating as licensees under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act) export butter and cheese. The Board in England allocates supplies to selected agents who sell them under the general direction of the Board, the agents accounting to the Board for all sales made and the Board in turn accounting to the manufacturers. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the fund has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. At 30th June, 1957, the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,445,000. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry.

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.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Oversea Sales.		Total Sales.	Proportion Sold Overseas.
	Queensland.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. ^a		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1946-47	10,716	3,555	17,977	500	32,748	56.4
1947-48	11,271	3,151	31,268	1,581	47,271	69.5
1948-49	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0
1949-50	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8
1953-54	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8
1954-55	16,290	5,686	21,396	2,543	45,915	52.1
1955-56	15,867	3,573	24,999	3,751	48,190	59.7

^a Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores.

In the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50, the proportion of butter sold overseas had almost recovered its pre-war level, but, in 1950-51, increased Australian sales, both in Queensland and the other States, reduced the amount sold overseas to the lowest since 1946-47. In 1951-52, severe drought conditions throughout the dairying districts reduced Queensland production to the lowest since 1926-27, but a good season in 1952-53 lifted production and total sales to their highest levels for ten years.

Butter sales in 1955-56 were worth £19·3m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £3·1m. The average net price returned to factories (about 3s. 7d. per lb.) was ½d. higher than in 1954-55.

Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 16,624 tons in 1955-56. 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. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19·5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafes, &c., averaged 28·1 lb. per head in 1955-56.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London. <i>a</i>		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1946-47	20·36	25·45	17·88	19·81
1947-48	23·57	29·46	19·48	22·75
1948-49	26·79	33·48	23·13	25·45
1949-50	28·93	36·16	23·13	26·67
1950-51	30·54	38·17	23·13	25·90
1951-52	32·79	40·98	33·50	32·97
1952-53	35·36	44·20	44·75	42·65
1953-54	36·64	45·80	44·75	42·90
1954-55	35·36	44·20	44·75	42·41
1955-56	36·67	45·84	48·38	42·95

a From 1939-40 to 1954-55 butter was 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. Since 1954-55 the price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter.

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 288). Details of equalisation and subsidy rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 289. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the last five years are set out in the table below.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS.

Market.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Local	5,115	5,534	5,849	5,824	5,876
Interstate	907	2,610	1,854	1,548	1,230
Processors for Australian Market	2,724	5,428	4,379	4,129	3,487
Processors for Overseas	578	889	750	621	579
Exported to U.K. .. .. .	..	4,642	1,238	3,973	4,613
Other Exports	266	962	1,059	584	438
Total	9,590	20,065	15,129	16,679	16,223

Eggs.—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depot at Toowoomba, and in 1955-56 employed agents in six of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., flocks of 250 or more birds up to March, 1957, 150 or more up to October, 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). Figures do not include eggs from the flocks of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1955-56, receipts by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 7,346,400 dozen, while the Central Queensland Board received 244,596 dozen. All 1955-56 receipts were Queensland production.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1955-56 of £1,533,424 and £55,483, with average net payments for all grades of 41-89d. and 45-37d. 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. For the 1947-48 season the United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years; and early in 1948, entered into an agreement covering eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53.

The United Kingdom Government lifted controls over the distribution, use, and price of shell eggs during 1953, and Australian eggs shipped during 1953-54 were sold on the United Kingdom market under competitive conditions. The Ministry of Food agreed to pay the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realisations for eggs in shell, less actual costs paid by the Ministry up to the point of delivery to wholesalers. The United Kingdom market realisations for Australian eggs in shell during the 1953-54 season were nearly 25 per cent. below those received during the final year of the contract, and in order to cushion the effect of this collapse, in the first year following de-control in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers in 1954.

From the beginning of 1954-55 the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom. Following this move the Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, and during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 this Board (comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

4. WHEAT.

State Wheat Board.—The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. It took delivery of it each year as harvested and arranged for its grading, storage, and sale, including export sales in several years when the crop was in excess of local requirements. It made the necessary sale agreements with millers and others and provided seed wheat for purchase by farmers. It organized and conducted a hail insurance scheme, levying growers to obtain funds.

In 1940 the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop and the State Board was appointed its agent and sole licensed receiver for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board continued to receive, grade and store the crop and to arrange the loading and dispatch of grain to fulfil orders and for export. For these services the State Board receives allowances from the Australian Board. The State Board also sells on its own account wheat, obtained from the Australian Board, to produce merchants and others. It has also continued to conduct its hail insurance scheme.

The State Board owns a number of silos and numerous wheat storage sheds situated near railway sidings in all the main wheat growing areas of the State. These have been financed by means of moneys obtained by levies on growers delivering grain to the various pools over the years. Wheat is delivered to these storages—other than small quantities sent direct to mills and merchants. Prior to 1951-52, when a small quantity was experimentally stored in bulk, the wheat was all handled in bagged form, the only silos being at two flour mills and a poultry food factory, all in Brisbane. Bulk handling commenced with the establishment of two bulk-heads on the Downs used for the 1952-53 crop and one was also set up in Brisbane chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. The first concrete silo on the Downs took in some grain at the end of the 1953-54 harvest and two more were available in 1954-55. A further six were either completed or under construction by the end of 1956. In addition a large modern wheat terminal was under construction at Brisbane. Meanwhile a new flour mill at Brisbane has provided extensive silo accommodation.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the Pools over the last six seasons, covering the period during which some bulk handling has operated. The table also shows the net returns per bushel to growers at growers' sidings for Q1 quality milling wheat allowing for the inclusion of premium payments and for the deduction of railage costs and of levies for the hail insurance and building funds.

DELIVERIES TO STATE WHEAT BOARD AND RETURN TO GROWERS,
1951-52 TO 1956-57.

Season.	Pool No.	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat.			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel. ^a	
		Bulk.	Bagged.	Total.	Bulk.	Bagged.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	s. d.	s. d.
1951-52 ..	15	14,500	6,153,917	6,168,417	13 7-936 ^b	15 4-01 ^b
1952-53 ..	16	381,422	16,394,912	16,776,334	13 11-725	15 0-85
1953-54 ..	17	485,763	8,616,160	9,101,923	10 7-038	11 2-939
1954-55 ..	18	814,019	13,790,807	14,604,826	10 10	11 5-536
1955-56 ..	19	1,180,709	12,917,414	14,098,123	10 4 ^c	10 11 ^c
1956-57 ..	20	1,038,168 ^d	4,799,088	5,837,256 ^d	8 1 ^e	8 5 ^e

^a Return equals Total Advances by Australian Wheat Board, plus Premium Payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 Milling Wheat, less Railage Deduction, less Hail Insurance Levy and Building Fund Levy. ^b Includes refund of contributions to Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund—1s. 3.066d. (plus small amount of interest). ^c To 8-10-57: Further advance still to be made. ^d Figures liable to slight revision should further deliveries be made. The figures for this year do not include a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat sold direct to Interstate buyers by growers and not delivered to the Pool. ^e First Advance only.

Queensland, unlike the rest of Australia, does not operate on the f.a.q. standard. The State Board operates a scheme for grading and classifying milling wheat into three grades (Q1, Q2, and Q2A), which remain at a constant standard. The figures of bushels delivered shown in the table are bushels of 60 lb. calculated on the weight of wheat

delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the three milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel subject to being free from foreign matter and to certain other conditions. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those appearing in the production chapter and elsewhere in the Year Book which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Although dry weather results in small crops in some years, Queensland is now an important wheat producing State and in most years has a considerable quantity of hard milling wheat available for export. Varieties of wheat sown in recent years are chiefly strong milling wheats, highly rust-resistant, many of which have been bred by the plant-breeding section of the Department of Agriculture. Queensland milling wheat is now recognised as being the best on the average in Australia as about 95 per cent. of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Hard milling wheat of high protein content is now sought after by oversea buyers and, as a result of good prices received for exports, the Queensland Board received extra payments which were distributed to growers as special premiums. The extra amounts so received together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers enabled the State Board to pay total premiums amounting to 6d. a bushel on the Q1 and 3d. a bushel on the Q2 deliveries by growers who supplied the 1954-55 and 1955-56 pools with these grades of grain. In addition a number of growers were paid special premiums for supplying grain used for seed purposes.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills.			Price to Produce Trade.	
	Bulk.	Bagged. <i>a</i>	Quality Premium. <i>b</i>	Bulk. <i>c</i>	Bagged. <i>a c</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st December, 1948	6 8	7 4	2½	6 8½	7 5½
11th December, 1950	7 10	8 9	2½	7 10½	8 9½
1st July, 1951	7 10	9 7	2½	7 10½	9 7½
1st December, 1951	10 0	11 9	2½	12 2	13 11
19th June, 1952	10 0	11 6	2½	12 2	13 8½
20th October, 1952	10 0	11 3	2½	12 2	13 5½
1st December, 1952	11 11	13 0	2½	14 1	15 2
9th November, 1953	11 11	12 11	2½	14 1	15 1
1st December, 1953	14 1½	15 1½	2½	14 3½	15 3½
1st February, 1954	14 1½	14 11	2½	14 3½	15 1
22nd February, 1954	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
13th December, 1954	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
16th May, 1955	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
1st December, 1955	13 5½	14 2½	2½	13 7½	14 4½
1st December, 1956	13 9½	14 6½	2½	13 11½	14 8½

a Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices.

b Additional charge for high grade milling wheat. An additional special premium of 5d. per bushel is paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs.

c Since 1st December, 1951, the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d. less than those shown.

For some years the Australian Board's selling 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 from 1st December, 1948, are given in the table on page 296.

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. Wheat imported from other States by the Board is excluded. 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.
1952 ^a ..	5,674	565	376	133	299	85	7,132
1953 ..	5,702	2,481	375	146	4,442	222	13,368
1954 ..	5,921	2,255	266	121	44	433	9,040
1955 ..	6,365	1,634	187	121	4,201	1,236	13,744
1956 ..	6,361	1,599	109	122	5,333	1,522	15,046

^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.

Australian Wheat Board.—All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools in the last ten years, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1947-48: 14s. 11d. 1950-51: 14s. 1d. 1953-54: 12s. 9d.

1948-49: 12s. 0d. 1951-52: 15s. 11d. 1954-55: 12s. 7d.

1949-50: 13s. 10d. 1952-53: 16s. 1d. 1955-56: 12s. 8d.

1956-57 (incomplete): 10s. 4d.

The amounts include refunds of wheat tax on account of pools for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52.

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 pools 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.

Particulars of guaranteed prices, subsidies, &c., for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 appear on page 281 of the 1954 *Year Book*, and for 1952-53 on page 292 of the 1956 *Year Book*. All contributions paid into these earlier prices stabilisation funds have now been refunded and details are given on page 292 of the 1956 *Year Book*.

1953-54 to 1957-58 Wheat Stabilisation Plan.—These plans were superseded by the current five-year wheat stabilisation plan, agreement on which between the Commonwealth and State Governments was reached at a conference held in July, 1954. The plan was subsequently approved by a 94 per cent. majority in a poll of wheat-growers, and has been made effective by the passing of complementary Commonwealth and State legislation. The main provisions of the stabilisation plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan applies to the crops of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons inclusive.
- (ii) The Australian Wheat Board, during the period of the plan, is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and wheat and flour for export. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)
- (iii) The Commonwealth Government guarantees to growers a return equal to the ascertained cost of production in respect of up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from each of the five seasons' crops.
- (iv) A stabilisation fund is to be established by levying, when export realisations exceed the cost of production, an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel on wheat exported.
- (v) The maximum amount of the fund is to be £20m. Repayments from the fund will be made to the oldest contributing pool on the recommendation of the Australian Wheat Board when moneys in the fund exceed this figure.

- (vi) When export realisations fall below the cost of production, returns are to be raised in respect of up to 100 million bushels from each crop to that level, firstly by drawing on the stabilisation fund, and, secondly, when that source is exhausted, by the Commonwealth Government.
- (vii) The same home-consumption price provisions apply for the five years as for the three years ended 1955-56 under the earlier wheat marketing plan. If Australia should not be a party to an International Wheat Agreement during any part of this period, the current price for export sales by the Australian Wheat Board is to be taken in determining the home-consumption price instead of the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price.

For 1953-54 and 1954-55, the selling price for home consumption was fixed at 14s. 1½d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports, for 1955-56 at 13s. 5½d. per bushel, and for 1956-57 at 13s. 9½d. per bushel. [The Queensland prices for 1956-57 were 13s. 9½d. per bushel for milling wheat, and 16s. 9½d. per bushel (including 3s. per bushel to cover transport costs of South Australian wheat) for wheat stock food.]

Under the new plan the 1953-54 pool paid £9.2m. into the Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund. From this the 1954-55 and 1955-56 pools received, respectively, £188,000 and £1.0m. from the Fund to meet the Commonwealth guarantee.

5. WOOL.

Details of the arrangements made for the disposal of the Australian wool clip during the 1939-1945 War appear on page 282 of the *1954 Year Book*.

Following the resumption of wool sales in September, 1946, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool in the years 1946-47 to 1956-57, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24.49d., 39.50d., 48.07d., 63.35d., 144.19d., 72.42d., 81.80d., 81.50d., 70.88d., 61.46d. and 79.66d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the eleven years mentioned.

Practically all Queensland wool is sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers. All auction sales in Queensland are held in Brisbane, and, in 1955-56, there were ten such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 184.6m. lb. of greasy and 3.2m. lb. of scoured, which realised £52.7m. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 157. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and similarly a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the wool sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from oversea countries attend the wool sales.

6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1956 its oil mill treated 843 short tons of cotton-seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 80,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. In spite of efforts to extend it during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. Increased production in each of the next three years brought the 1952 output to 1,483 bales, and a very favourable season in 1953 yielded 4,229 bales. In 1954 production fell to 2,819 bales, but it recovered to 4,386 bales in 1955, which, however, was equivalent to only 5 per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners, and was reduced again to 3,046 bales in 1956.

For the 1956 season, 3,935,564 lb. of seed cotton were received and 1,459,796 lb. of lint were produced. Payments to growers were £234,808, averaging 14-32d. 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.

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
1947	..	..	2,198	34.7	1,531	90,000
1948	..	..	2,070	34.4	1,439	90,000
1949	..	..	737	34.5	522	70,000
1950	..	..	1,107	36.3	806	70,000
1951	..	..	1,494	36.8	1,124	70,000
1952	..	..	2,156	35.0	1,483	80,000
1953	..	..	5,424	38.1	4,229	80,000
1954	..	..	3,688	37.0	2,819	80,000
1955	..	..	5,651	38.3	4,386	85,000
1956	..	..	3,936	37.1	3,046	85,000

^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, although they may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5-25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station, and in 1950 the guarantee was increased to 9½d. per lb. for five years commencing 1951. On account of rising prices, the guarantee was increased to 14d. per lb. for the 1953 to 1958 crops.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11-2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16-6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24-7d. in 1949, 31-4d. in 1950, and 58-1d. in 1951. In 1952 it fell to 32-4d., but rose again to 37-8d. in 1953 and 38-5d. in 1954, and was 36-8d. in 1955 and 38-6 in 1956. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4-0d. in 1939 and 14-3d. in 1956. Commonwealth bounty payments amounted to £67,284 for the 1955 season, and £150,665 for the 1956 season.

7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	11,558	17,430	12,699	13,513	9,606
Northern Sales ..	6,265	4,293	4,709	5,497	6,533
Payments to Growers	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
per Ton ^a ..	30 16 4	26 4 4	20 15 8	21 19 6	19 16 3
Expenses per Ton ^b ..	5 13 7	9 8 11	8 16 4	8 2 4	8 5 0
Loan Liability to Government (approx.) ..	£ 39,500	£ 37,300	£ 35,000	£ ..	£ ..

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

^b Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, &c.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. During the 1955-56 season, 1983 tons were exported to New Zealand at an average price of £24 7s. 5d. per ton, f.o.b. Cairns, and 1,053 tons realised £28 12s. 6d. per ton on the Interstate Market. Total realisations were £267,040.

At the time of the establishment of the Board, approximately £87,000 was borrowed from the Government in the form of a long-term loan. During 1954-55 the Board purchased additional cleaning machinery to the value of £25,000, and at the invitation of the Treasury liquidated its government loan. Total loan indebtedness to the Bank of New South Wales now stands at £53,957.

Northern Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

A decline in pig production in North Queensland during the years 1946 to 1948, mainly due to seasonal conditions, was followed during 1949 and 1950 by a return to normal production, which was assisted by the introduction by the Board during 1947 and 1948 of breeders from Central and Southern Queensland. After 1950-51, seasonal and other factors reduced the quantity of foodstuffs available for pigs, and their production again declined.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	6,821	6,640	5,140	6,074	4,524
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	5,057	4,469	4,261	3,897	3,984
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb.	111	116	111	110	115
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d. per Lb.	22·7	24·9	27·4	22·8 ^r	27·0
Amount Paid to Growers £	122,230	132,720	116,159	104,620 ^r	106,529

^r Revised since last issue.

8. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre.

Smaller quantities are produced near Rockhampton and in the Atherton district, and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. Total capital investment in silos, plant and ancillary building at Kingaroy is approximately £254,000. At Atherton a total of approximately £41,000 has been expended in the provision of buildings and plant to handle the North Queensland crop. At Rockhampton, buildings, plant, and a rail siding to handle peanuts produced in Central Queensland have involved a total outlay of approximately £43,000, including £13,000 for additional storage space in 1956-57. The outstanding debt on all assets as at 30th June, 1957, was £12,767. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank, and repayments are made out of levies from growers. The Board also operates a Revolving Levy Scheme, under which levies collected from growers in past seasons are repaid, less proportionate depreciation charges, as funds become available. Levies collected in the seasons 1927-1943 have been repaid.

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.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	5,237	4,179	9,097	20,997	15,054
	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>
Price Realised	11-50	13-02	13-25	10-96	10-19
Paid to Growers	9-87	10-69	11-16	9-03	8-00
Working Expenses	1-63	2-33	2-09	1-93	2-19

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in

the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1955-56 season totalled 2,760,870 bushels, compared with 1,321,435 bushels in 1954-55. There has been a marked increase in the production of barley during recent years and the Barley Marketing Board has now developed a substantial export trade. This trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels, accounted for 2,300,439 bushels or more than half of the Queensland crop of 4,216,044 bushels in 1955-56. Exports during the previous year totalled 954,265 bushels. About 90 per cent. of the crop is grown on the Downs.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board was constituted on 22nd July, 1948, to operate for three years. Dissatisfaction among growers with prices being received through the Australian Tobacco Board, which operated under the National Security (Tobacco Leaf) Regulations, led to the revocation of the regulations and the taking over by the new Board of marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers.

From the 1955-56 crop the Board received 4,226,939 lb. of leaf, including 465,560 lb. from New South Wales, compared with 4,827,007 lb., including 627,627 lb. from New South Wales, received from the 1954-55 crop. The average price realised on sales by the Board for the 1955-56 crop was 136·46d. per lb. compared with 160·91d. per lb. the previous year. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by growers.

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 1955-56, 46 tons were sold for £9,903, compared with 32 tons for £6,484 in 1954-55.

Grain Sorghum.—The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in March, 1956. Deliveries to the Board for the 1956 pool period, which closed on 31st December, 1956, totalled 38,528 tons, including 22,167 tons to Brisbane and 16,361 tons to Gladstone. Sales were made on the export and local markets, 25,696 tons being exported, and 12,614 tons being sold locally. Total sales realisations were £702,015, which returned to growers £16 per ton on rails, Brisbane and Gladstone.

Maize.—There is no official marketing board for Southern Maize, but *voluntary pools* were formed by maize-growers in Southern Queensland in 1947, in each of the years 1949 to 1954, and again in 1956. Receipts for the 1956 pool were 445 tons, which returned £8,655 to the growers, equivalent to 9s. 9d. per bushel.

9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1955-56 being pineapples, 61,302 tons; papaws, 2,387 tons; citrus, 1,326 tons; strawberries, 261 tons; apples, 243 tons; tomatoes, 163 tons; jam melons, 139 tons; figs, 135 tons; plums, 72 tons; pears, 32 tons; peaches, 16 tons; and passion fruit, 16 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 1956 the following quantities were lifted by air for other States:—Beans, 24,652 bags; strawberries, 25,224 cartons; and 1,190 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. The first table on the next page shows quantities of the principal fruits carried in special trains during 1956.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1956.

Month.	Apples. ^a	Avocadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Pine-apples.
	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	20	101	4,033	..	..	3,631	3,876	39,839
February	1,407	7	3,891	10	..	545	754	26,068
March ..	..	11	4,984	12,412	761	..	949	41,565
April ..	..	906	4,689	14,877	2,913	..	1,772	34,699
May ..	..	1,230	6,524	23,356	3,891	..	4,159	46,418
June ..	..	865	8,079	11,490	2,596	..	2,404	25,245
July ..	..	517	6,856	7,611	1,202	..	2,853	31,343
August ..	..	779	10,310	3,484	278	..	5,840	42,916
September	..	471	5,858	113	15	..	6,356	44,563
October	..	391	5,167	..	..	..	11,776	35,535
November	..	242	7,896	1	..	859	18,572	26,998
December	..	42	3,968	..	..	6,945	11,054	24,787
Total..	1,427	5,562	72,255	73,354	11,656	11,980	70,365	419,976

^a All apples (19,259 cases) from Stanthorpe for interstate markets were transported by road.

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1956.

Month.	Beans.	Beetroot.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Pumpkins.	Sweet Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	24	..	153	..	1,746	..	19
February	..	..	44	..	348	35	618
March ..	1	38	824	33	110	173	988
April ..	882	223	2,690	2	87	334	638
May ..	3,825	158	4,955	42	182	968	38,968
June ..	6,655	118	8,799	248	108	1,391	59,997
July ..	7,917	527	3,803	463	348	1,271	97,806
August ..	10,981	1,515	5,180	634	4,084	1,277	133,025
September	6,060	3,700	10,183	1,142	10,598	1,000	117,220
October	2,718	6,836	29,024	3,244	26,989	45	126,799
November	288	11,531	56,794	3,744	31,140	11	68,600
December	5	287	11,419	315	9,728	..	5,561
Total..	39,356	24,933	133,868	9,867	85,468	6,505	650,239

Canned Fruits.—During the 1939-1945 War, commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements, owing to governmental acquisition of the bulk of the pack for Service requirements and purchases by the United Kingdom Government (see 1954 *Year Book*, page 291). Commercial shipments were resumed in 1946 when approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis. Similar arrangements operated in respect of exports

to the United Kingdom during the years 1947 to 1954. Canned fruits were decontrolled by the United Kingdom Government on 1st January, 1955, and contracts of sale and shipment are now conducted on a trader to trader basis, subject to terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Canned Fruits Board as to such matters as minimum prices, insurance requirements, and mode of payment.

Navy Beans.—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1955, due to unsuitable seasonal conditions, of about 1,800 acres planted only an estimated 300 acres were harvested, the remainder being spoilt by rain. The intake totalled 63 tons gross, from which only 37 tons of merchantable beans were received. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 6s. 6d. per bushel, the same as for the two previous seasons. The average return to growers was £2 2s. 2d. per bushel of cleaned beans, less inward freight and cleaning charges amounting to approximately 7s. per bushel (on the basis of cleaned weight), yielding average net return at growers' sidings of £1 15s. 2d. per bushel.

10. COAL.

The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act, 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

Mechanical aids to supplant the previous hand methods have been installed in some collieries, and better mine transport is gradually being developed. The question of the beneficiation of coal, and its preparation for market, is also receiving the consideration of the Coal Board, particularly with respect to the West Moreton district, where nearly 50 collieries have been equipped with surface coal preparation plants. Modern high efficiency washing plants are being installed.

Of the total Queensland production of 2½ million tons of coal during 1956, electricity undertakings consumed 1,075,000 tons, the Railway Department 670,000 tons, and gasworks 200,000 tons. Negotiations were completed during 1950 for the supply of Queensland open-cut coal from the Callide Field to Victoria at the rate of 200,000 tons a year for a period of three years. This contract has been renewed for the sale of a further 300,000 tons to Victoria. Exports amounted to 77,000 tons in 1951, 170,000 tons in 1952, 156,000 tons in 1953, 150,000 tons in 1954, 124,000 tons in 1955, and 79,946 tons in 1956.

11. 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*. In 1954, the Act was amended in certain particulars and the Acts are now cited as *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1954*. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Acts.

Since 1948 a number of goods and services have been released from control. All essential items of food, clothing and household requirements are still subject to price control.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board.—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman, who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase live stock and sell the resultant meat, but kills live stock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of the numbers of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Cattle Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	113	121	130	129	133
For Interstate Markets ..	44	18	12	10	14
For Oversea Markets ..	83	156	163	152	140
Total	240	295	305	291	287
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	508	653	691	583	669
For Oversea Markets ..	135	146	137	108	100
Total	643	799	828	691	769 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	-11,344	60,508	42,490	31,464	59,080
Applied for Scientific Research	3,350	3,350	2,525	5,025	3,775

^a Comprising 540(000) sheep and lambs, 139(000) calves, and 90(000) pigs.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. At 30th June, 1956, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £557,935, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,096,563.

Australian Marketing Arrangements.—Details of marketing during the 1939-45 War and in the post-war period up to July, 1952, are given in earlier *Year Books*.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices (which vary from 75 to 95 per cent. of the 1953-54 contract prices), the United Kingdom Ministry of Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good

the deficiency. For each season since the 1954-55 season the average prices received for beef on the United Kingdom market have been below the guaranteed minimum. This has resulted in the United Kingdom making deficiency payments to Australia to cover each of these seasons. Payments were 1954-55, £15m.; 1955-56, £3.25m.; 1956-57, £5.93m. These payments have been passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounty on beef exported to the United Kingdom. The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to enable payment in advance of the amounts expected from the United Kingdom Government. In the event of these advances exceeding the amount of money received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports is to be imposed, which may be spread over a period of about one year. Prices received for beef were below the support levels in the first half of 1955, and payment of 1½d. per lb. for the period May to August, 1955, and 1d. per lb. in September, 1955, was authorised. Prices subsequently revived in the United Kingdom and there was, as a result, an overpayment by way of deficiency payments of approximately £650,000 in 1954-55. This led, on 1st February, 1956, to the imposition of a levy of ½d. per lb., and the levy continued until 16th April, 1956, when it was replaced by a further deficiency payment of 2d. per lb. Subsequently, on 28th July, 1956, the deficiency payment was reduced to 1½d. per lb. This rate continued for the remainder of 1956. From January, 1957, the rate was raised to 3d. per lb., and for bone-in beef, it remained at 3d. throughout 1957. The rate for bone-out beef was raised to 4d. per lb. from March to December, 1957.

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 1955-56 the Board also operated in 18 other fishing ports. A loss of £1,628 resulted from operations during 1955-56. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1956, was £112,021.

Chapter 11.—PRICES.

1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 313 a 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.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cattle—					
Bullocks	38 13 7	40 3 9	42 2 1	37 13 1	35 17 0
Cows	22 17 0	21 11 10	21 16 10	21 3 5	22 4 0
Steers	26 7 9	26 17 2	30 0 7	29 2 8	30 2 9
Heifers	21 14 0	21 2 0	21 18 7	21 5 10	24 9 3
Vealers and Yearlings	11 0 9	12 8 8	12 5 11	10 19 1	10 7 0
Calves	3 3 0	2 13 10	2 17 6	3 3 3	3 4 9
Sheep—					
Wethers, Merino ..	3 9 0	3 15 1	3 8 1	2 19 5	3 8 9
Wethers, All Kinds	3 8 2	3 14 10	3 8 8	2 19 8	3 8 8
Ewes, Merino ..	2 11 11	2 12 4	2 12 0	2 6 2	2 12 6
Ewes, All Kinds ..	2 14 4	2 13 11	2 11 8	2 7 5	2 13 9
Hoggets	3 6 3	3 7 9	3 7 4	3 0 1	2 18 8
Lambs	4 0 2	3 18 3	4 0 0	4 0 10	4 6 10
Rams	3 0 8	3 9 1	3 4 7	2 14 11	2 16 11
Pigs—					
Baconers	15 12 5	15 7 5	13 5 1	11 19 7	15 4 2
Porkers	9 7 6	10 5 10	8 13 9	8 2 3	10 17 2
Stores	4 3 5	7 4 11	5 3 4	3 18 8	6 5 2

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.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	lb.	1 1	1 0½	1 2½	1 4	1 5
Cabbages	dozen	15 2	10 10	17 7	18 9	15 11
Cauliflowers	dozen	15 11	21 5	22 9	26 2	28 8
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne	cwt.	27 3	22 10	22 11	18 8	22 9
Oaten	cwt.	20 9	20 0	27 4	24 7	22 6
Mixed	cwt.	26 4	17 8	18 6	16 8	19 8
Hay, Lucerne	cwt.	17 6	14 0	13 11	11 0	12 9
Maize	bushel	15 2	13 3	13 10	13 1	12 6
Onions	cwt.	34 5	33 3	33 1	51 0	83 0
Peas, Green	lb.	1 3	1 2½	1 2	1 5	1 6
Potatoes	cwt.	36 10	37 2	24 2	41 9	84 11
Pumpkins	cwt.	15 4	19 3	17 6	20 11	29 0
Sweet Potatoes	cwt.	28 2	28 9	28 10	34 0	67 10
Tomatoes	½-bush.	17 0	16 1	21 5	25 4	24 4
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	bushel	34 8	51 4	29 3	38 3	35 8
Bananas	bushel	52 4	35 11	41 5	20 6	32 1
Grapes	bushel	51 2	46 8	56 8	63 1	76 7
Lemons	bushel	34 8	30 2	33 3	28 2	27 7
Mandarins	bushel	39 4	34 0	36 0	30 10	36 4
Mangoes	bushel	32 2	27 11	29 10	33 7	30 11
Oranges	bushel	38 10	31 0	26 0	24 2	25 6
Papaws	bushel	24 8	18 3	16 9	17 2	19 8
Passion Fruit	½-bush.	34 7	41 2	38 9	43 1	45 10
Peaches	½-bush.	19 6	17 11	18 0	16 6	17 2
Pineapples	dozen	21 4	18 10	17 0	15 5	17 4
Strawberries	dozen boxes	18 8	29 10	27 9	34 4	31 5
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	ton	423 2	484 6	519 7	445 3	411 11
Flour	ton	496 2	534 1	601 6	626 3	617 3
Pollard	ton	428 8	490 5	526 6	451 8	411 11
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	lb.	3 5	3 6	3 9	3 4	4 1
Butter	lb.	3 10	3 10	3 10	4 0	4 3
Cheese	lb.	2 6	2 6½	2 6	2 7	2 9
Eggs	dozen	4 2	4 4	4 1	4 3	4 3
Ham	lb.	4 9	4 11	5 1	4 8	5 1
Honey	lb.	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0
Milk, Bottled ^a	gallon	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
Pork	lb.	2 6	2 8½	2 5½	2 1	2 9
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	lb.	1 10	1 7½	1 11½	1 5	1 5
Fowls	lb.	1 8½	1 10	1 7	1 8	1 11
Geese	lb.	1 1½	0 11½	0 10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Turkeys	lb.	2 9	2 6½	2 1	2 4½	2 4

^a Prices charged to retail milk vendors.*n* Not available.

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 and published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the 89 years for which this index was constructed, it did not adequately measure price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index, 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. 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 *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

During 1956, fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco" section of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed, as from the base period, by omitting potatoes and onions.

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.
1938-39 ..	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
1946-47 ..	132	145	191	140	131	180	139	177	130	144
1947-48 ..	146	161	283	148	126	190	154	192	145	159
1948-49 ..	185	173	342	159	130	198	174	201	172	180
1949-50 ..	214	184	434	187	143	225	196	223	196	204
1950-51 ..	256	196	641 ^a	242	292	268	229	256	240	244
1951-52 ..	343	220	577	314	298	370	276	288	300	297
1952-53 ..	392	234	607	350	224	404	293	292	331	319
1953-54 ..	388	222	566	323	191	363	308	271	339	319
1954-55 ..	391	214	510	314	246	372	315	277	340	322
1955-56 ..	404	220	456	317	328	415	325	292	352	334
1956-57 ..	409	241	520	344	302	463	324 ^b	311 ^b	357 ^b	344 ^b

^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.

^b Subject to revision.

From 1938-39 to 1956-57, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 244 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1957, in the "C" Series *retail* price index for Queensland of 171 per cent. (see page 322). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 221 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 208 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 534 per cent., chiefly on account of the rise in wool prices, against 289 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 315 and 316.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

The Present Regimen.—The complete regimen in the June quarter of 1957, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprised 40 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 319 and 320. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items".

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of Abnormal Conditions**.—Under variable conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of

* From the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 42.

articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the indexes. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of an "Interim Retail Price Index" (see page 324).

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1956, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1956.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb. loaf	13·71	14·17	14·67	13·67	15·17	13·67
Flour	2 lb.	9·46	10·10	11·31	9·37	12·08	9·58
Flour, Self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	17·58	20·11	20·35	19·40	20·77	19·05
Tea	1 lb. pkt.	79·30	81·44	80·81	79·48	82·38	80·53
Sugar	1 lb.	9·55	9·56	9·85	9·95	10·98	10·21
Rice	1 lb.	12·00	12·78	12·84	12·54	12·92	12·75
Seed Tapioca ..	1 lb.	13·61	15·00	14·38	13·14	14·38	14·67
Jam, Plum ..	1½ lb. tin	27·63	29·11	28·22	28·78	29·54	28·39
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb. tin	18·35	18·76	21·11	20·16	23·27	20·73
Oats, Flaked ..	1 lb.	10·98	12·06	12·32	11·63	10·46	11·58
Raisins, Seeded ..	1 lb. pkt.	26·12	29·48	26·80	27·44	27·59	28·36

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1956—*continued.*

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Currants	1 lb.	22-00	23-70	24-73	23-35	25-08	26-17
Apricots, Dried ..	1 lb.	56-10	55-83	54-33	54-78	54-56	55-83
Peaches, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	38-13	39-34	39-27	38-36	39-33	39-24
Pears, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	39-80	41-00	40-53	39-51	39-64	40-48
Salmon, in Tins ..	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Potatoes	7 lb.	85-60	88-13	84-83	80-18	84-31	83-93
Onions, Brown ..	1 lb.	11-61	12-73	12-72	11-38	13-18	12-49
Soap	1 lb.	18-00	18-10	17-92	18-24	18-20	18-52
Kerosene	1 quart	8-37	10-67	10-46	9-14	9-27	10-66
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	53-25	53-23	52-81	52-58	54-90	53-13
Cheese, Mild ..	1 lb.	34-43	36-05	36-40	34-50	40-07	35-13
Eggs, New Laid ..	1 dozen	62-04	59-52	64-19	47-06	70-82	57-27
Bacon, Rashers ..	1 lb.	72-75	69-03	69-66	67-56	65-48	70-05
Milk, Condensed ..	1 tin	23-63	24-23	24-17	23-80	24-05	24-15
Milk, Fresh ..	1 quart	15-68	15-58	15-52	16-15	17-60	15-58
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin	1 lb.	32-02	31-25	28-76	35-26	30-58	33-35
Rib (bone out) ..	1 lb.	26-45	25-00	23-33	29-44	24-58	27-35
Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	39-63	39-67	36-33	42-60	36-58	41-12
Steak, Chuck ..	1 lb.	19-88	19-32	19-35	22-62	19-58	22-77
Sausages	1 lb.	18-80	18-32	18-19	20-00	19-58	20-47
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>							
Silverside	1 lb.	28-63	28-67	26-67	32-59	26-58	30-35
Brisket	1 lb.	20-88	20-30	20-23	23-62	19-63	21-82
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg	1 lb.	22-43	25-00	24-00	26-73	26-00	25-58
Shoulder	1 lb.	13-04	16-04	14-00	15-39	16-40	17-15
Loin	1 lb.	20-10	21-13	19-33	23-20	22-35	22-00
Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	22-43	24-00	22-97	26-06	25-00	24-35
Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	22-43	24-05	22-08	25-06	24-95	24-70
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg	1 lb.	52-63	42-10	45-92	49-79	51-65	42-90
Loin	1 lb.	51-41	39-50	45-88	49-36	48-85	42-90
Chops	1 lb.	51-42	41-90	45-92	49-36	47-48	42-90

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 sixteen years to 1956, and for each quarter of 1956. Comparative figures for 1956 excluding price movements of potatoes and onions are also shown.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. ^a	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^b	Australia. ^c
<i>Year.</i>								
1901	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933	699	802 ^a	749	678	804	727	706	751
1941	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
1949	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
1950	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
1953	2,413	2,474	2,476	2,450	2,598	2,472	2,434	2,641
1954	2,451	2,532	2,542	2,487	2,647	2,534	2,476	2,671
1955	2,526	2,607	2,591	2,595	2,702	2,615	2,549	2,811
1956	2,719	2,753	2,724	2,791	2,846	2,784	2,734	3,084
<i>Quarter.</i>								
1st, 1956 ..	2,628	2,695	2,677	2,693	2,800	2,693	2,650	2,926
2nd, 1956 ..	2,684	2,724	2,698	2,764	2,825	2,765	2,701	3,054
3rd, 1956 ..	2,853	2,843	2,814	2,905	2,946	2,901	2,859	3,244
4th, 1956 ..	2,711	2,748	2,708	2,801	2,812	2,778	2,725	3,111

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^d

1956	2,598	2,622	2,601	2,660	2,731	2,652	2,612	2,923
<i>Quarter.</i>								
1st, 1956 ..	2,554	2,617	2,589	2,612	2,711	2,619	2,573	2,851
2nd, 1956 ..	2,585	2,610	2,587	2,651	2,725	2,651	2,599	2,922
3rd, 1956 ..	2,624	2,625	2,606	2,673	2,743	2,667	2,634	2,966
4th, 1956 ..	2,628	2,637	2,620	2,705	2,745	2,669	2,640	2,954

^a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1941 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.

^d Excluded as from September quarter, 1955.

Rent.—The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1954 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1954.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.			Rural.	All Queens- land.	
	Metro- politan.	Other Incor- porated Cities and Towns.	Unin- corporated Towns. <i>a</i>			
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Houses.</i>						
Walls of Wood—						
3 Roomed	31	6	28	4	24	1
4 Roomed	33	1	32	0	28	6
5 Roomed	36	10	34	1	30	11
6 Roomed	37	10	36	8	29	2
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	36	4	34	3	29	4
Walls of Fibro-cement—						
3 Roomed	29	0	34	11	28	6
4 Roomed	40	0	37	6	34	2
5 Roomed	47	4	40	1	37	2
6 Roomed	44	11	43	5	34	9
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42	9	39	8	34	10
<i>Flats.</i>						
Walls of Wood—						
3 Roomed	40	1	39	11	35	5
4 Roomed	45	6	42	3	36	6
5 Roomed	49	7	44	7	36	6
6 Roomed	56	1	46	1	39	0
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	46	4	42	7	36	4
Walls of Fibro-cement—						
3 Roomed	39	0	44	10	40	4
4 Roomed	41	8	44	9	47	2
5 Roomed	43	8	46	11	49	1
6 Roomed	45	9	51	4	43	0
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42	0	45	9	45	3

a Towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as Cities or Towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

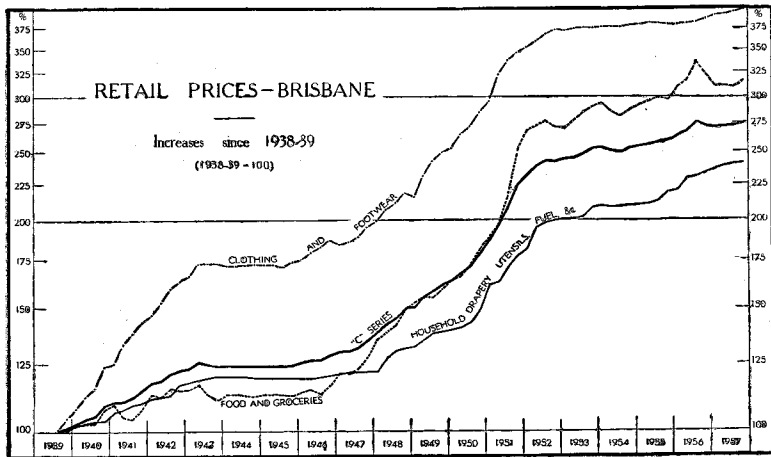
An exhaustive analysis of the 1933 Census results determined the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland). In calculating subsequent fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers in these principal cities, the average rent for each type of house, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who furnish regular returns. 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 on 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 are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards or accommodation, and only measures changes in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. The house rent indexes are "price" indexes in the strict sense, i.e., they measure only the "price" element in rent fluctuations. Rentals of tenanted houses completed since the end of the war are not taken into account.

"C" Series.—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the "C" Series Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series was constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the "C" Series Index Number and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1956-57, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the quarter in which the war ended (September, 1945), and the September, 1952, quarter, when the post-war inflationary spiral began to flatten out.

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, 1957, clothing had further increased by 217 per cent., food and groceries by 192 per cent., miscellaneous items by 119 per cent., and housing by 27 per cent.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Q'land. a	Aust. b
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
September, 1939	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
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
September, 1956	2,853	2,843	2,814	2,905	2,946	2,859	3,244
December, 1956	2,711	2,748	2,708	2,801	2,812	2,755	3,111
March, 1957 ..	2,631	2,652	2,644	2,705	2,764	2,646	2,982
June, 1957 ..	2,641	2,697	2,661	2,695	2,794	2,658	2,997
<i>Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^c</i>							
September, 1956	2,624	2,625	2,606	2,673	2,743	2,634	2,966
December, 1956	2,628	2,637	2,620	2,705	2,745	2,640	2,954
March, 1957 ..	2,655	2,669	2,649	2,743	2,779	2,669	2,973
June, 1957 ..	2,675	2,710	2,683	2,728	2,803	2,688	2,977
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
September, 1939	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
September, 1945	863	674	768	860	865	851	775
September, 1952	963	743	890	946	948	949	1,070
September, 1956	1,054	840	1,102	1,066	1,182	1,061	1,330
December, 1956	1,069	840	1,102	1,077	1,187	1,073	1,339
March, 1957 ..	1,082	882	1,102	1,077	1,210	1,086	1,357
June, 1957 ..	1,098	882	1,110	1,077	1,236	1,100	1,373
CLOTHING.							
September, 1939	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
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
September, 1956	3,155	3,170	3,166	3,176	3,183	3,160	3,260
December, 1956	3,192	3,223	3,228	3,214	3,226	3,199	3,292
March, 1957 ..	3,225	3,252	3,267	3,252	3,262	3,234	3,323
June, 1957 ..	3,245	3,309	3,285	3,289	3,269	3,254	3,354
MISCELLANEOUS.							
September, 1939	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
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
September, 1956	2,190	2,225	2,312	2,230	2,402	2,217	2,273
December, 1956	2,215	2,296	2,329	2,261	2,419	2,243	2,320
March, 1957 ..	2,242	2,324	2,350	2,272	2,460	2,269	2,336
June, 1957 ..	2,262	2,340	2,365	2,329	2,476	2,290	2,368
" C " SERIES.							
September, 1939	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
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
September, 1956	2,370	2,326	2,392	2,404	2,478	2,380	2,612
December, 1956	2,335	2,317	2,370	2,382	2,444	2,347	2,583
March, 1957 ..	2,321	2,304	2,360	2,358	2,447	2,334	2,550
June, 1957 ..	2,337	2,335	2,374	2,373	2,469	2,351	2,572
<i>All Groups Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^c</i>							
September, 1956	2,287	2,249	2,319	2,320	2,406	2,298	2,511
December, 1956	2,305	2,279	2,341	2,348	2,421	2,317	2,526
March, 1957 ..	2,330	2,311	2,364	2,372	2,454	2,343	2,547
June, 1957 ..	2,349	2,342	2,384	2,386	2,473	2,363	2,565

^a Weighted average of five towns. ^b Weighted average of six capital cities.
^c Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. Index figures in the section above include the subsequent movements.

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 1956. Earlier indexes for the month of November in the years 1921 and 1922 are also shown where available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX, "C" SERIES, QUEENSLAND TOWNS.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
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	879
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940 ..	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941 ..	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942 ..	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943 ..	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944 ..	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945 ..	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946 ..	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947 ..	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948 ..	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949 ..	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950 ..	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951 ..	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883
1952 ..	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196
1953 ..	2,135	2,118	n	2,166	2,160	2,243	2,140	2,145	2,302
1954 ..	2,170	2,157	n	2,206	2,191	2,284	2,178	2,181	2,326
1955 ..	2,211	2,202	n	2,253	2,247	2,333	2,218	2,225	2,393
1956A ..	2,272	2,248	n	2,303	2,309	2,393	2,264	2,284	2,489
1956B ..	2,316	2,293	n	2,346	2,356	2,434	2,312	2,328	2,547

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick. Indexes in lines marked A exclude, and those in lines marked B include, the price movements of potatoes and onions as from September quarter, 1955.

^c Month of November only.

^b Weighted average of six capital cities.

n Not available.

The table below shows the "C" Series Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX, "C" SERIES, CAPITAL CITIES.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. a
<i>Year.</i>							
1923-27	1,021	990	927	1,019	986	1,031	1,000
1929	1,073	1,017	923	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1931	922	846	798	837	885	875	873
1933	832	789	751	789	811	825	804
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
1953	2,368	2,285	2,135	2,246	2,295	2,399	2,302
1954	2,382	2,288	2,170	2,277	2,459	2,406	2,326
1955	2,439	2,365	2,211	2,354	2,554	2,458	2,393
1956	2,584	2,567	2,316	2,466	2,655	2,663	2,547
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1956 ..	2,490	2,481	2,260	2,388	2,605	2,598	2,465
2nd, 1956 ..	2,556	2,555	2,299	2,452	2,646	2,639	2,528
3rd, 1956 ..	2,665	2,628	2,370	2,526	2,680	2,703	2,612
4th, 1956 ..	2,624	2,603	2,335	2,497	2,690	2,712	2,583
<i>Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions. b</i>							
1956	2,525	2,492	2,272	2,408	2,653	2,622	2,489
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1956 ..	2,461	2,447	2,234	2,369	2,612	2,569	2,437
2nd, 1956 ..	2,501	2,497	2,263	2,413	2,646	2,616	2,480
3rd, 1956 ..	2,559	2,506	2,287	2,426	2,671	2,645	2,511
4th, 1956 ..	2,578	2,519	2,305	2,424	2,681	2,659	2,526

a Weighted average of six capital cities.

b Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index figures shown include the subsequent movements.

Interim Retail Price Index.—Since 1948 prices have been regularly collected for about 100 additional items not included in the "C" Series Retail Price Index. Concurrently, estimates of consumption of individual items of food have been made, and aggregate retail sales, by groups of

items, have been recorded. An interim revision of the retail prices index numbers based on these investigations was first published in March, 1954, showing price changes as from July, 1950. The new index is designed to measure retail price variations (with 1952-53 as base year) on the basis of—

- (a) a current pattern of wage earner expenditure using recent consumption weights for foods and recent expenditure weights for combining groups of items into the aggregate index;
- (b) a wider range of commodities and services than that covered by any existing price index; and
- (c) individual city weights for electricity, gas, fares, &c.

The new index has shown much the same trend as has the "C" Series Index, as will be seen by the comparison provided in the following table.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX, SIX CAPITALS.
GROUP INDEXES^a AND COMPARISON WITH "C" SERIES INDEX.

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Rent.	Other Items.	All Groups.		
					Interim Index.	"C" Series Index.	
Year—							
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	103.7	101.6	105.0	100.9	102.5	102.5	102.8
1954-55 ..	104.6	102.4	109.6	101.4	103.6	103.6	103.7
1955-56 ..	110.6	103.3	115.5	106.4	108.0	108.0	108.8
1956-57 ..	115.8	105.8	122.5	117.8	114.3	114.3	114.1
Quarter—							
Sept., 1956 ..	119.6	103.8	120.6	115.6	114.4	114.4	115.6
Dec., 1956 ..	116.2	105.3	121.5	117.8	114.2	114.2	114.2
Mar., 1957 ..	113.2	106.3	123.1	118.5	113.7	113.7	112.8
June, 1957 ..	114.2	107.9	124.6	119.3	114.8	114.8	113.8

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions. b

Year—							
1955-56 ..	108.1	..	..	..	107.0	107.0	107.5
1956-57 ..	112.4	..	..	..	113.0	113.0	112.2
Quarter—							
Sept., 1956 ..	111.9	..	..	..	111.5	111.5	111.1
Dec., 1956 ..	111.6	..	..	..	112.5	112.5	111.7
Mar., 1957 ..	112.6	..	..	..	113.5	113.5	112.6
June, 1957 ..	113.3	..	..	..	114.5	114.5	113.5

^a Each index is a weighted average for six capital cities with base 1952-53=100.0, and the "C" Series Index has been converted to the same base.

^b Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index figures shown include the subsequent movements.

The weights of some of the main items in the Food Group (e.g., milk, eggs, meat, potatoes, and flour) in the Interim Index are substantially different from those of the "C" Series Index to accord with average consumption in the years 1949-50 to 1952-53. Twenty-four new items have been added to the Food Group. The principal new items are lamb, packaged breakfast foods, biscuits, ice cream, processed cheese, honey, sandwich spreads, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, and certain types of confectionery. The total number of items in the Food Group of the Interim Index is 60, compared with 38 in the "C" Series Index.

Seventeen new items have been added to the Clothing and Drapery Group, and 25 items each formerly represented by one type of article are now each represented by two or more types. Consequential adjustments have been made in weights of individual items. The new items include sports coat, sports trousers, cardigan (and other types of knitted wear), overalls, piece goods (rayon, cotton, and woollen), and knitting wool.

Only minor changes relating to the combining weights have been made in the Rent Group, which is almost identical in both indexes.

Six new sub-groups are included in the Interim Index to replace three sections of the Miscellaneous Group of the "C" Series Index. These six sub-groups of the new index comprise 75 items, compared with 32 in the old index, substantially enlarging their representativeness. The principal new items are garden tools, floor coverings, shaving cream, toilet soap, &c., patent medicines, baby foods, haircuts, dry cleaning, shoe repairs, postage, &c. The weight of this group is much greater than it was in the "C" Series Index.

The Interim Price Index numbers for each capital city are shown below. Common weights are adopted for all groups and items in the index for each city except in respect of fares, gas, electricity, and some minor items. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis appropriate to that city. They do not provide a measure of the relative "cost of living" in one city compared with another. For that reason the Interim Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100.0.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEXES.^a

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals. <i>b</i>
Year—							
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	102.2	102.4	103.0	102.0	103.9	106.6	102.5
1954-55 ..	103.1	102.7	104.0	103.6	109.6	105.6	103.6
1955-56 ..	106.1	109.5	107.1	107.2	112.7	111.5	108.0
1956-57 ..	114.1	115.1	111.7	110.9	118.3	119.1	114.3
Quarter—							
Sept., 1956 ..	114.0	115.7	111.9	111.6	116.6	118.3	114.4
Dec., 1956 ..	113.8	115.5	111.2	110.9	117.6	119.4	114.2
Mar., 1957 ..	113.7	114.1	111.4	109.7	118.7	118.9	113.7
June, 1957 ..	114.7	115.3	112.4	111.3	115.2	119.6	114.8

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^c

Year—							
1955-56 ..	105.3	108.4	105.9	106.3	112.6	110.6	107.0
1956-57 ..	113.0	113.5	110.3	109.5	117.9	118.0	113.0
Quarter—							
Sept., 1956 ..	111.2	112.3	108.7	108.6	116.1	116.4	111.5
Dec., 1956 ..	112.6	113.1	109.5	108.7	117.2	117.7	112.5
Mar., 1957 ..	113.7	113.7	110.9	109.7	118.4	118.5	113.5
June, 1957 ..	114.5	114.8	112.0	111.0	119.9	119.2	114.5

^a Base for each index, year 1952-53 = 100.0.

^b Weighted average.

^c Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index figures shown include the subsequent movements.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Industries.—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1954 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i>	100,932	7,306	108,238
Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	1,911	28	1,939
Sugar Growing	19,641	414	20,055
Fruit Growing	5,472	310	5,782
Vegetable Growing and Market Gardening	2,226	132	2,358
Other Farming	14,944	858	15,802
Grazing	25,358	2,317	27,675
Dairying	27,543	3,236	30,779
Forestry	3,837	11	3,848
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	9,109	170	9,279
Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining	2,277	72	2,349
Coal Mining	3,994	31	4,025
Other Mining and Quarrying	2,838	67	2,905
<i>Manufacturing</i>	90,838	18,405	109,243
Agricultural and Earth Moving Machines	1,709	140	1,849
Other Founding, Engineering, and Metal-working	13,340	1,222	14,562
Ship and Boat Building; Marine Engineering	1,794	34	1,828
Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tramcars	7,670	47	7,717
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	6,970	290	7,260
Other Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	210	15	225
Textiles and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	888	1,161	2,049
Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking)	1,235	6,418	7,653
Boots, Shoes, and Accessories	1,499	773	2,272
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering	2,153	59	2,212
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning	5,594	669	6,263
Milk Processing	1,725	272	1,997
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	2,753	648	3,401
Sugar Milling and Refining	8,707	199	8,906
Other Food, Drink, and Tobacco	6,063	2,109	8,172
Sawmilling	8,032	325	8,357
Other Wood Products (not Furniture)	2,850	207	3,057
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal)	3,022	164	3,186
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,078	469	2,547
Job and General Printing	1,803	801	2,604
Other Paper, Paper Products, Photography, &c.	775	754	1,529
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, &c.	1,692	394	2,086
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)	1,472	391	1,863
Other and Unspecified	6,804	844	7,648
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water, &c. Services</i>	7,406	411	7,817
Gas Making	952	82	1,034
Electricity	4,246	315	4,561
Water and Sanitary Services	2,208	14	2,222
<i>Building and Construction</i>	49,579	460	50,039
Construction and Repair of Buildings	28,168	356	28,524
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	6,908	18	6,926
Construction and Maintenance of Rail and Tram Permanent Way	5,634	3	5,637
Water, Irrigation, and Sewerage Construction	2,154	23	2,177
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	6,715	60	6,775

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	37,602	2,175	39,777
Taxi and Hire Services	2,190	86	2,276
Carrying and Cartage Services	6,675	312	6,987
Tramway, Bus, and Car Services	3,410	105	3,515
Coastal and Oversea Shipping	3,155	205	3,360
Loading and Discharging Vessels	5,365	24	5,389
Rail Services	14,454	1,100	15,554
Air Transport (including Maintenance)	1,490	271	1,761
Other Transport and Storage	863	72	935
<i>Communication</i>	9,163	2,505	11,668
<i>Finance and Property</i>	8,437	4,307	12,744
Banking	4,360	1,717	6,077
Insurance	2,386	1,465	3,851
Other Finance and Property	1,691	1,125	2,816
<i>Commerce</i>	53,864	25,990	79,854
Wholesale Trade	17,449	5,212	22,661
Live Stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c.	3,512	934	4,446
Retail Trade	32,903	19,844	52,747
<i>Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional</i>	36,283	26,309	62,592
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	10,296	3,721	14,017
Law, Order, and Public Safety	3,969	964	4,933
Religion and Social Welfare	1,889	1,248	3,137
Health, Hospitals, &c.	5,930	11,603	17,533
Education	5,321	6,964	12,285
Other Professional	8,878	1,809	10,687
<i>Amusements, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.</i>	13,123	20,054	33,177
Amusement, Sport, &c.	4,271	1,419	5,690
Private Domestic Service	701	5,187	5,888
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c.	5,590	11,240	16,830
Other Personal Services	2,561	2,208	4,769
<i>Other and Inadequately Described</i>	3,881	1,545	5,426
Total Working Population	420,217	109,637	529,854

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1954, according to the Census results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Work Force—</i>			
Employer	36,692	4,975	41,667
Self Employed	59,069	7,398	66,467
Employee (on Wage or Salary)	311,872	92,241	404,113
Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	4,226	1,971	6,197
Not at Work	7,451	2,597	10,048
Not Stated	907	455	1,362
Not in Work Force	256,035	532,370	788,405
Total Population	676,252	642,007	1,318,259

Occupations.—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 327, of the working population of Queensland at the 1947 Census. No occupational classification is available for the 1954 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	93,014	5,142	98,156
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i. ..	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i> ..	11,009	11,100	22,109
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i. ..	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners	720	59	779
Dentists	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists ..	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i.	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers ..	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers	67	..	67
Architects	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors) ..	249	..	249
Draftsmen	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers	132	124	256
Photographers	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers) ..	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described)	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i>	17,635	3,964	21,599
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i. ..	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described)	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers ..	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i>	58,401	35,551	93,952
Clerks, n.e.i.	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers ..	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described)	84	391	475
Librarians	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i.	14	533	547
Messengers	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators ..	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers	40	21	61
Weighmen	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i.	124	22	146

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Officers, n.e.i.	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police)	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i.	2,477	613	3,090
Postmasters	306	174	480
Stationmasters	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen	110	1	111
Bookmakers	333	..	333
Butchers	2,937	7	2,944
Cafe, Canteen Workers, n.e.i.	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations</i>	18,671	20,236	38,907
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>	64,021	1,966	65,987
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

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Electrical Fitters	913	..	913
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.	1,558	20	1,578
Dental Mechanics	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics	114	2	116
Optometrists	146	10	156
Watchmakers	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i.	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants	101	83	184
Piano Tuners	125	1	126
Printers	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators	783	1	784
Stereotypers and Engravers	214	6	220
Engineers (so described)	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i.	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described)	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers)	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers	822	6	828
Welders	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters	582	..	582
Pattern Makers	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners	189	..	189
Shipwrights	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers	302	..	302
Tailors (so described)	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described)	456	7	463
Saddlers	366	2	368
Upholsterers	256	4	260
Coopers	113	..	113
Bakers	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers	136	11	147
Signalmen	148	..	148
Linesmen	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>	<i>66,416</i>	<i>11,761</i>	<i>78,177</i>
Blacksmiths' Strikers	402	..	402
Boilermakers' Assistants	479	..	479
Moulders' Assistants	93	..	93
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants	59	..	59
Fitters' Assistants	471	..	471
Engineers' Assistants	94	..	94
Electricians' Assistants	472	..	472
Builders' Labourers	4,058	..	4,058
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i.	1,111	166	1,277
Firemen (not Fire Brigades)	1,673	..	1,673
Furnacemen, Stokers	339	..	339
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners	362	..	362
Oilers (Machinery)	212	..	212
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers)	14,863	48	14,911
Conductors	636	3	639
Guards	699	..	699
Shunters	455	..	455

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Storemen	4,982	30	5,012
Cellarmen	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i.	285	10	295
Binders	121	211	332
Chainmen	185	..	185
Cutters	343	88	431
Fettlers	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i.	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described)	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers	467	119	586
Projectionists	337	2	339
Prospectors	196	..	196
Riggers (so described)	191	..	191
Sawyers	762	..	762
Seamen	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers	621	14	635
Slaughtermen	608	..	608
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 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were based on the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1933, 1947, and 1954 figures are from the respective Censuses.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	110,400	102,700	107,300
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,400	7,800	9,200
Manufacturing ^a	49,900	70,700	78,300	91,800	113,700
Building and Construction ^b	18,000	27,900	24,800	41,000	51,600
Transport and Commun- ication ^b	33,500	36,400	38,400	46,800	51,200
Property and Finance ..	6,400	6,400	6,500	10,000	12,800
Commerce	43,100	52,400	45,900	58,000	79,300
Public Administration, Pro- fessions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	49,400	55,900	68,000
Personal and Domestic ..	29,900	36,700	29,400	28,800	26,700
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	389,500	442,800	519,800

^a Including electricity and gas.

^b At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945, 1947, and 1954 they were included with Building and Construction, which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employers, or full-time helpers.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared from the National Register of that date. Those for 1947-48 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly 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 £200 or more per week (£20 to 1st October, 1953, £80 from then until 1st September, 1954, and £120 from then until 1st September, 1957) in wages and salaries.

Agriculture, where most of the employers have insufficient employees to be liable for tax, 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. It is therefore necessary to make estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the 1939-1945 War, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In the post-war years such unemployment as has occurred has been principally caused by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. During 1955-56 the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between 379 and 3,591.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	289,800	396,000
Year—		
1947-48	359,700	462,400
1948-49	375,400	478,600
1949-50	389,900	493,700
1950-51	407,200	511,600
1951-52	414,100	519,100
1952-53	407,500	514,000
1953-54	411,900	519,700
1954-55	422,500	530,600
1955-56	431,700	540,300
1956-57	435,300	544,500
Quarter—		
3rd, 1956	438,900	547,900
4th, 1956	436,900	546,100
1st, 1957	429,400	538,700
2nd, 1957	436,000	545,500

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—As outlined above, estimates are prepared 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. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

The estimates in the table show the employment position at the conclusion of hostilities in 1945 and in the last four years.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1945. <i>a</i>	June, 1953.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	3.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.0
Mining and Quarrying ..	5.7	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7
Factories and Works ..	57.4	81.5	84.1	85.6	85.9
Building and Construction ..	14.6	30.3	33.4	35.9	36.3
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7.5	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	24.3	33.8	34.5	36.0	37.4
Communication	4.5	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.4
Retail Trade	9.9	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.8
Other Commerce	13.1	26.4	27.8	29.2	30.2
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	12.2	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7
Other Industries	16.4	23.7	24.3	24.5	24.7
All Industries	169.0	255.2	263.7	272.0	276.0
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	15.0	16.1	16.9	16.7	17.0
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Communication	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Retail Trade	12.4	14.9	15.1	15.8	16.1
Other Commerce	7.4	9.7	10.6	11.3	11.8
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	7.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
Other Industries ^b	27.9	33.6	34.0	35.6	36.3
All Industries	75.1	83.7	86.1	89.3	91.2
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	3.4	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.0
Mining and Quarrying ..	5.8	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1
Factories and Works ..	72.4	97.6	101.0	102.3	102.9
Building and Construction ..	15.1	30.9	34.0	36.5	36.9
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7.8	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.2
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	26.5	36.5	37.2	38.8	40.2
Communication	7.4	11.2	11.4	11.9	12.1
Retail Trade	22.3	30.2	30.7	31.3	31.9
Other Commerce	20.5	36.1	38.4	40.5	42.0
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	19.5	16.0	15.9	16.1	16.2
Other Industries	43.4	56.2	57.1	58.9	59.7
All Industries	244.1	338.9	349.8	361.3	367.2

a Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

b 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.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1953.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	536.0	734.3	758.1	779.2	787.8
Victoria	359.2	521.6	539.7	556.7	564.2
Queensland	169.0	255.2	263.7	272.0	276.0
South Australia	109.4	170.6	176.0	178.7	184.5
Western Australia	75.9	130.2	135.0	136.4	135.5
Tasmania	39.5	61.8	62.8	64.0	64.4
Australia <i>a</i>	1,296.3	1,886.8	1,948.4	2,000.5	2,025.9
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	247.9	266.2	279.5	292.5	300.2
Victoria	193.2	205.9	217.7	227.0	233.0
Queensland	75.1	83.7	86.1	89.3	91.2
South Australia	49.0	53.4	56.9	60.2	62.9
Western Australia	35.6	41.0	42.8	43.9	44.6
Tasmania	16.6	20.1	21.0	21.7	22.8
Australia <i>a</i>	619.4	673.7	707.5	738.5	758.9
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	783.9	1,000.5	1,037.6	1,071.7	1,088.0
Victoria	552.4	727.5	757.4	783.7	797.2
Queensland	244.1	338.9	349.8	361.3	367.2
South Australia	158.4	224.0	232.9	238.9	247.4
Western Australia	111.5	171.2	177.8	180.3	180.1
Tasmania	56.1	81.9	83.8	85.7	87.2
Australia <i>a</i>	1,915.7	2,560.5	2,655.9	2,739.0	2,784.8

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, with two other members until February, 1956, when a third was appointed. Under legislation of 1948, the Court may have up to four members in addition to the President. The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of conciliation and arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it

does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from Industrial Magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

An important function of the Industrial Court is to determine from time to time a basic wage, which prescribes minimum rates payable to adult male and female workers under its awards (see page 344).

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1955*. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. Based on a survey which covered a large proportion of all employees, the following estimates were made of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts in April, 1954:—Awards of State Court, 219,000 males and 65,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 51,000 males and 20,000 females; no award, 40,000 males and 19,000 females.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Applications for New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, Interpretations	692	490	418	312	342	543	357	401	439	475
Applications for Compulsory Conferences & References to Disputes	45	17	22	21	29	35	65	84	95	60
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..
Applications for Deregistrations of Industrial Unions	2	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Applications for Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	47	103	79	13	60
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts	20	15	20	8	28	15	39	39	37	35
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	1	4	5	8	1	6	6	6	10	2
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders	8	4	9	5	5	5	14	13	13	17
Miscellaneous Applications ^a	65	44	33	13	193	35	63	1148	45	43
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry ^b	14	25	25	29	1	67	50	52	38	62
Total Cases	852	602	536	403	601	753	697	1823	690	757

^a Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban, and, in 1954, 1,121 complaints by export meat industry employers against employees for non-observance of Court orders.

^b Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The Industrial Court issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a lesser rate than the award wage when they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

Industrial Disputes.—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, the workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost for the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1947 ..	13	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
1948 ..	12	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
1949 ..	38	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
1950 ..	147	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952 ..	195	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953 ..	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
1954 ..	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
1955 ..	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
1956 ..	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592

A comparison with the other States for 1956 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1956.

State.	Disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	878	219,458	6,796	226,254	611,279	2,199,764
Victoria ..	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665	386,139
Queensland ..	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
S. Australia ..	21	18,527	..	18,527	74,666	259,636
W. Australia ..	14	9,780	1,341	11,121	31,944	111,504
Tasmania ..	45	15,969	..	15,969	46,907	172,206
Australia^a	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061

^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 1955*. Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	74,914	77,024	79,287	83,219	82,523
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	21,555	21,096	22,361	21,573	20,512
Queensland Shop Assistants'	12,067	12,883	13,223	13,383	13,788
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	10,787	10,513	10,296	10,723	11,019
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	11,200	11,200	10,600	11,000	10,500
Amalgamated Engineering ..	9,385	9,943	10,037	10,279	10,309
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	8,214	8,672	9,722	10,195	9,987
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	7,409	7,625	7,995	8,184	8,325
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	6,505	6,832	7,281	7,117	7,367
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.)	4,748	4,383	5,761	6,222	6,382
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's	4,592	6,039	4,610	5,500	5,824
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,985	5,080	5,478	5,416	5,760
Queensland State Service ..	5,199	5,321	5,416	5,507	5,541
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	5,063	5,244	5,467	5,750	5,396
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	4,681	5,443	5,818	4,683	5,000
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	3,742	3,791	4,019	4,212	4,420
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	3,491	3,483	3,367	3,523	3,994
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation	3,000	3,100	3,500	3,700	3,700
Q'land Railway Maintenance	2,842	2,727	2,737	3,019	3,367
Queensland Colliery ..	3,560	3,471	3,365	3,400	3,336
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,835	2,882	2,973	3,107	3,171
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	2,996	2,386	2,808	2,817	3,078
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	2,944	2,850	2,628	2,850	3,061
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemn ..	2,919	2,867	2,815	2,916	3,060
Clothing and Allied Trades	3,625	3,252	3,775	2,640	3,055
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	2,452	2,480	2,603	2,850	2,990
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	2,141	2,225	2,373	2,597	2,812
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,592	2,625	2,669	2,771	2,735
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,430	2,474	2,642	2,678	2,695
Queensland Government Pro- fessional Officers'	1,819	1,845	1,973	2,149	2,354
Queensland Police	2,253	2,282	2,268	2,251	2,276
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,289	2,091	2,072	2,060	2,125
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	2,122	2,137	2,026	2,054	2,066
Boilermakers' (Q.)	1,750	1,797	1,818	2,029	2,050
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,855	1,901	1,958	2,004	2,047
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	1,553	1,300	1,700	2,010	2,002
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,480	1,678	1,839	1,777	1,905
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,863	1,824	1,967	1,920	1,844
Hospital Employees' ..	1,175	1,167	1,278	1,428	1,472
Boot Trade Federation (Q.)	1,603	1,629	1,565	1,378	1,321
Q'land Railway Station- masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	1,094	1,092	1,038	1,109	1,173
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,027	1,014	1,037	1,037	1,040
Other Unions	10,418	10,590	10,670	11,012	11,059
Total (77 Unions) ..	265,174	270,258	278,835	286,049	288,441

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,794	7,890	7,877	7,769	7,660
United Graziers'	4,566	4,622	4,713	4,893	5,118
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,148	4,230	4,572	4,805	4,967
Q'land Assn. of Grocers, Drapers, & General Stores	2,470	2,513	2,505	2,328	2,398
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,399	1,519	1,604	1,661	1,655
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,036	1,056	1,110	1,085	1,122
Other Unions	4,556	4,539	4,407	4,700	4,647
Total (23 Unions) ..	25,969	26,369	26,788	27,241	27,567

Trade Unions in Australia.—The following table shows, for five years, the membership of all trade unions in Australia, grouped industrially. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1956, there were 377 unions with a record number of 1,815,899 members.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	42,439	43,051	43,572	47,678	46,081
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	245,831	246,217	258,838	266,897	267,141
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c...	93,847	95,806	104,335	106,865	105,230
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c...	100,056	111,788	117,292	107,618	105,064
Books, Printing, &c. ..	34,494	35,467	38,912	41,514	42,464
Other Manufacturing ..	75,619	80,027	84,456	85,023	87,967
Building	115,837	123,811	143,071	134,224	145,448
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	49,991	50,515	49,833	46,641	47,629
Railway & Tramway Services	144,710	143,642	143,680	146,401	145,791
Other Land Transport ..	60,111	59,494	62,025	66,627	60,293
Shipping, &c.	42,703	39,941	40,372	41,612	39,328
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. ..	59,055	62,070	63,831	66,224	64,717
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	37,749	33,025	36,611	37,722	38,209
Public Service	187,255	195,777	202,797	203,437	209,516
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	104,486	108,605	112,946	114,218	110,253
Retail and Wholesale ..	58,917	62,723	72,664	71,583	72,635
Municipal, Labouring, &c. ..	72,858	75,097	81,115	83,572	86,231
Other	111,584	112,702	131,154	134,006	141,902
Total	1,637,542	1,679,758	1,787,504	1,801,862	1,815,899

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 December, 1946, to 1st May, 1957.

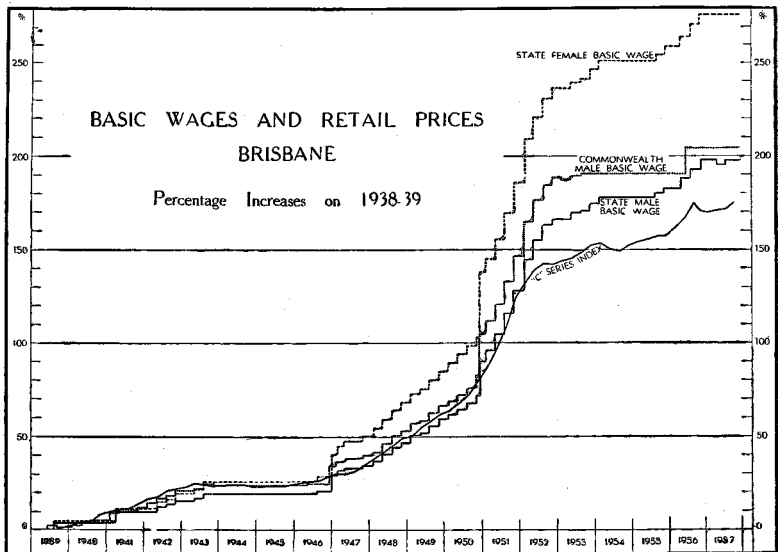
COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate.			Commencing Date.	Male Rate.		
	a				a		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1921	3	18	0	1st December, 1946 ..	5	1	0 ^b
1922	3	11	11	1st February, 1947 ..	5	3	0
1929	4	0	5	1st May, 1947 ..	5	4	0
1932	2	18	0	1st November, 1947 ..	5	5	0
				1st February, 1948 ..	5	7	0
1936	3	4	2	1st May, 1948 ..	5	10	0
1937	3	8	8	1st August, 1948 ..	5	13	0
1938	3	14	7	1st November, 1948 ..	5	15	0
1939	3	15	10	1st February, 1949 ..	5	18	0
1940	3	18	0	1st May, 1949 ..	5	19	0
				1st August, 1949 ..	6	2	0
1941	4	2	7	1st November, 1949 ..	6	5	0
1942	4	7	11	1st February, 1950 ..	6	7	0
1943	4	12	4	1st May, 1950 ..	6	9	0
1944	4	13	0	1st August, 1950 ..	6	12	0
1945	4	13	0	1st November, 1950 ..	6	15	0
				1st December, 1950 ..	7	14	0 ^c
1946	4	14	3	1st February, 1951 ..	7	19	0
1947	5	3	8	1st May, 1951 ..	8	6	0
1948	5	10	6	1st August, 1951 ..	8	15	0
1949	6	0	3	1st November, 1951 ..	9	5	0
1950	6	11	4	1st February, 1952 ..	9	19	0
				1st May, 1952 ..	10	7	0
1951	8	8	7	1st August, 1952 ..	10	13	0
1952	10	5	9	1st November, 1952 ..	10	16	0
1953	10	16	10	1st February, 1953 ..	10	15	0
1954	10	18	0	1st May, 1953 ..	10	17	0
1955	10	18	0	1st August, 1953 ..	10	18	0
				1st June, 1956 ..	11	8	0 ^c
1956	11	3	10	1st May, 1957 ..	11	18	0 ^c

a The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

b Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

c Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.



State Basic Wage.—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 1942 to 1945, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of £1 a week (see page 342), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. a week over the basic wage, his rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since

December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown below. Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until the end of 1957 are as follows.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.			Females.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 ^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
1st February, 1954	11	5	0	7	11	0
1st August, 1955	11	7	0	7	12	6
24th October, 1955	11	9	0	7	14	0
23rd April, 1956	11	13	0	7	17	0
23rd July, 1956	11	17	0	8	0	0
29th October, 1956	12	1	0	8	2	6
29th April, 1957	11	19	0	8	2	6
29th July, 1957	12	1	0	8	2	6

^a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills.

The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rates payable for a full week's work in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES.^a

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 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 Dec., 1952 ..	284 8	274 5	267 9	274 6	284 7	276 2	278 2
31st Dec., 1953 ..	296 8	282 6	273 10	278 9	292 5	296 11	287 7
31st Dec., 1954 ..	298 4	284 3	278 7	282 2	293 3	299 2	290 0
31st Dec., 1955 ..	310 1	296 7	284 11	284 9	304 9	302 7	300 0
31st Mar., 1956 ..	312 11	299 5	286 7	284 10	306 2	306 7	302 4
30th June, 1956 ..	317 4	307 1	292 3	295 1	309 1	317 6	308 6
30th Sept., 1956 ..	321 10	310 9	299 2	295 2	313 3	318 6	312 6
31st Dec., 1956 ..	329 7	310 11	303 10	295 2	316 11	318 6	316 5

^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 industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers, and double-time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.
1ST JANUARY, 1957.

Males.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>				<i>Engine Drivers—</i>			
Station Hands (General)	12	13	7 ^e	Locomotive ..	15	2	6
Shearing Shed Hands ..	18	9	6 ^e	Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.)	14	17	0
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>				Grader (over 40 b.h.p.)	15	15	0
Field Workers ..	13	17	0	Fork Lift ..	14	11	0
Sugar Mill Workers ..	14	1	10	<i>Road Construction—</i>			
Fugalmen ..	14	14	0	Tool Sharpeners ..	13	11	10
<i>Sawmilling—</i>				Concrete Pavers ..	13	14	0
Machinists, First Class	14	16	6	Labourers ..	12	16	0
Ordermen ..	12	11	6	<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			
Sawyers, No. 1 ..	14	16	6	Motor Vehicle up to 25			
Tailers-out ..	14	1	6	Cwt. ..	14	0	0
Labourers ..	12	16	6	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt.			
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				to Three Tons ..	14	9	6
Installation Electricians	17	11	9	Motor Vehicle Three to			
Electrical Fitters ..	17	6	3	Six Tons ..	14	19	0
Power-house Labourers	14	13	5	<i>Waterside Workers</i> .. 0 10 2			
Electrical Labourers ..	14	2	6				per hour ^a
Radio Mechanics ..	17	3	6	<i>Distribution—</i>			
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>				Shep Assistants (23			
Boilermakers ..	17	3	6	years and over) ..	14	1	0
Fitters or Turners ..	17	3	6	Storemen and Packers,			
Moulders ..	17	3	6	Warehouse Labourers	13	18	0
Patternmakers ..	18	0	0	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
Toolmakers ..	17	12	6	Clerks (23years and over)	14	11	0
Engineering Labourers	14	0	4	Draftsmen (engineering			
Motor Mechanics ..	17	3	6	and architectural) ..	£27	10s.	
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>							to £822 10s.
Butter Makers ..	14	12	0				per annum
Graders ..	14	8	0	Draftsmen (other) ..	£637	10s.	
Testers ..	13	18	0				to £697 10s.
Pasteurisers ..	14	1	6				per annum
Cheese Makers ..	14	11	0	Assistant Architects ..	£822	10s.	
Other Male Employees	13	3	0				per annum
<i>Baking—</i>				Assistant Engineers ..	£822	10s.	
Doughmakers ..	14	8	6				per annum
Ovensmen ..	14	6	0	Surveyors ..	£826	10s.	
<i>Furniture Making—</i>							to £930 10s.
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,							per annum
Upholsterers, &c. ..	15	13	0	Journalists ^b ..	17	15	3 ^a
Bedding Makers ..	15	6	7				to 38 3 9 ^a
Storemen and Labourers	13	8	0	Pharmaceutical	14	8	0
Glass Bevellers and				Chemists	to 16	8	6
Silverers ..	16	6	9	<i>Hotels—</i>			
<i>Joinery Works—</i>				Chief Cooks ..	14	5	0
Joiners, Glaziers ..	16	1	0	Cooks ..	13	10	0
<i>Building—</i>				Barmen ^c ..	13	15	0 ^a
Tradesmen ..	16	7	9	Yardmen ..	12	15	0
Labourers ..	14	7	3	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
				Chief Cooks ..	14	15	0 ^d
				Other Cooks ..	14	5	0 ^d

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

<i>Females.</i>							
£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
<i>Clothing Trade—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	12	10	6 ^a	Shop Assistants (23	9	11	6
Machinists (ready-made				years and over)			
dressmaking)	10	2	6 ^a				
	to	10	10				
Minimum Wage ..	9	10	6 ^a	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
				Cooks	10	14	0
				Others	8	19	6
<i>Nursing—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade I. ..	11	0	6 ^e	Cooks	10	5	0
	to	11	14	Barmaids ^c	10	13	6 ^a
Sisters, Grade II. ..	10	10	6 ^e	Waitresses	8	19	0
	to	10	16	Generals	9	4	0
<i>Public Hospital Employees</i>				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
<i>(other than nurses)—</i>				Chief Cooks	11	2	6 ^d
Laundresses	9	14	3	Other Cooks	10	7	6 ^d
Cooks	10	3	0	Laundresses	9	4	6 ^d
	to	10	17	Waitresses, House-	9	0	6 ^d
				maids, &c.			
Kitchenmaids, House-	9	14	3				
maids, &c.							

^a Commonwealth award.

^b Metropolitan dailies.

^c Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females.

^d Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

^e Board and lodging provided free.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth industrial authority has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour for adult males. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	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
1955 ..	39-99	39-98	40-00	40-00	39-51	40-00	39-95
1956 ..	39-99	39-98	40-00	40-00	39-51	40-00	39-95

7. APPRENTICESHIP.

Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1954*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Education Department. 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 Education Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1956, there were

5,059 apprentices attending the Central Technical College and State Commercial High School, 3,327 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 3,314 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31st December, 1955, the numbers were 5,472, 3,357, and 3,122 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 81 per cent. of the 1956 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 the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1947-48 to 1956-57.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed. <i>a</i>	Indentures Cancelled. <i>b</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1947-48	1,966	43	1,677	505	8,022
1948-49	2,400	9	1,588	543	8,300
1949-50	2,349	54	1,753	630	8,320
1950-51	2,478	..	1,716	551	8,531
1951-52	2,501	..	1,621	500	8,911
1952-53	3,158	..	1,825	562	9,682
1953-54	3,325	..	1,716	577	10,714
1954-55	2,575	..	1,531	603	11,155
1955-56	3,295	..	2,221	653	11,576
1956-57	2,355	..	2,290	639	11,002

a Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption. Suspension 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.

b Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

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.

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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.^a</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No.	171	244	203	208	247
Non-fatal .. No.	31,706	39,913	41,381	43,533	54,831
Compensation Paid £	1,694,286	2,110,732	2,398,726	3,017,115	3,670,776
Premiums Received £	2,788,156	3,410,586	3,697,841	3,756,056	4,104,235
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.^b</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	26	17	27	25	9
Recipients ^c —					
Incapacitated .. No.	327	298	291	280	270
Dependent .. No.	321	330	337	346	339
Compensation Paid £	71,141	68,905	80,749	115,000	137,480
Premiums Received £	78,853	93,402	98,975	102,625	126,944

^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, £2,500 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £2,800. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £8 12s. and £9 12s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and between £7 2s. 6d. and £8 2s. 6d. for an adult female worker without

dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £2,500 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. for each child, and £2 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable were amended in October, 1957, from which date they were as follows:—For unmarried persons, £1 15s. a week at 16 and 17 years of age, £2 7s. 6d. at ages 18 to 20, and £3 5s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £2 7s. 6d. for a dependent wife or husband and 10s. for one or more dependent children. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to £1 under 21, and £2 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 1956.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND,
1956-1957.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30th June, 1957.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	18,698	2,853	21,551	418,997	2,306	545	2,851
Sickness ..	7,734	1,809	9,543	233,999	855	234	1,089
Special ..	684	227	911	72,566	98	326	424
Total ..	27,116	4,889	32,005	725,562	3,259	1,105	4,364

The next table shows, for the various States, the operation 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.
1952-53	7,385	3,249	2,596	568	624	168	14,590
1953-54	1,954	799	1,935	127	252	111	5,178
1954-55	635	200	997	43	111	39	2,025
1955-56	893	345	1,319	89	431	38	3,115
1956-57	2,409	1,995	1,796	543	1,153	107	8,003

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1952-53	17,590	6,168	4,281	842	841	262	29,984
1953-54	6,495	2,698	3,169	252	406	212	13,232
1954-55	1,443	539	1,408	66	153	81	3,690
1955-56	1,368	479	1,511	83	515	57	4,013
1956-57	4,166	3,349	2,343	702	1,972	134	12,666

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952-53	223,858	76,977	55,175	11,004	10,311	3,487	380,812
1953-54	103,935	42,306	48,489	4,184	6,325	3,549	208,788
1954-55	21,214	8,275	22,535	1,041	2,226	1,329	56,620
1955-56	18,034	5,806	23,989	919	6,407	830	55,985
1956-57	56,036	44,247	34,916	9,480	28,071	1,920	174,670

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

Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance for the latest year available, 1953-54, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 360). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

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.

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 1955-56.

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.	1955-56.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,463,115	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,099,168	34,543
Queensland	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,629,720	23,410
S. Australia	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,264,358	15,535
W. Australia	560,639 ^a	551,991	635,956	670,564	901,672	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	537,145	7,511
Total ..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	11,895,178	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 Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them (3½ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the 1939-1945 War, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption, post-war reconstruction, and public works, have remained high. Particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities, International Bank Dollar Loans, and loans raised in Switzerland and Canada, during the last five years are as follows:—

	Amount Raised.	Average Net Yield	
		Per Cent.	
	£	£	s. d.
1950-51 ..	293,232,790	3	0 0
1951-52 ..	294,929,680	2	9 5
1952-53 ..	222,498,050	4	1 2
1953-54 ..	252,357,545	4	4 5
1954-55 ..	434,687,432	4	4 2
1955-56 ..	314,416,840	4	1 5

Loans raised during 1955-56 totalled £314.4m., of which £56.9m. bore interest at the rate of 3 per cent., maturing in 1 year or less, £93.4m. at 3½ per cent., maturing in 1 year, £124.5m. at 4½ per cent., maturing in 9 to 15 years, and £39.6m. at 5 per cent., maturing in 7 years. Of the total raised, £120.5m. was for conversion and redemption of existing loans, £32.9m. was advanced to the States for housing, £149.5m. was raised on behalf of the States, £8.3m. was for war repatriation and rehabilitation purposes and £3.2m. for public works. All loans were raised in Australia, £124.5m. being at par, £56.9m. at £99 15s., and £133.0m. at £99 10s.

In addition, £5.5m. was raised by local counter sales on behalf of the States at varying rates of interest for public works, redemption, &c., and proceeds from the International Bank Dollar Loans and a Canadian loan totalled £8.9m. and £3.1m. respectively.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and, if held for a period of 7 years, would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. After the war, the certificates were renamed Savings Certificates. On

1st March, 1947, the term of the certificates was reduced to 5 years, at the end of which they were repayable at 25 per cent. over their face values of £1, £5, £10, or £50. The net amount of Savings Certificates outstanding at 30th June, 1956, was £23,365,290. From 1st February, 1949, Savings Certificates were replaced by a National Savings Group system, under which employees may authorise employers to deduct amounts from their wages and pay them into their savings bank accounts each quarter.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the State Government. At 30th June, 1956, the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £103,868,182.

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 355. 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 361 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1955-56.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to or for the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1955-56.

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> ..	54,209	36,044	22,518	12,681	11,252	4,874	141,578
(b) <i>Other General Financial Assistance.</i>							
Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	1,546	972	533	561	428	270	4,310
Special Assistance ..	7,110	3,399	2,123	1,195	1,060	461	15,348
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	5,400	8,900	4,200	18,500
Total	11,574	6,498	3,752	7,860	10,861	5,198	45,743
(c) <i>Direct Payments for Special Purposes.</i>							
Commonwealth Aid Roads—							
Grants to States	7,282	4,660	5,097	2,976	5,178	1,326	26,519
Other	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	950
Public Hospital Benefits	2,325	1,417	1,113	435	480	205	5,975
Mental Institutions Benefits	209	446	66	12	10	30	773
Tuberculosis Benefits ..	1,485	1,108	575	283	397	145	3,993
Tuberculosis Act, 1948 ^b ..	868	74	468	122	216	10	1,758
Pharmaceutical Benefits	449	335	290	61	129	32	1,296
Nutrition of Children ..	1,039	539	307	184	136	185	2,390
Long Service Leave (Coal)	441	1	84	..	29	10	565
Meat Production .. ..	..	..	113	..	190	..	303
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
W. Australian Waterworks	..	..	..	..	682	..	682
Grants to Universities ..	644	414	197	197	134	65	1,651
Total	14,742	8,994	8,310	4,290	7,581	2,008	46,875
(d) <i>Assistance for Producers.</i>							
Cotton Bounty .. .. .	..	..	67	..	..	..	67
Tractor Bounty	1	..	..	..	54	..	55
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy	2,764	6,384	3,345	929	506	572	14,500
Extension Grant	65	60	60	19	19	5	228
Cattle Tick Control	552	..	..	..	..	..	552
Tobacco Industry	2	3	6	..	4	..	15
Drought, Flood, and Bush							
Fire Relief	332	6	7	50	..	..	395
Expansion of Agricultural							
Advisory Services	80	52	40	27	25	14	238
Flax Fibre .. .. .	..	47	..	..	11	..	58
Sulphuric Acid	77	136	32	134	133	..	512
Total	3,873	6,688	3,557	1,159	752	591	16,620
Total All Payments	84,398	58,224	38,137	25,990	30,446	12,671	250,816

a Strategic Roads and Road Safety, not allocated between States.

b Reimbursement of capital expenditure.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1956, to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	34,744,841	43,424,114	47,732,911	50,697,089	54,209,017
Victoria ..	20,347,070	26,027,848	29,351,601	32,397,126	36,043,922
Queensland	13,961,960	17,487,045	19,257,017	20,897,300	22,518,181
S. Australia	7,408,780	9,342,310	10,384,255	11,413,920	12,681,193
W. Australia	6,999,753	8,741,392	9,623,017	10,238,101	11,251,429
Tasmania	2,805,298	3,600,414	4,066,344	4,402,697	4,874,300
Total ..	86,267,702	108,623,123	120,415,145	130,046,233	141,578,042

OTHER PAYMENTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	32,029,579	28,995,633	26,562,847	29,411,073	30,189,137
Victoria ..	26,631,161	23,781,357	22,232,744	22,381,975	22,180,381
Queensland	16,905,634	16,331,320	14,857,891	15,916,885	15,619,079
S. Australia	13,163,508	14,712,833	13,377,846	9,898,751	13,308,122
W. Australia	14,027,811	16,587,619	16,087,555	16,853,585	19,194,306
Tasmania	4,732,317	5,077,721	5,165,855	6,138,357	7,796,603
Total ..	108,090,010 ^a	106,086,483 ^a	103,884,738 ^a	101,500,626 ^a	109,237,628 ^a

TOTAL.

	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	66,774,420	72,419,747	74,295,758	80,108,162	84,398,154
Victoria ..	46,978,231	49,809,205	51,584,345	54,779,101	58,224,303
Queensland	30,867,594	33,818,365	34,114,908	36,814,185	38,137,260
S. Australia	20,572,288	24,055,143	23,762,101	21,312,671	25,989,315
W. Australia	21,027,564	25,329,011	25,710,572	27,091,686	30,445,735
Tasmania	7,537,615	8,678,135	9,232,199	10,541,054	12,670,903
Total ..	194,357,712 ^a	214,709,606 ^a	224,299,883 ^a	231,546,859 ^a	250,815,670 ^a

^a Including £600,000 in 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1953-54, £900,000 in 1954-55, and £950,000 in 1955-56, for Strategic Roads and Road Safety, and, in 1953-54, £5,000,000 payment to Commonwealth Aid Roads Supplementary Trust Account, not allocated between States.

The total payments of £1,115,729,730 during the five years ended June, 1956, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. Of the total, £55,212,674 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £586,930,245 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £190,543,141 as special money grants, £102,840,505 for roads, and £180,203,165 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 1955-56 (£250,815,670) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £141,578,042 transferred as tax reimbursements which commenced

in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments were continued after the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. In 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £45,743,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1955-56.

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 make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States, the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	£ 15,517,000
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	6,890,000
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	5,821,000
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	2,458,000
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	2,644,000
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	925,000
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>34,255,000</u>

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is

concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1946*, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{3}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1956-57, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1955-56 was £141,652,261. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, and the previous year, is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1955-56.	1956-57.
New South Wales	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria	16,477	54,226	58,353
Queensland	8,860	36,069	40,237
South Australia	6,601	22,531	24,369
Western Australia	3,458	12,682	14,049
Tasmania	3,384	11,253	12,252
	1,220	4,891	5,385
Total	<u>40,000</u>	<u>141,652</u>	<u>154,645</u>

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth continued, until 1953-54, to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their rights to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

During 1952, the Prime Minister announced the desire of the Commonwealth Government to restore to the States the right of levying their own income taxes, but no arrangement with the States has yet been reached. In 1957, the Victorian and New South Wales governments successfully challenged the validity of the Uniform Tax legislation, but since the judgment of the High Court in August, there has been no change in the existing arrangements.

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 369.

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 other 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, 1955-56.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
	£	£	£
Taxation—			
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement)	22,531,483	..	22,531,483
Motor	996,758	4,342,483	5,339,241
Other ^a	8,616,319	755,156	9,371,475
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	30,404,083	19,800	30,423,883
Other .. .. .	..	12,180,234	12,180,234
Land Revenue	3,748,192	933,974	4,682,166
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	904,049	1,171,958	2,076,007
Commonwealth Payments	4,008,742	7,833,084 ^e	11,841,826 ^e
Other	3,292,795	20,912,698	24,205,493
Net Total Receipts	74,502,421	48,149,387 ^e	122,651,808 ^e
Gross Total Receipts ^b	75,668,679	50,317,188 ^e	125,985,867 ^e
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	7,909,804	1,832,924	9,742,728
Education	10,344,040	558,386	10,902,426
Public Health and Recreation	7,989,062	5,263,478 ^e	13,252,540 ^e
Social Amelioration	1,774,260	165,436	1,939,696
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	32,899,023	2,022,131	34,921,154
Other .. .. .	..	9,802,544	9,802,544
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	10,479,835	10,479,835
Land Settlement	673,242	5,066,883	5,740,125
Forestry	327,633	911,663	1,239,296
Agriculture	847,209	1,318,935	2,166,144
Irrigation	566,875	3,089,377	3,656,252
Debt Charges	11,053,168	1,723,439	12,776,607
Other	1,760,279	12,098,251 ^d	13,858,530
Net Total Expenditure	76,144,595	54,333,282 ^e	130,477,877 ^e
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	77,392,117	56,419,819 ^e	133,811,936 ^e

^a For details see page 378.

^b This is the gross total of all funds, no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

^c Including law, order, and public safety.

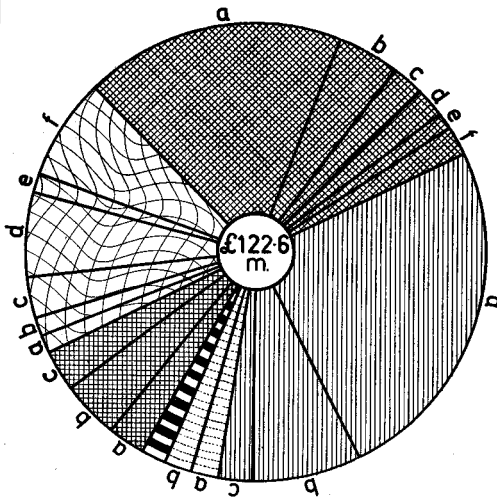
^d Including housing, £6,358,584, loans to Local Bodies and investments, £3,305,354, and subsidies to Local Bodies, £254,700.

^e Including £1,904,540 provided by the Commonwealth Government but not shown in the State accounts.

In the next table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS - 1955-56

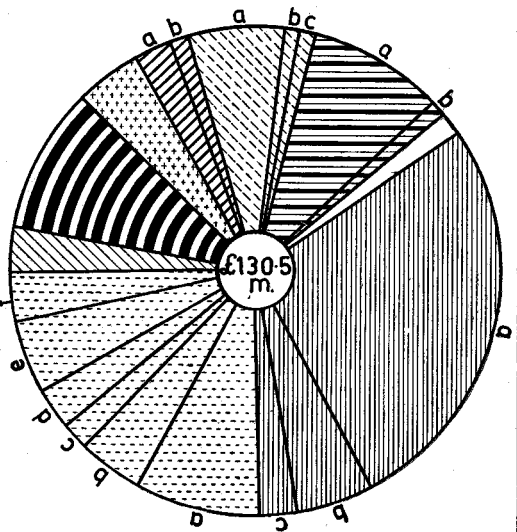
RECEIPTS



	£m
TAXATION	37.2
<i>a</i> Income	22.5
<i>b</i> Motor	5.3
<i>e</i> Probate, Succession	2.9
<i>d</i> Stamp Duties	2.6
<i>e</i> Land	1.4
<i>f</i> Other	2.5
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS	42.6
<i>a</i> Railways	30.4
<i>b</i> State Insurance	9.2
<i>c</i> Tourist, Fish, Mines	3.0
LAND REVENUE	4.7
<i>a</i> Rents	2.4
<i>b</i> Forestry, &c	2.3
INTEREST ON LOANS	2.1
C'M'TH PAYMENTS	11.8
<i>a</i> Hospitals, Health	3.0
<i>b</i> Local & Main Roads	5.1
<i>c</i> Agreement Grant, &c	3.7
MISCELLANEOUS	24.2
<i>a</i> Harbours & Marine	1.5
<i>b</i> Golden Casket Profit	1.5
<i>c</i> C'm'th & Debenture Loans	3.5
<i>d</i> Trans. from Loan Fund	7.1
<i>e</i> Repayments, &c	1.8
<i>f</i> Other	8.8

	£m
GEN. ADMINISTRATION	5.7
LAW, ORDER & SAFETY	4.8
<i>a</i> Police	3.3
<i>b</i> Other	1.5
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, ART	11.0
<i>a</i> State Schools	8.3
<i>b</i> University	1.2
<i>c</i> Technical & Other	1.5
HEALTH & RECREATION	13.2
<i>a</i> Hospitals	11.7
<i>b</i> Preventive Measures	1.5
SOCIAL AMELIORATION	2.0
<i>a</i> Relief, Child Care, Aged	1.2
<i>b</i> Aborigines	0.8
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS	44.7
<i>a</i> Railways	34.9
<i>b</i> State Insurance	6.7
<i>c</i> Tourist, Fish, Mines	3.1
DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES	32.6
<i>a</i> Roads & Bridges	10.4
<i>b</i> Land Settlement	5.7
<i>c</i> Agriculture	2.2
<i>d</i> Irrigation	3.7
<i>e</i> Housing	6.4
<i>f</i> Forestry, Shipping &c	4.2
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	3.7
DEBT CHARGES	12.8

EXPENDITURE



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.
1946-47	24,626	13,393	38,019	24,690	15,317	40,007
1947-48	26,413	14,563	40,976	26,581	15,633	42,214
1948-49	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543
1949-50	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308
1953-54	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110
1954-55	72,980	45,074	118,054	71,174	46,470	117,644
1955-56	74,503	48,149	122,652	76,145	54,333	130,478

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, 1956, it stood at £2,248,051.

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 5·0 per cent. in 1955-56. While other sources of revenue increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until 1949-50, rising to £4·0m. in 1953-54, but since declining to £3·7m.

The figures for "Commonwealth Government" are not the same as the totals given on page 361, as they include only the Commonwealth contributions to interest on State debts, together with grants of £5,005,542, £4,220,912, £3,438,356, £3,198,235 and £2,912,507 in the five years respectively under the *State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts*. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax", while other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	1,870,099	2,302,299	2,352,384	2,512,895	2,947,743
Lottery Tax ..	245,250	280,000	288,000	304,375	305,000
Other Stamp Duties	2,032,057	2,084,270	2,547,395	2,613,038	2,549,161
Land Tax	888,090	1,034,548	1,079,624	1,205,531	1,386,451
Income Tax ^a ..	13,994,458	17,490,656	19,278,457	20,906,636	22,531,483
Racing Taxes ..	291,749	293,130	297,506	284,782	293,993
Transport Taxes ..	959,630	1,029,482	1,195,490	1,224,015	1,192,146
Liquor Taxes ..	272,555	361,519	399,495	443,187	793,571
Licenses, Other Taxes	60,758	62,091	117,749	137,635	145,012
Total Taxation ..	20,614,646	24,937,995	27,556,100	29,632,094	32,144,560
Railways	22,390,713	24,868,163	28,951,990	30,804,558	30,404,083
Lands—					
Rents	1,567,011	1,957,962	2,254,036	2,399,583	2,377,341
Forestry	1,155,235	1,344,969	1,523,910	1,205,318	1,091,959
Other	122,260	125,962	189,348	222,406	278,892
Total Lands ..	2,844,506	3,428,893	3,967,294	3,827,307	3,748,192
Interest	1,088,835	1,331,705	1,461,834	1,720,002^d	1,972,572
Commonwealth Govt.^b	6,525,837	5,967,261	5,177,903	5,005,886	4,008,742
Fees for Services ..	842,572	1,060,305	1,122,480	1,236,818	1,283,120
Other^c	1,446,005	1,576,271	1,458,479	1,593,058	2,107,410
Total Receipts ..	55,753,114	63,170,593	69,696,080	73,819,723	75,668,679

^a Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^b Contribution to interest on public debt, special financial assistance grants, and grants for special purposes.

^c Receipts of Government Printing Office and various institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, &c., and in 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1955-56, loan repayments used for sinking fund.

^d Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 363 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 367-8 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under “Other Development of State Resources”, although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April, 1952, then by the Mines and Immigration Department and is now under the Minister for Labour and Industry.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown under "Business Undertakings" does not include the expenditure on such undertakings as the State Government Insurance Office, State Coal Mines, State Coke Works, Fish Supply, and the Tourist Bureau, for which all transactions are passed through trust funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals excludes amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.^a

Function.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	225,258	230,518	272,976	288,945	338,647
Electoral	41,573	102,645	34,892	45,034	113,767
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	6,003	813	..	15,522	18,927
Other	2,453,789	2,621,580	3,234,692	2,660,531	3,531,020
Total	2,726,623	2,955,556	3,542,560	3,010,032	4,002,361
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	2,691,166	2,680,782	2,776,833	2,916,326	3,269,883
Prisons	148,492	176,828	181,946	192,477	229,820
Other	788,199	922,422	998,089	1,042,775	1,212,935
Total	3,627,857	3,780,032	3,956,868	4,151,578	4,712,638
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	53,421	55,158	61,255	61,145	68,623
Labour Legislation	100,718	103,258	114,657	112,935	142,232
Price Fixing, &c. ..	136,067	140,426	102,876	92,611	101,232
Weights & Measures	26,862	29,504	31,723	34,841	34,173
Transport Control	49,911	54,478	55,935	63,912	64,108
Liquor Lic. Control	10,057	13,829	16,347	18,512	23,763
Building Control ..	21,517	3,486	..	..	..
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total	398,703	400,289	382,943	384,106	434,281
Education—					
State Schools ..	4,812,968	5,632,514	6,362,127	6,985,554	8,213,684
Technical Colleges	620,663	703,890	764,870	802,538	950,853
University ..	410,905	574,109	643,274	665,547	771,217
Agricultural ..	247,908	267,747	286,877	230,567	256,518
Other	102,655	121,287	122,583	134,702	151,768
Total	6,195,099	7,299,547	8,179,731	8,818,908	10,344,040

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE *a*—continued.

Function.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	£ 64,718	£ 90,651	£ 96,148	£ 104,715	£ 106,999
Art Gallery	3,750	7,000	7,000	7,000	10,000
Other	19,473	23,362	15,234	15,923 ^b	20,014
Total	87,941	121,013	118,382	127,638	137,013
Health & Recreation—					
Govt. and Public					
Hospitals	4,017,375	5,068,021	5,519,852	6,099,571	5,082,050
Mental Hospitals ..	1,135,344	1,320,229	1,338,393	1,512,403	1,812,050
Baby Clinics	180,188	239,947	259,188	251,458	271,753
Other	601,456	625,412	706,680	784,875	890,209
Total	5,934,363	7,253,609	7,824,113	8,648,307	8,056,062
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare	270,501	325,518	339,717	388,592	442,634
Aboriginals	412,864	492,164	512,549	592,218	632,107
Relief Assistance &c.	71,488	97,734	99,127	103,626	112,994
Homes for Aged &c.	450,944	498,195	506,621	528,791	586,525
Total	1,205,797	1,413,611	1,458,014	1,613,227	1,774,260
Development of State					
Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	861,317	1,043,285	1,030,406	1,075,059	1,261,117
Mining	209,218	210,276	237,533	244,767	282,365
Agricultural, Pas-					
toral, Dairying ..	769,270	947,886	1,075,918	1,012,560	1,117,836
Forestry	304,929	587,941	453,683	538,323	327,633
Other	470,118	498,980	1,900,811	1,911,369	608,121
Total	2,614,852	3,288,368	4,698,351	4,782,078	3,597,072
Business Undertakings					
Railways	23,959,298	27,170,554	28,303,027	30,040,780	32,899,023
Mining	1,857	120,000	327,832	250,000	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	82,834	..	..
Total	23,961,155	27,290,554	28,713,693	30,290,780	32,899,023
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	5,432,411	5,843,022	6,648,552	7,637,444	8,440,773
Exchange & Comm.	676,067	683,409	679,743	745,348	717,106
Sinking Fund	1,460,630	1,550,997	1,637,210	1,775,470	1,895,289
Total	7,569,108	8,077,428	8,965,505	10,158,262	11,053,168
Other	1,386,221	1,099,689	1,512,986	1,617,084	382,199
Total Expenditure	55,707,719	62,979,696	69,353,146	73,602,000	77,392,117

a Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included in this table according to their appropriate function. On page 363 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

b Including £13,463 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1956.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	152,385	137,665	24,284
Agricultural Bank	3,023,384	3,169,763	659,049
Barrier Fences	157,407	161,285	90,440
Buffalo Fly Control	36,508	34,547	23,704
Burdekin River Authority	419,108	398,081	193,538
C'wealth Aid Local Authority Roads	1,028,125	1,044,017	416,582
Commonwealth-State Housing	4,677,524	4,728,577	465,174
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works			
Construction	541,548	521,806	313,865
Dairy Cattle Improvement	76,673	78,126	-10,675
Drought Relief	20,506	..	222,111
Electricity	118,684	119,986	46,358
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	20,310	6,567	647,538
Fish Supply	1,065,348	1,084,384	-108,139
Forestry and Lumbering	774,478	774,478	..
Hamilton Lands Development	27,521	100,913	57,180
Harbour Dues	1,235,482	1,196,136	128,128
Hospital Benefits	195,000	196,260	19,304
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,501,782	2,753,195	1,720,244
Irrigation & Water Supply Construction	2,534,225	2,691,296	53,959
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	9,380	22,812	-30,742
Land Act Improvement	139,914	135,298	93,030
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits	..	..	35,350
Liquor Acts	-6,343	9,197	336,925
Main Roads	10,308,523	10,307,346	430,432
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	293,228	464,537	88,183
Police Superannuation	379,895	237,883	549,568
Port Development	708	61,062	62,845
Post-war Reconstruction	462,957	3,009,412	2,248,051
Public Service Superannuation	498,164	187,769	5,375,175
Queensland Housing Commission	2,129,994	2,812,981	-164,791
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	58,265	27,771	350,244
State Coal Mines	541,388	663,138	-207,431
State Coke Works	133,372	213,587	-117,669
State Enterprises	6,316	2,154	121,636
State Insurance	8,659,534	6,747,405	25,675,129
State Stores Board	592,718	600,307	-449,201
Stock	482,521	461,236	50,042
Stock Diseases Compensation	118,817	100,482	90,364
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	247,742	273,860	11,158
Sugar Cane Prices	89,801	93,624	89,138
Supreme Court	12,435	14,055	40,547
Tourist Bureau	1,209,926	1,199,834	146,255
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project	1,694,114	2,238,612	405,916
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	..	2,695,589
Workers' Homes	41,901	58,589	419,662
Other	2,115,008	2,069,892	3,856,890
Total	47,826,276^a	51,209,925^b	47,164,939^c

^a Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c., £586,372.

^b Excluding advances to Local Authorities and other investments, £3,205,354.

^c Cash £8,047,149, and securities £39,117,790.

4. STATE LOAN FUND.

Loan Expenditure.—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1956, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1955-56.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	4,320,928	4,008,866	79,913,905
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	30,602	25,763	4,826,197
Public Buildings	3,416,826	3,350,197	26,634,733
Roads (Main Roads Acts)	180,203	-239,498	7,206,082
Other Roads and Bridges			168,433	3,160,978
Harbours and Marine	34,127	32,027	4,139,906
Mining	-333	-1,599	523,113
Forestry	1,719,278	1,719,278	11,951,276
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-4,193	1,507,697
Land Resumptions	121,963	121,853	4,261,209
Prickly Pear Lands	38,099	38,099	1,098,775
Water Supply, Irrigation	3,477,343	3,462,493	21,187,083
Agricultural Bank	740,000	572,036	6,189,624
Advances to Settlers	-86	-4,464	75,158
Wire-netting	90,000	83,309	297,364
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-17,944	74,628
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings	849,500	634,298	7,866,753
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-30,850	565,772
Building Improvement	6	-111	426
War Service Land Settlement	465,700	362,547	5,006,212
Loans to Local Bodies	2,844,493	1,407,925	27,017,261
Subsidies to Local Bodies	3,326,490	3,326,315	20,108,518
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	250,000	..	3,108,398
Total	21,905,139	19,014,780^b	275,145,367
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	10,280,560
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	1,277,581
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	33,904,139
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	252,799,369

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b Excluding £250,000 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.
	£	£	£	£
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
1952-53 ..	22,004,057	19,381,631	219,406,214	204,255,133
1953-54 ..	20,630,241	18,450,825	237,857,039	220,396,425
1954-55 ..	20,498,178	18,023,548	255,880,587	236,474,488
1955-56 ..	21,905,139	19,014,780	275,145,367	252,799,369

a Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns; 1950-51, 1951-52, and 1952-53, £150,000; 1955-56, £250,000.

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, 1956, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1956.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	3,040,000	152,000
4 10 0	62,339,050	2,805,256
4 0 0	2,222,729	92,751
3 15 0	12,614,864	473,020
3 10 0	30,475,364	1,063,084
3 7 6	926,950	31,285
3 5 0	43,590,287	1,416,121
3 2 6	48,933,003	1,529,157
3 2 0	1,459,221	44,861
3 0 0	43,408,708	1,294,572
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
1 0 0	1,815,833	18,157
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	160	..
Gross Public Debt ..	252,799,369	8,969,594
Less Sinking Funds ..	216,832	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	252,582,537	£3 11s. 0d.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £48,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Act, 1927*, and £22,998,362 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 £252,799,369 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	204,989,514	81.1
London	43,553,819	17.2
America	4,256,036	1.7

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 19 and 81 per cent., compared with 15 and 85 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 7 and 93 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £7,376,361; London, £1,445,243; America, £147,990; representing average interest rates of 3.60, 3.32, and 3.48 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.
1946-47	428	546	985	593	2,130	4,682
1947-48	744	624	960	1,128	2,516	5,972
1948-49	1,098	875	1,124	1,224	2,948	7,269
1949-50	2,135	935	1,056	1,916	3,143	9,185
1950-51	6,789	811	1,669	3,464	5,115	17,848
1951-52	6,448	1,878	3,359	4,932	7,195	23,812
1952-53	7,786	735	3,150	4,448	5,885	22,004
1953-54	5,572	172	829	6,250	7,807	20,630
1954-55	4,202	-204	1,884	6,572	8,044	20,498
1955-56	4,321	180	2,145	6,171	9,088	21,905
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	106,367	10,367	20,001	47,126	91,284	275,145

a With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Department, whose expenditure is included here.

b Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 38.7 per cent. of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £47.1m., or

17.1 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 1955-56 income tax alone amounted to 50.4 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £573,988,085, £141,578,042 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1955-56 accounted for 38.0 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12.5 per cent. before the war.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income. <i>a</i>	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765	3,679	23,905	30,957	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489	3,591	41,313	48,792	74,430	841,792
1951-52	213,917	95,459	551,143	6,199	52,310	64,955	32,845	1,016,828
1952-53	183,824	89,067	554,737	1,250	56,434	70,932	83,823	1,040,067
1953-54	220,217	95,689	528,181	221	53,571	75,126	49,785	1,022,790
1954-55	244,403	100,446	532,916	13	52,685	80,210	56,768	1,067,441
1955-56	255,771	110,001	573,988	..	57,483	87,821 ^b	53,294 ^c	1,138,358

^a Including Social Services Contribution which was merged with Income Tax after income year 1949-50; and Wool Deduction, since 1950-51.

^b Post Office, £79,341(000); Railways, £4,583(000); and Broadcasting Services, £3,897(000).

^c Including Wheat Export Charge, £4,294(000); surplus balances of trust accounts, £1,981(000); interest and repayments, £17,493(000); Defence and Civil Aviation Departments, £4,980(000); and net profit on Note Issue, £7,866(000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. For example, the Commonwealth

Government until 1951-52 operated a system by which amounts of excess revenue were paid into the National Welfare Fund and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they were required. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £53,162,000, £62,022,000, £68,613,000, £80,777,000, £92,804,000, £114,983,000, and £137,608,000 in the seven years ended 30th June, 1952, and not the amounts shown as expended in the table.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence Services. <i>a</i>	War and Repatriation Services. <i>b</i>	Business Undertakings. <i>a</i>	Social Services.	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946-47	219,070		35,952	64,647	18,783	92,804	431,256
1947-48	74,169	135,744	42,668	88,043	22,072	103,209	465,905
1948-49	61,929	164,874	56,256	110,058	25,116	136,144	554,377
1949-50	55,274	132,070	70,607	123,288	30,861	168,552	580,652
1950-51	149,170	129,977	98,344	132,680	52,925	278,696	841,792
1951-52	170,699	133,792	104,158	171,709	74,679	361,791	1,016,828
1952-53	216,584	146,078	111,791	165,511	74,268	312,435	1,026,667
1953-54	190,661	147,335	110,714	176,565	73,833	323,682	1,022,790
1954-55	186,794	150,456	113,952	189,319	68,974	357,946	1,067,441
1955-56	191,550	154,766	127,399 ^d	214,866	78,964	370,813 ^e	1,138,358

a Including new works paid for from revenue.

b Including new works paid for from revenue, repatriation services and pensions on account of the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

c Including taxation reimbursements to States, and, from 1950-51, subsidies, &c.

d Post Office, £114,597 (000); Railways, £6,395 (000); Broadcasting Services, £6,407 (000).

e Including self-balancing items, £7,663 (000), and £61,613 (000), paid to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

Up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which during the war were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, were included above with "War and Repatriation Services", but since then they have been included with "Other". Price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments totalled £17,393,000 for 1955-56, compared with £21,539,000 for 1954-55. The items for 1955-56, compared with the 1954-55 amounts (in brackets), were as follows:—Dairy Products, £14,499,587 (£15,749,998); Tea, £1,733,489 (£5,077,022); Sulphuric Acid Bounty, £512,471 (£306,305); Coal, £27,385 (£184,579); Gold Mining Industry Assistance, £401,055 (£97,019); Tractor Bounty, £55,035 (£81,787); Flax Fibre, £58,070 (£4,907); Rayon Yarn, £38,294 (£11,890); and Cotton Bounty, £67,284 (£25,243).

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Commonwealth Aid for Roads and Works (Federal Aid to

Roads), and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

Expenditure from Loans.—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, &c.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War and Defence Services.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Housing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46	152,947	..	..	-7	-8	6,795	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015	48,895
1947-48	..	..	-1	-4	-9	13,140	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	..	-1	-1	-6	14,488	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	..	-8	-1	-7	17,215	42,682
1950-51	28,761	..	-1	-1	-16	21,640	50,383
1951-52	5,120	..	-1	-3	-1	26,547	31,662
1952-53	5,685	..	-1	-4	-9	30,000	35,671
1953-54	4,199	..	..	-1	-12	37,200	41,386
1954-55	4,039	..	-2	-1	-4	29,150	33,182
1955-56	7,622	3,182 ^b	..	-5	-4	33,200	43,995 ^c
Total to Date ..	2,022,236	16,423	40,122	13,745	8,373	266,411	2,367,310

a Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

b Emergency Wheat Storage.

c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan, £19,369(000), repayments of which were paid to National Debt Sinking Fund, and payment to Canadian Loan Trust Account, £6,459(000).

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1956, 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 £527,096,000, or 13·3 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 372. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £456,623 shown as interest

payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,258,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1956-57 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, 1956.

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 ..	698,135,838	196 9 4	24,755,245	6 19 4
Victoria	445,713,423	171 1 10	16,452,698	6 6 4
Queensland ..	252,799,369	184 8 7	8,973,287	6 10 11
South Australia ..	254,422,869	299 16 10	9,198,672	10 16 10
Western Australia	188,732,740	278 12 4	6,655,561	9 16 6
Tasmania	122,223,444	382 7 5	4,574,637	14 6 3
Maturing Overseas	310,785,277	33 3 0 ^c	10,131,000	1 1 8 ^c
Maturing in Aus- tralia	1,651,242,406	176 2 9 ^c	60,479,100	6 9 0 ^c
Total States ..	1,962,027,683	209 5 9^c	70,610,100	7 10 8^c
On Account of Com- monwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	92,982,880 ^b	9 17 3 ^d	456,623	0 1 0 ^d
Maturing in Aus- tralia	1,521,693,165	161 8 2 ^d	41,682,146	4 8 5 ^d
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	123,327,843	13 1 8 ^d	4,810,404	0 10 3 ^d
Maturing in Aus- tralia	268,287,089	28 9 2 ^d	9,678,339	1 0 6 ^d
Total Commonwealth	2,006,290,977	212 16 3^d	56,627,512	6 0 2^d
Total C'wealth & States	3,968,318,660	420 18 6^d	127,237,612	13 9 11^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 1955-56 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, 1955-56.

Government.	During 1955-56.			Aggregate to End of 1955-56.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	49,750	8	49,758	793,627
Victoria ..	36,343	31	36,374	559,015 ^b
Queensland ..	19,015	94	19,109	285,426
South Australia	24,152	9	24,161	287,939
Western Australia	13,314	146	13,460	223,680
Tasmania ..	13,301	223	13,524	133,066
Total States ..	155,875	511	156,386	2,282,753
Commonwealth^c	36,373	7,622	43,995	2,367,310
Total Australia ..	192,248	8,133	200,381	4,650,063

a The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c., and funding of deficits.

b Gross loan expenditure.

c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans, Canadian and Swiss Loans.

7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 360). 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 360 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, 1955-56.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.								
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.		Commonwealth.		Total.				
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Consld. Revenue.</i>												
Income ^a	22,532	33,297	55,829	16	13	24	12	44	1	5	6	
Land	1,386	..	1,386	1	0	6	..	..	..	1	0	6
Probate, Succession, and Estate	2,948	924	3,872	2	3	7	13	8	2	17	3	
Lottery	305	..	305	..	4	6	..	..	..	4	6	
Other Stamp Duty	2,549	127	2,676	1	17	8	..	1	10	1	19	6
Customs .. ..	..	8,902	8,902	..	..	..	6	11	8	6	11	8
Excise .. ..	..	17,443	17,443	..	..	..	12	17	11	12	17	11
Sales .. ..	..	12,234	12,234	..	..	..	9	0	11	9	0	11
Pay-roll .. ..	..	5,013	5,013	..	..	..	3	14	1	3	14	1
Transport	1,192	..	1,192	..	17	8	..	..	..	17	8	
Liquor	794	..	794	..	11	9	..	..	..	11	9	
Betting	294	..	294	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	
Wool .. ..	..	121	121	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	1	9
Stevedoring Industry Charge	..	179	179	..	..	..	..	2	8	..	2	8
Other	145	113	258	..	2	2	..	1	8	..	3	10
<i>Trust Funds.</i>												
Motor Vehicle Registration ..	4,342	..	4,342	3	4	2	..	..	..	3	4	2
Diseases in Stock	231	..	231	..	3	5	..	..	..	3	5	
Stock Routes and Pests Destruct'n	181	..	181	..	2	8	..	..	..	2	8	
Sugar Cane Prices	90	..	90	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	4	
Other	253	..	253	..	3	9	..	..	..	3	9	
Total	37,242	78,353	115,595	27	10	8	57	18	6	85	9	2

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £22,532 (000) reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 360, and on page 362 reference is made to proposals for the return of income taxation to the States.

Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1956-57 are shown below.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1956-57.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	42	£3,201 to £3,600	105
£101 to £150	3	£901 to £1,000	46	£3,601 to £4,000	111
£151 to £200	7	£1,001 to £1,200	52	£4,001 to £4,400	117
£201 to £250	11	£1,201 to £1,400	59	£4,401 to £5,000	124
£251 to £300	15	£1,401 to £1,600	65	£5,001 to £6,000	132
£301 to £400	20	£1,601 to £1,800	71	£6,001 to £8,000	139
£401 to £500	26	£1,801 to £2,000	77	£8,001 to £10,000	145
£501 to £600	30	£2,001 to £2,400	85	£10,001 to £16,000	152
£601 to £700	34	£2,401 to £2,800	92	Over £16,000	160
£701 to £800	38	£2,801 to £3,200	99		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £104. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1954-55 on the 1953-54 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,348 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from personal exertion being £2,884,590, and from property £881,728. They were assessed £1,547,388 as income tax and social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1954-55.

Grade of Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable. <i>a</i>
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	
£	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 200	24,655	3,453	237	3,690	38
201 to 300	38,612	8,588	365	8,953	198
301 to 500	78,804	27,008	1,025	28,033	1,201
501 to 1,000	254,450	139,180	2,896	142,076	10,304
1,001 to 2,000	68,510	63,949	3,087	67,036	7,750
2,001 to 3,000	8,762	16,567	1,551	18,118	3,467
3,001 to 5,000	5,487	16,914	1,689	18,603	4,947
5,001 and Over	3,780	29,211	2,853	32,064	15,436
Total	483,060	304,870	13,703	318,573	43,341

a Income tax and social services contribution combined.

Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1956-57 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £130; dependent parent, £130; children under 16 years, £78 for eldest child, £52 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £130; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £78; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £78; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, £30, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for any member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £300; educational expenses of each dependent, £100. Rates and land tax paid on

non-income producing property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income for 1956-57 by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 6s. 6d. up to £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 5s. 6d. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Co-operative of Non-profit Companies: 5s. 6d. up to £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 4s. 6d. up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 5s. 6d. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 6s. 6d. up to amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Private Companies: 4s. 6d. up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on remainder; additional tax of 10s. in the £ of distributable income exceeding a prescribed retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 7s. 6d. 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, 5¾d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 6d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 6½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 7d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 7½d.; £75,000 and over, 8d. In ascertaining taxable value, £700 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but on primary producers' land valued at up to £2,900 the exemption is £1,900 less £6 for every £5 of unimproved value over £1,900. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are rated at 2d. to £2,500 and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State.	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales	1d. up to £2,500, thence graduated to reach 1-625d. on £10,000, 2-1875d. on £20,000, and 4-481d. on £65,000. 8d. on each £1 over £65,000	On primary producers' land—£10,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £10,000 Other—£5,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £5,000
Victoria ..	1d. up to £8,750, thence graduated to reach 1-0625d. on £10,000, 1-594d. on £20,000, and 4-022d. on £85,000 Absentees—20% extra	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£1,000, diminishing by £5 for every £1 in excess of £1,000
Queensland	1d up to £499, thence rising in steps, being 5d. on £5,000, 5½d. on £10,000, 6d. on £20,000, and 8d. on £75,000 and over (see preceding paragraph)	On primary producers' land—£1,900, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,900, to £700 on £2,900 and over Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-125d. on £10,000, 1-812d. on £20,000, and 4-203d. on £80,000. 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia	1½d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-875d. on £20,000, and 3-625d. on £60,000. 7d. on each £1 over £60,000 Surcharge of 1d. on land not improved. Absentees—50% extra	Certain lands under conditional purchase. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain. Mining Properties. Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania	Graduated from 1d. on £25 to reach 1-42d. on £5,000, 1-98d. on £10,000, 2-63d. on £20,000, and 4-467d. on £72,000. 7d. on each £1 over £72,000. On rural land, no tax payable below £4,801: thereafter tax £27 10s. less than on other land	Resident age pensioners' land when value under £500 exempt

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1955-56.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

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	6,551	8,675	6,027	625	8	21,886
Companies	225	495	658	337	84	1,804 ^a
Total ..	6,776	9,170	6,685	962	92	23,690^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	1,840,063	8,399,414	24,346,817	9,946,727	637,901	45,170,922
Companies	69,703	535,804	3,132,545	7,612,937	10,969,810	22,924,681 ^a
Total ..	1,909,766	8,935,218	27,479,362	17,559,664	11,607,711	68,095,603^a
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	7,667	58,044	269,752	153,728	14,767	503,958
Companies	290	3,728	36,271	128,505	267,485	441,311 ^a
Total ..	7,957	61,772	306,023	282,233	282,252	945,269^a

^a Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £603,882; primary tax payable, £5,032.

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 £425,311—£245,424 on individuals and £179,887 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £1,370,580. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1955-56 was £1,437,715.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,386,451, an increase of £180,920 on the 1954-55 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £41 was granted to 5 taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 11s. 10d. for each £100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £4,750, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £4,000—exempt; £4,001 to £4,250—duty rebate of 75 per cent.; £4,251 to £4,500—rebate of 50 per cent.; £4,501 to £4,750—rebate of 25 per cent.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Wife and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
Over—									
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$3\frac{1}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	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	$11\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	11	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	11	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$
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	$21\frac{1}{2}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{8}$	19	$23\frac{1}{2}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{8}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{5}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £500; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £50; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding £100, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The last paragraph on the previous page, dealing with probate or administration duty, applies also to succession duty.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28th October, 1953, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £5,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £5,000 until it disappears at £20,000; and for others to £2,500, disappearing at £10,000. Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

Gift Duty (State).—This tax came into operation on 1st July, 1926, and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption

is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent., with a maximum of 20 per cent. on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. Up to 30th September, 1953, the general exemption was £1,040 per annum; from 1st October, 1953, to 31st August, 1954, £4,160 per annum; from 1st September, 1954, to 31st August, 1957, £6,240 per annum; and from 1st September, 1957, it has been £10,400 per annum.

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 4th September, 1957, five rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 8½ per cent. on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; (iii) a rate of 16½ per cent. on commercial motor vehicles, motor cycles, and motor vehicle parts and accessories, other than tyres and tubes which are taxable at the general rate; (iv) a rate of 25 per cent. on certain types of watches, clocks, photographs and photographic equipment, toilet and beauty preparations, jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, fur garments, &c.; and (v) a rate of 30 per cent. on motor cars designed primarily and principally for the transport of persons.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of Wool Contributory Charge, on the 1st July, 1952. At that time, the rate was 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge and 8d. per bag. As from 1st July, 1957, the rates were increased to 6s. per bale, 3s. per butt or fadge and 1s. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund and the Wool Research Fund.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).—This charge was introduced as from 22nd December, 1947, when the rate was fixed at 2½d. per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time and from 21st May, 1957, it was increased to 2s. per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth).—This charge, operative from 1st January, 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at ½d. per lb., and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1d. per lb.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 378. 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 £41,249 in 1955-56.

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 1d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities where it is 3d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £15 annually in the Brisbane area, and £10 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1955-56 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £10,418; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £113,796.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	419	366	385	211 ^a	196 ^a
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	705	669	618	602	551
Passed through Totalisators .. £	2,856,669	2,888,191	2,925,473	2,712,848	2,530,235
Retained by Clubs £	251,627	259,819	258,118	241,113	223,208
Totalisator Tax.. £	142,833	144,410	146,273	135,652	126,544

^a Number which operated; prior to 1954-55, number of licenses issued.

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1955-56 was £305,000.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 244 and 245.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control twelve important towns, one of which is the metropolitan area of Brisbane. Ten other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 30, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 44-47, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 388 and 389. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas. Figures in tables are for 1953-54, the latest available at the date of publication.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and

beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1954.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities ..No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population ..No.	502,320	263,004	65,910	479,794	1,311,028 ^a
Ratepayers ..No.	<i>n</i>	73,139	27,217	132,981	<i>n</i>
Dwellings ..No.	136,991	71,238	21,534	130,049	359,812
Rateable Value £	63,142,303	13,776,253	3,477,943	81,259,296	161,655,795
Streets and Roads ^b Miles	1,782	1,496	512	57,007	60,797

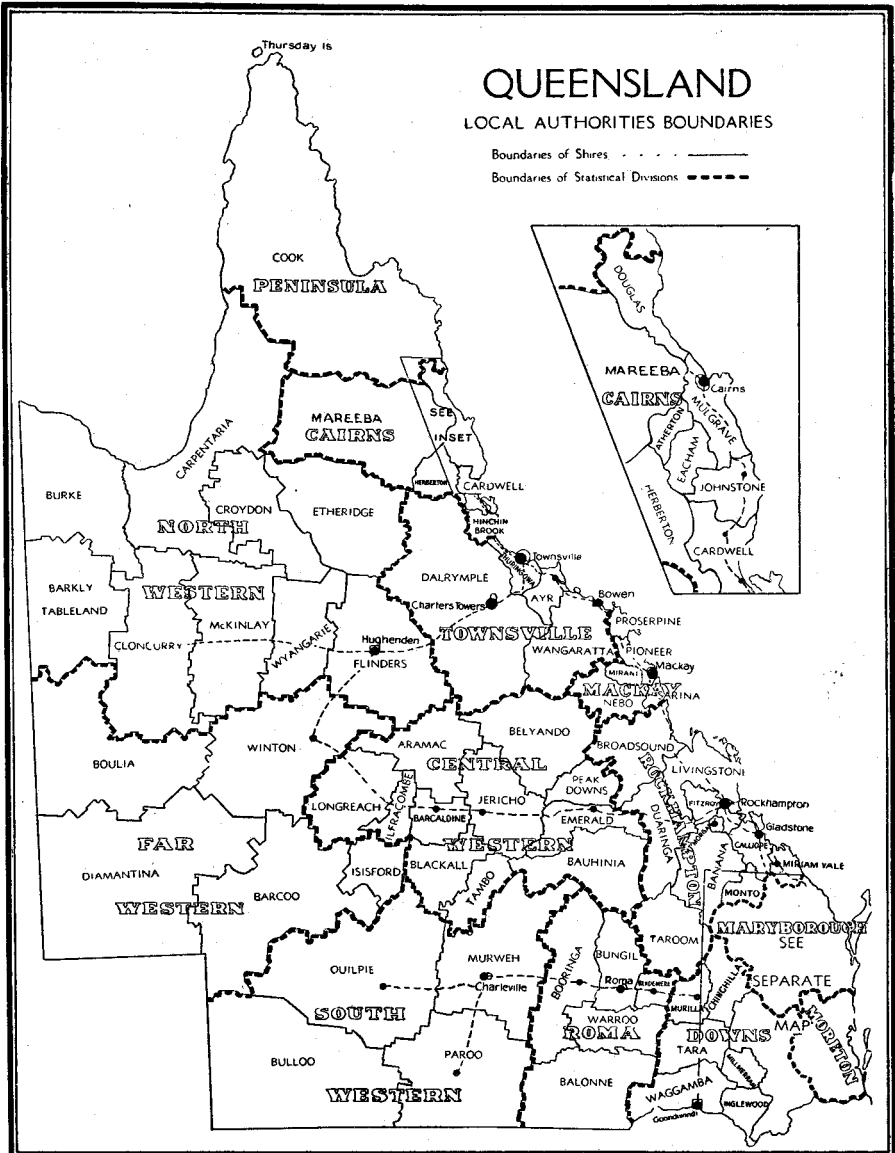
^a Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

^b Formed only.

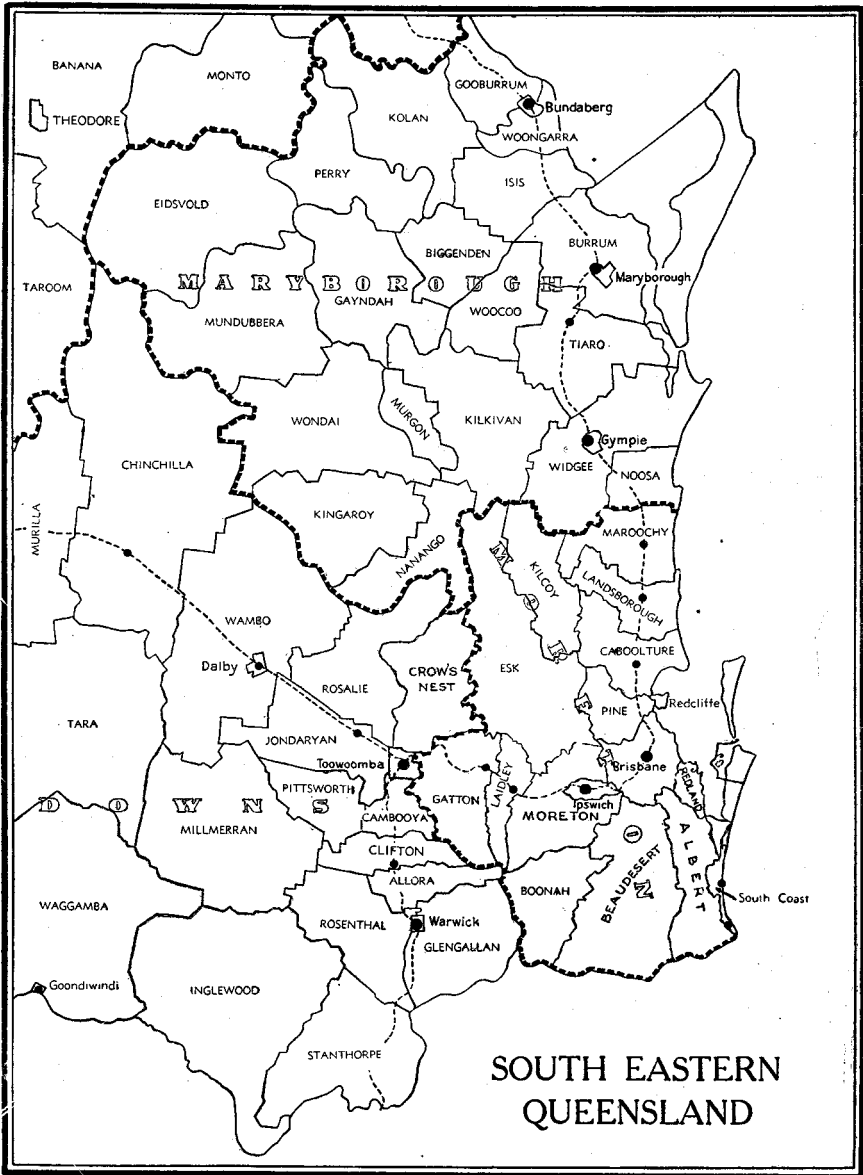
ⁿ Not available.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on page 390 shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1953-54 (excluding loan receipts).

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1953-54. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. Subsidies for the supply of electricity to industrial undertakings were also applicable. For water supply and sewerage works there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of new water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. in special circumstances. Water conservation, irrigation works, reconstruction of roads and bridges after flood damage, erosion prevention, mosquito eradication, aerodrome works, tourist jetties and facilities, street kerbing and channelling, public conveniences, swimming



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of



SOUTH EASTERN QUEENSLAND

Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 44 to 47. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1954. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

baths, community and recreational facilities, hostels for school students, and cottages for pensioners were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commissioner are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion being paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commissioner. (See page 239 for arrangements with the Department of Main Roads.)

Receipts from business undertakings are generally not included in the table, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see pages 391 to 393).

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1953-54.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates	3,941,434	1,151,980	307,237	4,051,536	9,452,187
Licenses	44,774	11,058	9,498	9,879	75,209
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans	635,178	362,304	66,309	271,158	1,334,949
Main Roads Dept.	41,690	18,921	10,958	804,359	875,928
Other	88,202	58,417	24,290	631,536	802,445
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	488,587	504,458	132,548	419,127	1,544,720
Other Public Works and Services ..	238,370	122,672	41,249	235,336	637,627
Profits from Business Undertakings ..	..	..	..	1,126	1,126
Other	276,279	142,323	54,878	186,341	659,821
Total	5,754,514	2,372,133	646,967	6,610,398	15,384,012

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of grants for main roads, loan subsidies, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	498,547	199,933	75,161	585,420	1,359,061
Debt Services ..	1,280,657	523,323	146,525	1,184,596	3,135,101
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	308,792	213,172	57,210	828,331	1,407,505
Maintenance ..	718,228	361,448	98,323	2,689,304	3,867,303
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	186,649	158,341	55,621	278,809	679,420
Maintenance ..	631,922	286,916	63,265	427,404	1,409,507
Health and Cleansing	1,192,533	580,653	130,989	521,074	2,425,249
Other Services ..	91,273	55,682	18,013	54,575	219,543
Grants	198,822	40,999	11,526	185,831	437,178
Other	85,133	48,988	3,247	43,174	180,542
Total	5,192,556	2,469,455	659,880	6,798,518	15,120,409

Waterworks.—Waterworks supplied 126 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1955-56. Each of the 12 City Councils and the 10 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 104 waterworks were controlled by 64 Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales of Water	1,198,929	642,393	150,979	252,896	2,245,197
Government Loan Subsidy	169,352	173,207	38,046	386,310	766,915
Other	101,592	44,957	20,878	40,436	207,863
Total	1,469,873	860,557	209,903	679,642	3,219,975
Receipts from Loans	667,760	422,946	238,103	517,522	1,846,331
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Office Administra- tion	68,385	49,794	16,012	13,801	147,992
Construction	207,759	206,345	40,198	396,090	850,392
Maintenance	583,905	366,140	86,406	126,519	1,162,970
Debt Service	421,151	192,410	56,852	114,986	785,399
Other	111,864	13,216	8 195	1,708	134,983
Total	1,393,064	827,905	207,663	653,104	3,081,736
Expenditure from Loans	467,815	544,542	145,405	415,087	1,572,849

Sewerage.—Sewerage systems were operating during 1955-56 in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. Systems were in course of construction in Bowen and Mount Isa.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land. Under these provisions the Atherton Shire Council had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 390).

In Brisbane there were at 30th June, 1956, only 53,056 premises connected to the sewerage system out of a total of about 165,000 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit. During 1955-56 the total receipts, including loans, of the Brisbane City

Council sewerage scheme was £1,317,384, to which rates and charges contributed £574,533, and the total expenditure was £1,327,616.

Electricity.—During 1955-56 electricity was supplied by 38 Local Authorities, 33 of which generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. (Electricity was also generated and distributed by regional electricity boards and a few private concerns: see page 197.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales ..	5,430,334	187,682	309,613	299,108	6,226,737
Hire and Sale of Materials, &c. ..	40,818	21,317	10,397	9,771	82,303
Government Subsidy ..	..	37,106	49,750	124,026	210,882
Other	16,637	21	5,650	8,677	30,985
Total	5,487,789	246,126	375,410	441,582	6,550,907
Receipts from Loans	3,041,878	306,900	177,684	126,106	3,652,568
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Construction and Plant	149,578	34,584	34,316	125,664	344,142
Maintenance	4,463,275	191,899	218,227	247,553	5,120,954
Office Administration	223,071	8,751	26,872	14,594	273,288
Debt Service	500,156	54,991	87,569	40,596	683,312
Other	137,917	1,257	8,566	7,984	155,724
Total	5,473,997	291,482	375,550	436,391	6,577,420
Expenditure from Loans	2,545,005	294,219	191,392	96,935	3,127,551

Transport.—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1955-56. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and two Shires (Aramac and Douglas) operated steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost, for 1955-56 and for five years, for Brisbane and for all Local Authority urban transport services, appear on page 237.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Rates and Charges	3,013,986	104,061	43,975	3,162,022.
Other	94,878	15,088	4,073	114,039
Total	3,108,864	119,149	48,048	3,276,061
Receipts from Loans	163,017	..	5,000	168,017
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Traffic Charges	2,023,626	76,185	15,925	2,115,736
Construction	81,871	..	13	81,884
Maintenance	806,326	18,265	23,946	848,537
Office Administration	107,905	6,045	3,257	117,207
Debt Service	268,202	13,976	3,491	285,669
Other	199,857	..	..	199,857
Total	3,487,787	114,471	46,632	3,648,890
Expenditure from Loans	148,500	..	5,000	153,500

Other Business Undertakings.—Miscellaneous business undertakings operated by Local Authorities during 1955-56 included an amusement park (Redcliffe), municipal markets (Townsville), an accommodation hostel and a hotel (Winton), and a picture theatre (Hinchinbrook). Receipts and expenditure are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Sales and Charges	28,083	4,846	25,328	58,257
Other .. .. .	..	..	3,032	3,032
Total	28,083	4,846	28,360	61,289
Receipts from Loans .. .. .	..	..	102,134	102,134
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Purchases & Working Exps.	23,801	4,857	22,870	51,528
Other	1,365	..	5,875	7,240
Total	25,166	4,857	28,745	58,768
Expenditure from Loans .. .. .	..	..	65,797	65,797

Local Authorities' Loans, &c.—Before the 1939-1945 War, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities other than Brisbane had been on account of loans obtained through the State Treasury, but

in recent years, most loans have been obtained from other sources. Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £5,486,278 to £8,518,959, the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £2,942,822 to £15,378,304. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually. The following table gives details of liabilities of Local Authorities.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Source of Loan—					
Government Loans	3,333,862	2,072,277	637,834	5,808,848	11,852,821
Other Loans ..	37,264,151	6,699,367	2,737,579	5,941,358	52,642,455
Bank Overdraft ..	..	125,321	76,872	195,904	398,097
Other Liabilities	1,841,677	101,560	57,216	140,597	2,141,050
Total ..	42,439,690	8,998,525	3,509,501	12,086,707	67,034,423
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ^a ..	17,469,009	5,505,635	1,357,057	8,902,238	33,233,939
Waterworks ..	7,296,098	2,614,790	976,893	2,316,647	13,204,428
Electricity ..	13,467,382	752,568	1,175,551	613,646	16,009,147
Transport ..	4,207,201	125,110	..	90,455	4,422,766
Other Undertakings	..	422	..	163,721	164,143
Total ..	42,439,690	8,998,525	3,509,501	12,086,707	67,034,423

^a Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

The next table shows details of loan receipts and expenditure for all purposes by Local Authorities during the year ended 30th June, 1954.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from—					
State Government	806,634	244,140	128,715	616,432	1,795,921
Other Sources ..	3,972,080	1,105,747	482,164	1,636,048	7,196,039
Total	4,778,714	1,349,887	610,879	2,252,480	8,991,960
Expenditure on—					
Roads, &c. ..	144,586	321,088	106,379	912,739	1,484,792
Other Ordinary					
Services ..	105,107	385,169	56,257	430,146	976,679
Sewerage ..	507,079	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	507,079
Water ..	467,815	544,542	145,405	415,087	1,572,849
Electricity ..	2,545,005	294,219	191,392	96,935	3,127,551
Transport ..	148,500	..	..	5,000	153,500
Other Undertakings	..	..	..	65,797	65,797
Total	3,918,092	1,545,018	499,433	1,925,704	7,888,247

^a Included with expenditure on Other Ordinary Services.

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, erection and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c., are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 363 and 365.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the table below are 6 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, 4 irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, 7 harbour boards, 4 regional electricity boards, 72 fire brigades, the University, 132 hospitals under 54 boards, and 104 ambulance centres, and 29 marketing and industry improvement boards. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1955-56.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.			
	Grants from Public Funds.	Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	30,682	55	2,282	33,019
Irrigation and Drainage	23,571	..	39	23,610
Harbours	38,977	856,702	60,167	955,846
Electricity	489,439	3,633,428	27,499	4,150,366
Fire Brigades	341,064	22,563	275,396	639,023
University ^a	750,548	206,884	123,259	1,080,691
Hospitals and Ambulances	9,028,876	500,985	667,341	10,197,202
Marketing ^b	36,170	22,708,302	216,360	22,960,832
Industry Improvement	9,000	96,157	255,774	360,931
Total	10,748,327	28,025,076	1,628,117	40,401,520

^a For the year 1955.

^b Operations of season ended during 1955-56.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the semi-governmental bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1955-56.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	25,494	4,692	..	30,186	+2,833	12,480
Irrigation and Drainage ..	3,346	924	16,697	20,967	+2,643	21,619
Harbours ^a ..	167,301	512,776	681,491	1,361,568	-405,722	185,795
Electricity ..	1,593,715	2,628,538	2,300	4,224,553	-74,187	3,568,747
Fire Brigades	41,899	594,309	14,306	650,514	-11,491	75,226
University ^a	..	1,100,861	..	1,100,861	-20,170	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	881,690	8,858,914	455,882	10,196,486	+716	2,387,589
Marketing ^b ..	169,613	20,771,163	1,118,001	22,058,777	+902,055	400,240
Industry Improvement	1,635	319,960	9,819	331,414	+29,517	2,245
Total ..	2,884,693	34,792,137	2,298,496	39,975,326	+426,194	6,653,941

^a For the year 1955. ^b Operations of season ended during 1955-56.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £36,825,953 at 30th June, 1956. Of this amount, £487,080 was for water supply authorities, £120,617 for irrigation and drainage, £2,885,528 for harbours, £20,067,143 for electricity, £385,904 for fire brigades, £11,692,855 for hospitals and ambulances, and £1,186,826 for marketing and industry improvement boards.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1953-54.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
State Government—					
Consld. Revenue	27,556	69,696	69,353	343	20,630
Trust Funds ..	4,518	44,526	38,528	5,998	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	3,986	15,821	15,547	274	3,918
Other Cities ..	1,165	3,626	3,728	-102	1,545
Towns ..	330	1,237	1,248	-11	499
Shires ..	4,110	7,808	7,963	-155	1,926
Semi-Governmental Bodies ..	291	37,703	37,665	38	5,151
Gross Total ..	41,956	180,417	174,032	6,385	33,669
Net Total ^a ..	41,956	164,013	157,628	6,385	33,669

^a Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £5,703(000) transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £161(000); Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £304(000); Burdekin River Authority, £521(000); Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, £1,935(000); State Coal Mines, £132(000); Main Roads Department, £100(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £367(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £560(000); and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £1,623(000).

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 308). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in the 1951 (page 378) and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951* (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers,

contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts was raised from 4½ to 5¼ per cent. from 1st November, 1956. In addition to the prescribed term, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is

empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the last five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS", QUEENSLAND.^a

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Advances Approved	£ 1,533,582	1,382,392	1,814,713	2,636,698	2,421,399
Advances Made ..	£ 1,332,178	1,296,532	1,291,259	2,054,167	2,247,126
Repayments Made	£ 706,692	904,100	1,417,758	1,042,187	1,049,261
Amount Owing by					
Borrowers ..	£ 4,626,388	5,198,303	5,254,178	6,488,211	7,978,063
Accounts Opened No.	1,181	1,374	1,515	1,702	1,524
Accounts Open at					
End of Year ..	No. 3,072	3,237	3,083	3,460	3,938

^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 Acts, 1945 to 1951* (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1956, advances totalling £1,095,807 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £870,680 had been advanced, while repayment of £765,192 had left £104,811 owing as principal on 350 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1956, advances totalling £3,951,496 had been approved and £3,574,535 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, 1956, 691 advances totalling £1,077,688 had been approved, of which £1,044,490 had been actually advanced on 665 accounts. Repayments of £922,003 had been made, and £113,438 was still owing as principal and interest on 70 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, £381,832, including interest, had been repaid by 30th June, 1956, when £7,304 was still owing as principal and interest. Of advances totalling £324,896

approved on account of the 1951-52 drought, £261,678 had actually been advanced, £233,612 had been repaid, and £30,532 was owing as principal and interest.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts, 1917 to 1945*, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1945*, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1927 to 1944*, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts, 1898 to 1944*, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts, with the exception of *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, under which loans may be granted to buy wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

Queensland Housing Commission.—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1955*, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts were increased to £2,400 for a wooden building, £2,500 for brick-veneer, and £2,750 for a brick or concrete building from 20th April, 1955. The rate of interest chargeable on advances is 5½ per cent., and two terms, of 30 or 45 years, for repayment in monthly instalments are available. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1956, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, was £15,306,259.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	807,512	795,767	657,291	978,729	1,302,592
Dwellings Completed .. No.	437	508	388	513	550
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	22,127	22,635	23,023	23,536	24,086
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	11,413,893	12,275,137	12,936,927	14,005,931	15,306,259
Dwellings on Books No.	4,039	4,102	4,033	4,159	4,384
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books £	2,639,064	3,208,804	3,619,643	4,384,653	5,453,555

Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1953*, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons who are not the owners of building sites, and applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of not more than £800. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 30 or 45 years, interest being charged at 5½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,339	2,340	2,342	2,343	2,343
Total Cost ^a .. £	1,974,556	1,993,961	2,023,093	2,052,654	2,081,609
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	667	570	483	418	368
Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year £	186,459	165,371	190,211	185,939	156,145

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, and repainting.

Commonwealth-State Housing.—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected during 1955-56 was 1,119, making a total, since the inception of the scheme, of 11,372 houses, of which 2,296 had been, or were being purchased by the occupiers. In addition, 747 houses were under construction at 30th June, 1956, and approvals or building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 1,458 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £4,728,577.

Building Revival Scheme.—*The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, &c.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether, advances amounting to £179,069 have been made to 1,572 borrowers. At 30th June, 1956, the amount outstanding was £426, the number of accounts still current being six.

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 108,450 at 30th June, 1956. 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 £550,312 were held at 30th June, 1956. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £19,102. The Public Curator held £76,179 in premises and fittings and £225,102 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	4,029	3,980	25,903	16,753	15,101
For Intestate Estates .. £	502,242	521,845	651,786	572,333	586,122
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,380,036	1,414,970	1,544,246	1,641,502	1,731,410
For Mental Patients .. £	448,934	473,590	508,809	539,083	608,616
For Other Purposes .. £	105,238	161,583	193,568	144,533	138,349
Total £	2,440,479	2,575,968	2,924,312	2,914,204	3,079,598
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities £	2,679,506	2,803,097	3,102,567	3,244,456	3,399,968
Mortgages £	107,150	105,099	91,172	96,391	92,680
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No.	6,252	6,465	6,533	7,327	7,892

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in that Act. Under these Acts, the total amount guaranteed or advanced was £2,681,580 at 30th June, 1956.

A loan of £625,000 guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited was the largest liability so far incurred under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals which commenced early in 1953. The term of the last guarantee was ten years, and provision was made for a repayment of £62,500 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1954, the loan had been fully repaid.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled £1,237,052 at 30th June, 1956. This amount was made up as follows:—Manufacture of cement, £380,000; tin dredging, £359,260; cotton spinning, £191,998; wool scours, £87,078; chain manufacturing, £49,836; sea transport of goods, £50,000; earthenware pipes, brick and tile making, £33,515; engineering, £34,300; gasworks, £18,192; and various other purposes, £32,873.

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 1955-56 was £1,495,260.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	4,882,500	5,650,000	5,760,000	6,115,000	6,045,000
Other £	3,005	3,543	3,487	3,514	3,751
Total £	4,885,505	5,653,543	5,763,487	6,118,514	6,048,751
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	3,118,650	3,609,000	3,679,200	3,907,500	3,863,300
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	250,548	292,820	299,726	319,730	329,802
Office Expenses .. £	45,075	52,231	53,574	55,358	58,139
State Stamp Duty .. £	244,125	282,500	288,000	305,750	302,250
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	1,227,107	1,416,992	1,442,987	1,530,176	1,495,260
Total £	4,885,505	5,653,543	5,763,487	6,118,514	6,048,751
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.83	63.84	63.84	63.86	63.87
Administration .. %	6.05	6.10	6.13	6.13	6.41
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25.12	25.06	25.03	25.01	24.72

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1955, Casket profits had been used to make grants to, and to construct hospitals, £17,082,979; to construct dental clinics, £186,475; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £815,256.

Public Service Superannuation.—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and, from the beginning of 1949, it has subsidised annuities paid from the fund. From 1st May, 1954, the maximum subsidy for any individual annuitant was raised from £100 to £225 per annum. Moreover, since May, 1954, additional incapacity allowance benefit has been paid by the Government to officers retired before age 65 by reason of incapacity or ill-health and who contributed to the Fund for incapacity allowance benefit for a continuous period

of ten (10) years or longer immediately prior to retirement. The maximum additional incapacity allowance benefit payable to any officer is £225 per annum.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Particulars.		Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions	£	236,026	128,179	364,205
Interest	£	257,745	13,893	271,638
Government Subsidy	£	88,112 ^a	237,823 ^b	325,935
Total	£	581,883	379,895	961,778
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits	£	206,479	232,021	438,500
Refunds	£	67,147	5,862	73,009
Total	£	273,626	237,883	511,509
Funds at End of Year	£	5,375,196	549,568	5,924,764
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>				
Males	No.	8,463	2,285	10,748
Females	No.	3,864	..	3,864
Total	No.	12,327	2,285	14,612

^a Net subsidy (£4,000 less gratuities, £315) and amounts for additional annuity (£79,122) and additional incapacity allowance (£5,305).

^b Including £5,000 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£15,038 in 1955-56) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 24, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1955-56, members' and government contributions each totalled £7,404, while £8,981 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £2,721, and the fund had a credit balance of £210,574 at 30th June, 1956.

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 407).

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, 1956; 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, 1956^a.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. ..	17,594,954	18,410,263	4,095,910	22,506,173
Bank of Adelaide ..	361,661	545,410	66,868	612,278
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	30,405,657	35,512,829	9,688,141	45,200,970
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	2,948,088	..	2,287,701	2,287,701
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	14,428,749	14,366,522	3,818,775	18,185,297
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	8,652,737	13,462,884	2,674,500	16,137,384
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	6,413,886	9,390,392	1,008,091	10,398,483
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	38,549,960	44,785,075	11,801,295	56,586,370
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. ^b	241,211	188	..	188
Total Private Banks ..	119,596,903	136,473,563	35,441,281	171,914,844
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia ..	16,085,271	19,760,397	7,127,646	26,888,043
Total All Banks ..	135,682,174	156,233,960	42,568,927	198,802,887

^a Average of four Wednesdays—6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th June, 1956.

^b In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts.—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends. They are available since 1945-46.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a
	£1,000.		£1,000.
1946-47	16,824	1951-52	41,516
1947-48	19,864	1952-53	43,796
1948-49	24,365	1953-54	51,032
1949-50	29,482	1954-55	53,873
1950-51	39,011	1955-56	56,028

^a Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks.—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30th June, 1956, deposits were £127.0m., or £144 18s. 1d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 74 branches and 919 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.	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 5
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,489,422	63,632,095	84,836,224	74 19 11
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,228,145	66,001,827	87,442,122	75 8 9
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,093,984	73,764,325	92,200,538	77 1 7
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,307,470	88,155,297	98,839,596	80 10 2
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,710,747	91,478,718	102,660,849	81 10 3
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,594,715	96,746,649	109,360,117	84 13 8
1953-54 ..	854,160	111,454,481	105,413,280	117,405,901	89 1 3
1954-55 ..	868,838	119,382,481	114,244,352	124,814,361	92 16 7
1955-56 ..	876,416	126,891,192	127,253,702	126,997,936	92 13 0

a Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

b Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

During January, 1956, private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30th June, 1956, deposits were £5.7m., and there were 175 branches and 88 agencies in the State.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30th June, 1956. 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. In addition to these, the table includes, in the column headed "State Banks", two Trustee Banks in Tasmania, and the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1956.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.				Amount to Credit per Head of Popula- tion.
		Common- wealth Bank.	State Banks.	Private Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£
N.S.W. ..	2,462,816	363,833	..	22,843	386,676	108.8
Victoria ..	2,233,738	110,215	264,317	11,644	386,176	148.2
Q'land ..	907,385	126,998	..	5,702	132,700	96.8
S. Aust. ..	822,150	31,880	103,876	..	135,756	160.0
W. Aust. ..	446,419	54,295	635	3,004	57,934	85.5
Tasmania ..	285,487	14,312	22,899 ^b	..	37,211	116.4
N.T. ...	31,820	4,384	..	282	4,666	88.4
A.C.T.						
Total ..	7,189,815	705,917	391,727	43,475	1,141,119	121.0

a Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

b Trustee Savings Banks.

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.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	6	15	10	30	22
Creditors' " No.	60	93	110	101	111
Total " No.	66	108	120	131	133
Liabilities .. £	105,154	231,671	437,704	283,815	137,889
Assets .. £	65,263	229,055	311,646	213,380	76,661
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement ^a					
Liabilities .. £	2,032	2,591	1,795	333	..
Assets .. £	1,234	1,405	1,162	194	..
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment ^b					
Liabilities .. £	..	..	3,736	1,651	2,789
Assets .. £	..	..	2,122	1,281	634
Deeds of Arrangement ^c					
Liabilities .. £	73,967	120,848	58,730	189,665	134,299
Assets .. £	67,151	119,016	45,238	131,943	102,077

^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, 1955, 18 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Two of them, including the State Government Insurance Office, had their head offices in Queensland, 14 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND^a, 1955.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	7,443	19,315	26,758
Sum Assured £1,000	2,268	864	3,132
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	18,657	13,318	31,975
Proportion of Policies in Force at			
Beginning of Year %	3.7	3.0	3.3
Sum Assured £1,000	12,616	1,850	14,466
Proportion of Sum Assured for All			
Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.7	5.2	4.7
New Business—			
Policies No.	52,169	28,222	80,391
Sum Assured £1,000	46,246	3,994	50,240
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	536,650	445,704	982,354
Sum Assured £1,000	301,281	37,210	338,491
Annual Premiums £1,000	9,496	1,790	11,286

^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 1955-56 there were 38 Australian companies and 84 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 351.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £427,656 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £397,669, and other companies £29,987. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £837,896, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £2,669,478.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56a.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contrib- utions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. b	Losses, as Pro- portion of Prem- iums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (37).						
Fire	£ 1,593,520	£ 479,100	} 81,284	£ 118,992	£ 1,154,402	} 30.1 17.0
Loss of Profits ..	63,788	10,837				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	107,448	16,745	} ..	£ 8,327	£ 117,330	} 15.6 34.3
Marine	168,787	57,960				
Motor Vehicles ..	1,393,559	761,530	} ..	£ 68,991	£ 1,577,326	} 54.7 76.2
Compulsory Third Party	485,272	369,642				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	4,564,931	3,854,646	..	£ 8,326	£ 4,284,411	84.4
Other	409,525	140,841	..	£ 20,083	£ 317,549	34.4
Total	8,786,830	5,691,301	81,284	224,719	7,451,018	43.5c
OTHER COMPANIES (81).						
Fire	£ 2,417,695	£ 804,016	} 152,288	£ 155,202	£ 2,222,998	} 33.3 38.1
Loss of Profits ..	201,088	76,704				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	205,378	27,225	} ..	£ 29,479	£ 383,009	} 13.3 62.1
Marine	401,137	249,354				
Motor Vehicles ..	2,388,534	1,293,837	} ..	£ 126,943	£ 2,587,493	} 54.2 80.9
Compulsory Third Party	476,243	385,370				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	7,533	489	..	£ 397	£ 3,523	6.5
Other	492,668	188,872	..	£ 19,271	£ 366,084	38.3
Total	6,590,276	3,025,867	152,288	331,292	5,563,107	46.0c
ALL COMPANIES (118).						
Fire	£ 4,011,215	£ 1,283,116	} 233,572	£ 274,194	£ 3,377,400	} 32.0 33.0
Loss of Profits ..	264,876	87,541				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	312,826	43,970	} ..	£ 37,806	£ 500,339	} 14.1 53.9
Marine	569,924	307,314				
Motor Vehicles ..	3,782,093	2,055,367	} ..	£ 195,934	£ 4,164,819	} 54.3 78.5
Compulsory Third Party	961,515	755,012				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	4,572,464	3,855,135	..	£ 8,723	£ 4,287,934	84.3
Other	902,193	329,713	..	£ 39,354	£ 683,633	36.5
Total	15,377,106	8,717,168	233,572	556,011	13,014,125	45.0c

a Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1955-56—
for most companies, year ended 31st December, 1955.

b Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

c Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.		Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.
	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.		
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1952 ..	3,240	210,827	1,157	492,599	254	407,198	4,651	1,110,624
1953 ..	3,390	229,567	1,261	590,625	261	417,444	4,912	1,237,636
1954 ..	3,635	253,147	1,357	662,208	270	447,435	5,262	1,362,790
1955 ^a ..	3,445	256,253	1,421	744,032	272	461,227	5,138	1,461,512
1956 ^a ..	3,864	292,800	1,515	1,020,877	285	669,662	5,664	1,983,339

^a Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1955-56 numbered 479, their nominal capital being £25,375,000. During 1955-56, 119 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £107,873,000 were registered in Queensland, and 12 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £16,709,000. Private companies accounted for 94 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. At their balancing dates during 1955-56, companies incorporated in Queensland had £117,791,000 in subscribed capital, of which £113,712,000 was paid-up.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1956, the number of societies was 23, with 508 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. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth Government arranged to subsidise benefits provided by approved friendly societies to the extent of 6s. per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies were required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and Society payments under it are given in the Social Services chapter on page 107.

At 30th June, 1956, there were 17,826 members contributing only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1 ls. The friendly societies have also jointly 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 53,286, or 3.9 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1956, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Branches .. No.	536	527	519	513	508
Members—					
Males .. No.	51,817	48,734	46,695	45,693	44,503
Females .. No.	10,267	9,541	9,005	8,895	8,783
Total .. No.	62,024	58,275	55,700	54,588	53,286
Deaths of Members—					
Males .. No.	844	765	794	793	737
Females .. No.	227	239	239	207	246
Total .. No.	1,071	1,004	1,033	1,000	983
Sickness—					
Male Cases .. No.	10,686	9,885	10,049	9,613	9,469
Duration .. Weeks	128,182	125,905	126,625	120,080	130,470
Female Cases .. No.	592	551	558	530	502
Duration .. Weeks	7,346	7,155	7,056	7,563	7,278
Receipts—					
Members' Dues £	300,370	317,991	391,508	409,984	432,859
Investments £	105,847	109,386	116,236	125,781	131,628
Total .. £	406,217	427,377	507,744	535,765	564,487
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay .. £	82,284	83,263	92,644	81,905	79,546
Death Benefits £	49,897	46,181	48,210	48,089	46,814
Medical and Hospital Benefits .. £	103,441	122,755	117,661	172,887	210,277
Management .. £	76,159	87,903	114,985	121,411	123,495
Total .. £	311,781	340,102	373,500	424,292	460,132
Investment of Funds—					
Mortgages £1,000	1,382	1,494	1,465	1,495	1,445
Govt. Loans £1,000	907	885	954	1,009	1,128
Property £1,000	155	153	191	201	217
Cash at Bank, &c. £1,000	290	293	350	372	398
Total .. £1,000	2,734	2,825	2,960	3,077	3,188

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten years ago, with restrictions on house-building, mortgages accounted for 22 per cent. of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for 59 per cent. Now, 45 per cent. of the funds is invested in mortgages and only 35 per cent. in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1955-56 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Society.	Branches. <i>a</i>	Members. <i>b</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical and Hospital Benefits.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	11	894	6,811	2,019	691	4,618	56,339
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	2	176	1,347	569	94	770	22,993
R'hampton Dist.	4	463	2,820	1,291	270	2,651	27,324
United Bris. Dist.	32	3,367	31,023	8,742	9,479	25,219	192,487
G.U.O.O.F. ..	29	2,650	26,008	6,951	8,314	21,468	158,327
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	9	404	3,543	1,122	164	2,257	41,086
R'hampton Dist.	9	893	5,469	2,556	253	4,044	59,537
S. Q'land Dist.	69	6,901	95,513	16,092	45,992	76,711	368,846
I.O.O.F.	24	1,610	9,047	2,488	1,428	6,367	83,662
I.O.R.	59	5,024	40,135	11,437	10,601	30,401	385,519
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N.Q'land Branch	13	1,368	7,459	4,210	609	7,297	109,454
Q'land Branch	142	13,457	220,077	28,276	100,858	179,517	902,486
P.A.F.S.	69	9,617	84,081	24,225	29,559	70,910	560,737
U.A.O.D.	27	3,209	19,110	8,847	1,757	15,469	193,332
Other	9	3,253	12,044	7,535	208	12,433	25,388
Total	508	53,286	564,487	126,360	210,277	460,132	3,187,517

a Excluding district and central bodies.

b Including unfinancial members but excluding 17,826 contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

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 £5½m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1956. (See pages 400 and 401.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Societies .. No.	8	11	14	15	14
Shareholders ^{a b} No.	15,268	15,998	16,548	15,423	15,764
Borrowers ^b .. No.	8,924	9,721	10,107	10,747	12,021
Loans Repaid .. £	1,099,772	961,575	1,209,394	1,154,952	1,201,943
Interest on Loans £	182,059	207,251	250,294	274,957	329,983
Loans Granted .. £	1,601,187	1,380,944	1,596,767	1,814,721	2,243,801
Interest on Shares £	139,706	171,417	214,412	205,468	206,188
Total Advances on Mortgages ^b .. £	4,437,686	5,041,536	5,516,577	6,099,296	7,213,276

^a Excluding borrowing shareholders. ^b At end of year.

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 1955-56, returns were furnished by 120 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. There were 57 of these societies in 1955-56.

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The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative societies of each type in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1956.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies No.	118	57	2	177
Branches ^a No.	73	16	5	94
Members No.	97,775	26,051	2,747	126,573
Sales £	50,385,389	4,212,153	2,664,321	57,261,863
Other Receipts £	1,877,023	97,065	5,993	1,980,081
Total Receipts £	52,262,412	4,309,218	2,670,314	59,241,944
Working Expenses £	9,379,993	633,408	428,381	10,441,782
Rebates and Bonuses £	381,768	82,517	..	464,285
Dividends on Share Capital £	153,939	12,954	4,372	171,265
Purchases £	40,809,768	3,565,565	2,218,925	46,594,258
Other Expenditure £	310,705	7,706	1,651	320,062
Total Expenditure £	51,036,173	4,302,150	2,653,329	57,991,652
Assets £	26,051,939	2,126,241	639,270	28,817,450

^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 1952*, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1946-47	37,873	23,143,722	1951-52	37,581	54,762,850
1947-48	34,825	23,012,118	1952-53	35,728	52,259,741
1948-49	36,435	27,448,487	1953-54	38,530	62,395,910
1949-50	41,862	39,831,748	1954-55	36,504	63,734,658
1950-51	44,735	60,216,705	1955-56	34,441	62,834,709

9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages on Real Property.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1952*, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1956.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1951-52	25,631	28,187,531	18,304	11,806,266
1952-53	25,128	28,296,691	18,725	15,156,991
1953-54	29,857	37,768,184	22,682	20,712,733
1954-55	24,022	33,485,747	19,379	19,252,138
1955-56	20,555	28,094,453	17,396	17,182,625

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. to the low level of 4,882. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, reaching a peak of 29,857 in 1953-54. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from £508 to £1,367.

Stock Mortgages, Liens on Primary Production, and Bills of Sale.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary and secondary 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, bring the live stock to maturity, or the manufactured product to the marketing stage, is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over the plant and machinery or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

In previous issues of the *Year Book*, details have been given for the preceding five years of the registration and release of mortgages on live stock, liens on primary production, and bills of sale. However, *The Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act, 1955*, consolidated various enactments regarding such instruments, and since then all bills of sale, stock mortgages, liens on wool and on crops other than sugar, are entered on the one register and total figures only are available. Liens on sugar crops are separately registered under *The Liens on Crops of Sugar Cane Acts, 1931 to 1951*, and are shown separately below.

The following table shows details of the instruments registered and released in the Supreme Court during 1955-56.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56.

Type of Instrument.	Instruments Registered.			Instruments Released.		
	Number in which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Number in which No Amount Stated.	Number in which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Number in which No Amount Stated.
Bills of Sale, &c., <i>a</i>	No. 5,629	£ 5,381,131	No. 1,533	No. 1,322	£ 1,634,059	No. 1,095
Liens on Sugar ..	1,044	4,146,780	1,866	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Government Securities <i>c</i> ..	1,466	2,419,323	..	577	970,631	..

a Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar. *b* Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations. *c* Registered as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank.

10. HIRE PURCHASE.

The figures shown in the following table relate to businesses which finance the retail sales of goods, but do not retail goods themselves. Businesses which finance hire purchase exclusively for their own employees are not included. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer or consumer goods. The item "value of goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price excluding hiring charges and insurance; the "amount financed" also excludes hiring charges and insurance.

NEW HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Agreements—				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	} 39,844	{ 45,788	49,550	53,674
Plant and Machinery			2,685	3,404	5,445
Household and Personal Goods	110,089	118,254	127,099	133,344
Total	149,933	166,727	180,053	192,463
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Value of Goods—				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	} 25,670	{ 29,930	32,199	37,402
Plant and Machinery			1,355	1,720	2,231
Household and Personal Goods	7,047	7,613	7,757	8,044
Total	32,717	38,898	41,676	47,677
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Amount Financed—				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	} 14,548	{ 16,857	18,386	22,395
Plant and Machinery			837	1,071	1,412
Household and Personal Goods	5,333	5,942	6,040	6,269
Total	19,881	23,636	25,497	30,076

At 30th June the outstanding balances (including hiring charges and insurance) were as follows:—1954, £22,385,000; 1955, £29,067,000; 1956, £31,941,000; 1957, £36,415,000.

11. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by

a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions. The post-war peak of 214.4, recorded for June, 1951, was followed by an almost continuous decline to 133.4 for September, 1952, which was the lowest point of the index since March, 1946. A slow but fairly steady recovery raised the index to 175.9 by August, 1955, and from then until June, 1957, when it stood at 171.3, there were only minor fluctuations at a slightly lower level.

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.	Year.	Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	101.7	102.7	100.7	1943	108.8	130.8	86.8
1929	106.5	108.7	104.3	1944	113.5	134.5	92.5
1930	83.2	80.1	86.3	1945	119.4	140.4	98.3
1931	69.6	67.2	72.0	1946	134.9	158.9	110.9
1932	76.5	77.2	75.8	1947	153.5	176.9	130.1
1933	87.2	89.9	84.4	1948	162.5	191.1	133.9
1934	100.5	105.1	95.8	1949	158.7	189.1	128.2
1935	101.6	108.3	94.9	1950	179.9	216.5	143.3
1936	104.4	112.7	96.2	1951	201.9	246.5	157.3
1937	106.9	116.3	97.5	1952	142.9	170.8	115.0
1938	105.3	113.1	97.4	1953	151.4	182.5	120.4
1939	102.5	113.3	91.6	1954	162.1	191.2	133.0
1940	100.4	114.9	85.8	1955	168.0	194.6	141.5
1941	100.4	117.9	82.9	1956	167.5	194.4	140.6
1942	91.9	108.5	75.4	1957 ^a	170.1	197.0	143.2

^a To June.

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	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-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	10,746	10,425
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,659	614,709	13,667	10,440
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,171	633,244	3,813	11,817
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,110	12,948
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,837	13,151
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,439	11,398
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,754	13,232
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,362	12,385
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,731	723,928	22,044	9,843
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
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	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
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	2,144	11,755
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	1,082	10,177
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	-133	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	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	-4,458	11,980
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,282	1,112,275	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,240
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055	4,500	19,832
1955	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995	6,837	21,045
1956	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496	8,040	20,223

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.

b Rate per 1,000 mean population.

STATISTICS ^d (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. <i>b</i>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>b</i>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate, <i>c</i>		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month.	Under One Year.	Under One Month.	
1,236	47-9	278	10-8	478	18-5	141	<i>n</i>	114-1	<i>n</i>	1860
3,532	44-0	1,074	13-4	1,733	21-6	580	<i>n</i>	164-2	<i>n</i>	1865
4,905	43-7	879	7-8	1,045	14-7	526	<i>n</i>	107-2	<i>n</i>	1870
6,706	41-5	1,487	9-2	4,104	25-4	1,025	<i>n</i>	152-8	<i>n</i>	1875
8,196	39-4	1,547	7-4	3,017	14-5	865	<i>n</i>	105-5	<i>n</i>	1880
11,072	37-8	2,842	9-2	6,235	20-2	1,733	<i>n</i>	148-5	<i>n</i>	1885
15,407	39-8	3,195	8-3	5,638	14-6	1,548	<i>n</i>	100-5	<i>n</i>	1890
14,874	34-1	2,821	6-5	5,152	11-8	1,356	<i>n</i>	91-2	<i>n</i>	1895
14,801	30-2	3,371	6-9	5,747	11-7	1,456	<i>n</i>	98-4	<i>n</i>	1900
13,626	25-8	3,173	6-0	5,503	10-4	1,029	386	75-5	28-3	1905
16,169	27-3	4,768	8-1	5,744	9-7	1,017	476	62-9	29-4	1910
16,984	27-6	5,167	8-4	6,544	10-6	1,110	522	65-4	30-7	1911
18,738	29-6	5,627	8-9	6,921	10-9	1,344	583	71-7	31-1	1912
19,731	30-1	5,655	8-6	6,783	10-3	1,250	603	63-4	30-6	1913
19,882	29-3	5,894	8-7	6,731	9-9	1,271	617	63-9	31-0	1914
20,163	29-1	6,135	8-9	7,559	10-9	1,297	606	64-3	30-1	1915
18,912	27-6	5,208	7-6	7,514	11-0	1,329	595	70-3	31-5	1916
19,787	29-0	4,868	7-1	6,555	9-6	1,066	566	53-9	28-6	1917
19,536	28-0	4,815	6-9	7,151	10-3	1,107	569	56-7	29-1	1918
18,699	25-9	5,429	7-5	8,856	12-2	1,344	584	71-9	31-2	1919
20,256	27-2	6,667	8-9	7,947	10-7	1,281	586	63-2	28-9	1920
20,329	26-7	5,963	7-8	7,142	9-4	1,101	561	54-2	27-6	1921
19,987	25-7	5,878	7-6	7,152	9-2	1,007	535	50-4	26-8	1922
19,982	25-1	5,814	7-3	7,893	9-9	1,078	575	54-0	28-8	1923
19,708	24-2	6,234	7-7	7,327	9-0	1,011	549	51-3	27-9	1924
20,283	24-2	6,471	7-7	7,545	9-0	917	556	45-2	27-4	1925
19,764	23-1	6,428	7-5	8,214	9-6	1,001	557	50-6	28-2	1926
19,833	22-8	6,277	7-2	8,078	9-3	1,080	561	54-5	28-3	1927
19,733	22-4	6,322	7-1	7,976	9-0	901	542	45-5	27-4	1928
18,486	20-6	6,169	6-9	8,309	9-3	851	509	46-0	27-5	1929
18,939	20-8	6,199	6-8	7,455	8-2	757	531	40-0	28-0	1930
17,833	19-3	5,951	6-4	7,525	8-1	654	451	36-7	25-3	1931
17,367	18-6	6,415	6-9	7,813	8-4	698	513	40-2	29-5	1932
17,150	18-1	6,471	6-8	8,354	8-8	733	493	42-7	28-7	1933
17,360	18-2	7,635	8-0	8,192	8-6	705	432	40-6	24-9	1934
17,688	18-3	8,280	8-6	8,851	9-2	659	482	37-3	27-3	1935
18,755	19-2	8,306	8-5	8,593	8-8	679	493	36-2	26-3	1936
19,162	19-3	8,353	8-4	9,006	9-1	683	452	35-6	23-6	1937
18,992	19-0	8,853	8-8	9,201	9-2	784	539	41-3	28-4	1938
20,348	20-0	9,108	9-0	9,530	9-4	722	551	35-5	27-1	1939
20,412	19-9	10,287	10-0	9,203	9-0	721	519	35-3	25-4	1940
21,519	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	501	37-8	25-4	1943
24,520	23-1	11,325	10-7	9,385	8-8	768	533	31-3	21-7	1944
26,713	24-8	9,905	9-2	9,459	8-8	795	641	29-8	24-0	1945
27,024	24-8	11,666	10-7	10,648	9-8	791	603	29-3	22-3	1946
28,358	25-6	10,999	9-9	10,116	9-1	874	608	30-8	21-4	1947
27,858	24-7	10,125	9-0	10,462	9-3	779	565	28-0	20-3	1948
27,748	24-0	10,234	8-9	10,161	8-8	686	482	24-7	17-4	1949
29,028	24-4	10,304	8-7	10,399	8-7	719	537	24-8	18-5	1950
29,652	24-2	10,814	8-8	11,105	9-1	761	541	25-7	18-2	1951
30,953	24-6	10,056	8-0	11,171	8-9	772	558	24-9	18-0	1952
30,782	23-9	9,859	7-7	11,006	8-6	769	549	25-0	17-8	1953
31,176	23-7	10,027	7-6	11,344	8-6	695	524	22-3	16-8	1954
32,352	24-2	10,098	7-5	11,307	8-4	656	480	20-3	14-8	1955
32,409	23-7	9,934	7-3	12,186	8-9	737	530	22-7	16-4	1956

c Rate per 1,000 live births. *n* Not available.^d Minor amendments have been made to some of these figures prior to 1934 to agree with the Australian Demography Bulletin.

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 Criminal Convictions.	Divorces. <i>c</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>d</i>	Schools. <i>e</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>e</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.	Expenditure on State Schools. <i>f</i>
		Males.	Fe-males.							
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000.
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..	3
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	16,425	..	13
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..	27
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	63
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	85
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	115
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	163
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	181
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	250
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,363	..	282
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83	334
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219	365
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,401	123,102	207	411
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263	445
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	462
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	478
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227	532
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205	595
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	652
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	822
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,060
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,060
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,096
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,158
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,207
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,244
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,274
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	1,310
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,344
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,390
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,248
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,223
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,255
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	1,385
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	1,464
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	1,530
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	1,607
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655	1,614
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902	1,616
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719	1,608
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305	1,538
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419	1,639
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791	1,859
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224	2,170
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107	2,416
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,811	2,740
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,799	185,470	4,343	3,206
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,806	196,025	4,395	3,828
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,809	208,042	4,245	4,597
1951-52	2,483	480	17	386	711	1,428	1,819	216,430	4,014	5,669
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,845	232,376	3,850	6,293
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,834	233,741	3,735	7,184
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,408	1,837	240,440	4,112	8,285
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,844	254,969	4,527	9,809

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 Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; and Ex-Servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Number.	Public Hospitals. g				Mental Hospital Patients.		Pensioners at 30th June. h		Year.
	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expendi- ture. £1,000.	Admis- sions.	At End of Year.	Age.	Invalid.	
		General.	Mater- nity.						
6	n	421	i	3	..	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	i	10	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	i	17	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	i	29	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	i	37	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	i	85	296	736	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	i	102	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	i	95	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	i	120	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	i	113	370	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	i	154	417	2,267	9,894	492	1910
86	1,016	28,703	i	176	480	2,238	10,436	989	1911
87	1,088	29,972	i	208	506	2,332	11,221	1,510	1912
91	1,238	32,577	i	232	508	2,373	11,758	2,023	1913
95	1,324	33,494	i	246	581	2,457	11,924	2,430	1914
97	1,359	37,426	i	259	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
101	1,398	38,931	i	275	530	2,536	12,313	3,349	1916
100	1,435	38,766	i	297	498	2,610	12,360	3,670	1917
104	1,499	42,841	i	333	496	2,644	12,317	4,051	1918
103	1,656	46,716	i	384	647	2,783	12,722	4,624	1919
102	1,758	48,503	i	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	i	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	i	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	i	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	i	597	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,109	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,106	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,355	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159h	8,677h	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,810	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	643	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	8,884	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	9,842	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56

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. ^a				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	231,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	n	n	5,073,201	20,740,981
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	n	n	5,210,891	20,310,036
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	n	n	5,322,033	21,786,600
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	4,874,977	580,966	5,455,949	23,129,919
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,693	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	835,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,400	4,172,891	955,450	5,123,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,987	1,257,783	5,781,770	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	1,310,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,169	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	6,210,510	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	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	7,086,207	18,193,983
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	5,946,282	1,383,739	7,330,021	22,115,746

^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 Ju following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from th published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the S records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Pigs.	Wool Production. c (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. d		Cheese Production. d		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	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	23,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,693	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,969	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
99,596	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,373	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,123	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	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	13,603	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
498,088	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	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,339	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953
406,879	176,548	52,109	103,539	22,093	17,744	1,849	1954
372,871	186,406	51,017	108,731	21,607	16,978	1,863	1955

multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

^d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43.

^e Estimated.

ⁿ Not available.

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	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	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	1,250	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	122,056	2,237	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	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	213,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,907	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	251,347	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	4,393	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,522	32	645	136,445	2,360	392,502	3,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	13,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	366,252	8,616	31	1,186	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922

^a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton. ^b	Total Area.	Production.	Total Area.	Production.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,439	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
253,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	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	7,850	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
623,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	1,188	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	1,381	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56

^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.					
	Edible Fish, &c.	Other. ^b	Approximate Metal Content.					
			Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	Fine Oz.	Oz.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	7	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	63	222,441	..	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	107	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	97	513,819	n	n	1,350	2,079	..
1895	n	77	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	134	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	75	592,020	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	67	122	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1911	70	114	386,164	549,015	1,771	20,384	2,164	..
1912	69	123	347,946	569,181	3,108	23,120	2,261	..
1913	67	130	265,735	604,979	3,603	23,655	2,238	..
1914	70	95	249,468	253,964	724	18,436	1,460	..
1915	104	62	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1916	101	53	215,162	243,084	615	19,520	1,195	..
1917	90	83	179,305	241,639	480	19,062	824	..
1918	102	129	133,571	152,499	222	18,980	918	..
1919	132	181	121,030	92,048	136	9,997	696	..
1920	120	173	115,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	118	85	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	130	199	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	141	151	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	153	272	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	182	242	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	166	241	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	181	250	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	179	247	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	186	281	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..
1930	177	168	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..
1931	160	143	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..
1932	161	129	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..
1933	161	134	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..
1934	169	151	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..
1935	168	178	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411
1936	177	193	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443
1937	182	161	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598
1938	194	136	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735
1939	181	154	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	205	187	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	225	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	302	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	342	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	334	18	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	476	81	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	506	187	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	483	238	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	496	418	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	516	474	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	543	520	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	610	486	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	707	397	84,642	3,435,261	39,395	6,236	330	23,683
1953	654	567	71,818	2,906,314	36,168	21,409	292	19,944
1954	784	652	98,754	3,409,439	40,715	27,748	730	19,615
1955	872	777	65,296	3,775,048	40,682	28,227	770	17,151

^a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

^b Includes pearls, pearl, trochus, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer and whales.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

			Timber Production.a				Year.
Coal.	Mineral Sands Concentrates.	Total Value.c	Sawn Timber.d				
			Pine.		Other.		
1,000 Tons.	Tons.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
12	..	21	n	n	n	n	1860
33	..	152	n	n	n	n	1865
23	..	484	n	n	n	n	1870
32	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	1875
58	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	1880
210	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	1885
338	..	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	1890
323	..	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	1895
497	..	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	1900
529	..	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	1905
871	..	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	1910
892	..	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	1911
902	..	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	1912
1,038	..	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	1913
1,054	..	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	1914
1,024	..	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	1915
908	..	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	1916
1,048	..	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	1917
933	..	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	1918
932	..	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	1919
1,110	..	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	1920
955	..	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	1921
959	..	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	1922
1,061	..	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	1923
1,123	..	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	1924
1,177	..	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	1925
1,221	..	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	1926
1,099	..	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	1927
1,076	..	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	1928
1,369	..	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	1929
1,095	..	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	1930
841	..	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	1931
842	..	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	1932
876	..	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	1933
957	..	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	1934
1,052	..	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	1935
1,047	..	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	1936
1,120	..	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	1937
1,113	..	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	1938
1,317	..	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	1939
1,285	..	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	1940
1,454	1,000	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	1941
1,637	3,634	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	1942
1,700	7,969	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	1943
1,660	14,162	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	1944
1,635	13,414	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	1945
1,568	9,500	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1946
1,883	10,254	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1947
1,742	13,420	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1948
1,970	11,061	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	1949
2,321	14,710	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	1950
2,474	19,703	20,200c	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	1951
2,742	24,104	17,429c	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	1952
2,517	27,918	17,284	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	1953
2,761	32,136	21,603	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	1954
2,747	35,556	26,892	58,369	3,041	180,617	10,036	1955

c State Mines Department figures up to 1951. Value of output from Mining Census 1952 onwards.

d Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1955-56, in thousand super. feet, pine, 1,210; other, 4,455).

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	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	18,584	n	5,428 ^e	n
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	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	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	9,333	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	9,368
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	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	15,384	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702

a Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".

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

c Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

d Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. ^f						Output. <i>h</i>	Year.
Output. <i>g</i>	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. ^d				
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.			
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.		
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870	
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875	
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880	
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885	
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890	
4,583	n	13	144	n	276 ^e	^e	66	1895	
7,801	n	25	347	n	474	80	115	1900	
7,962	n	21	316	n	459	113	169	1905	
15,577	n	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910	
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911	
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912	
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913	
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914	
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915	
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916	
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917	
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918	
31,737	11,909	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	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36	
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37	
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38	
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39	
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40	
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41	
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42	
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43	
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44	
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45	
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46	
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47	
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48	
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49	
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50	
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51	
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52	
286,180	95,023	63	1,618	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,228	1952-53	
321,438	106,264	70	1,744	1,404	18,273	4,581	15,279	1953-54	
344,041	115,861	75	1,740	1,482	23,468	6,973	17,053	1954-55	
360,027	124,331	73	1,914	1,608	26,385	7,900	17,723	1955-56	

^e Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.

^f Electricity and Gas Works.

^g Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

^h Valued at prices paid by consumers.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i>	Goods and Live Stock Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	193	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	1,058	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	5,422	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,485
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	26,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,553	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	3,853	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ^d
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	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	5,753	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,145	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,029	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,844	7,437	25,985	27,997	53,485
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,904	8,161	30,223	29,121	67,100
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,946	8,577	31,625	30,946	71,016
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,679	8,266	31,313	33,374	74,345

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; other figures are for the years shown.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses. <i>h</i>	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 <i>f</i>	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	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 <i>g</i>	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <i>f</i>	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <i>f</i>	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <i>f</i>	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <i>f</i>	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <i>f</i>	90,831	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	128,439	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	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,534	2,692	57,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,707	2,822	58,097	240,784	2,600	6,555	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,068	2,923	60,656	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52
107,891	2,164	2,901	60,141	266,221	4,423	8,888	282,333	1952-53
104,789	2,331	2,850	60,797	284,207	4,804	9,462	287,683	1953-54
101,849	2,348	2,875	62,222	307,721	5,116	10,262	293,542	1954-55
95,843	2,513	2,859	63,758	326,977	5,338	11,261	301,371	1955-56

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.	
1860	57	654	711		500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,807
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,505	1,916	4,421	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,828	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	3,343	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	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,493	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	9,531
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	12,24 ^a	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	43,312	28,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,434	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	67,399	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
1952-53	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	9,831
1955-56	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	19,551

^a Excluding specie.

^b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.

Wool. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat. <i>e</i>	Sugar.		Year.
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1870
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1875
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	28	1880
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1885
57,228	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1890
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	68	1895
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1900
102,405	4,178	153,639	752	1,644	27	..	1905
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1910
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1911
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1912
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1913
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1914-15
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1915-16
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1916-17
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1917-18
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1918-19
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1919-20
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1920-21
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1921-22
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1922-23
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1923-24
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1924-25
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1925-26
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1926-27
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1927-28
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1928-29
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1929-30
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1930-31
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1931-32
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1932-33
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1933-34
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1934-35
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1935-36
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1936-37
187,113	8,522	1,138,304	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1937-38
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1938-39
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1939-40
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1940-41
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1941-42
120,218	9,102	353,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1942-43
132,622	9,612	287,330	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1943-44
162,879	12,131	549,675	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1944-45
291,833	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1945-46
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1946-47
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,363	11,625	405,046	12,967	1947-48
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1948-49
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1949-50
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1950-51
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1951-52
192,828	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1952-53
180,070	57,020	426,755	8,848	30,004	730,782	30,774	1953-54
175,772	48,410	550,721	9,574	29,662	585,313	24,299	1954-55
							1955-56

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste.

d Chiefly refined sugar.

e Including by-products.

z Not available.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. a	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
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	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	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	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	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	9,228	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	23,968	25,453	54,421	23,854	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
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881
1954-55	34,541	12,193	75,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,198
1955-56	37,242	11,842	75,669	50,317	125,986	77,392	56,420	133,812

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
10,034b	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
3,842	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	50,233	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	834	26,615	1952-53
20,630	172,165	48,231	220,396	3 5 7	266	28,492	1953-54
20,498	188,735	47,739	236,474	3 9 5	307	n	1954-55
21,905	204,989	47,810	252,799	3 11 0	217	n	1955-56

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	n	8 c	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	n	89 c	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	n	407 c	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	n	642 c	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	n	944 c	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	8,259	n	1,338 c	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	n	1,661 c	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	n	2,329	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	n	3,896	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	78
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,812	20,651	1,295	7,343	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	1,408	8,213	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	1,544	10,167	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	1,633	11,973	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	1,924	14,726	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	2,298	16,501	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	2,578	17,511	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	2,462	17,910	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	2,867	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 ^b	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	52,971	4,212	29,055	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	29,039	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	93,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	n	107,919	n	7,154 ^b	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	n	105,843	n	16,824 ^b	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	n	113,913	n	19,864	84,836	256
1948-49	58,250	n	128,874	n	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	n	145,933	n	29,432	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	n	175,493	n	39,011	98,840	268
1951-52	110,187	n	158,762	n	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	n	183,699	n	43,796	109,360	252
1953-54	123,937	n	197,852	n	51,032	117,406	259
1954-55	140,467	n	197,858	n	53,873	124,814	303
1955-56	135,682	n	198,803	n	56,028	132,700	337

a To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks.

b Up to 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

c Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

n Not available.

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