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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1948

No. 9



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

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THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1948

No. 9.



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GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,
BRISBANE

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Preface.

This issue of the Queensland Year Book is the ninth to appear since the publication replaced the A.B.C. of Queensland Statistics in 1937. Unfortunately, reduction of the lag in the date of publication shown with the previous issue has not been maintained, but it is hoped that both the 1949 and 1950 issues will make their appearance during 1950. Between these two issues, it is proposed to publish the first issue of a Queensland Pocket Year Book, which will be distributed free to all readers of this publication and to others who desire a copy.

The Year Book's main purpose is to supply the current statistical history of the State in moderate detail, accompanied by the necessary textual explanation of the figures, together with interstate comparisons in many cases. When the Pocket Year Book is available as a handy reference to the main items of the State's statistics, it will be possible to relax somewhat the space limitations which the interests of portability and convenience of reference have imposed on the Queensland Year Book. For fully detailed statistics, which students and others may desire to obtain, reference should be made to the various annual parts of the Statistics of Queensland, a list of which, with the latest year of publication of each, is given at the end of this volume. Statistics later than those printed can generally be obtained on reference to the Government Statistician's Office.

Detailed tables in this issue generally refer to the financial year 1946-47 or the calendar year 1947. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in the 1947 Year Book will be found in this issue, together with new information on various subjects, including the following:—

Maps showing percentage increases or decreases of population in Queensland Local Authority Areas between the 1933 and 1947 Censuses.

Table and map showing Brisbane Community Areas, with populations and densities per square mile.

Ages of persons, and their offences, charged in Queensland Inferior Courts.

A detailed description of the new Wheat Stabilisation Plan.

Diagram showing percentage increases in the retail price index since 1938-39.

Table giving the industries of the Queensland working population at the time of the 1947 Census.

Diagram showing basic wage increases since 1938-39.

It is my pleasure to express again my thanks to the thousands of Queenslanders who complete the various statistical forms and questionnaires, to the Commonwealth Statistician and the Statisticians of other States, and to State and Commonwealth Departments in Queensland, for their ready assistance in supplying information. Without their co-operation, the preparation of the Year Book would, of course, be impossible.

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

S. E. SOLOMON,
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,
Brisbane, 30th September, 1949.

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CALENDAR, 1948.

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

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

* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the metropolitan area for the Royal National Show, the date for 1949 being 10th August.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 9—1948

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. GEOGRAPHY.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area over 30 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 6 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is $82\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. CLIMATE.

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

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

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

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1947.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 30 Years. ^a
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.90	77.8	91.6	65.9	84.8	70.8	11.91	13	5.72
February ..	29.98	74.5	85.9	65.0	80.6	68.5	9.77	13	5.47
March ..	30.00	74.7	88.6	62.8	81.3	68.0	11.24	15	4.97
April ..	30.01	70.0	84.5	55.9	78.2	61.8	6.54	12	3.68
May ..	30.22	65.6	80.4	46.2	73.5	57.7	2.18	10	2.35
June ..	30.13	60.2	78.2	41.1	71.2	49.2	0.29	8	2.75
July ..	30.14	58.3	74.9	40.0	70.1	46.4	0.34	8	1.88
August ..	30.14	61.1	78.0	43.6	70.6	51.5	0.50	7	1.07
September ..	30.15	65.3	81.1	47.0	74.0	56.5	2.93	8	1.69
October ..	30.08	67.7	85.7	54.3	76.4	59.1	3.66	9	2.27
November ..	29.95	70.9	89.7	57.0	78.6	63.2	2.80	10	4.00
December ..	29.91	74.8	92.6	62.1	82.6	67.0	8.14	12	4.24
Year ..	30.05	68.4	92.6	40.0	76.8	60.0	60.30	125	40.09

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.^a

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1947. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1947. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1947. %	Aver- age. %	1947. In.	Aver- age. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January ..	106.2	98.7	78.2	76.5	20	30	0.45	4.73
February ..	n	96.3	74.1	75.4	42	34	6.32	3.96
March ..	95.2	94.6	76.2	73.0	39	32	6.21	1.86
April ..	87.4	89.9	61.5	66.9	24	26	0.00	0.62
May ..	86.6	82.9	60.2	59.7	24	26	0.00	0.48
June ..	81.8	77.3	50.0	54.1	26	29	0.00	0.80
July ..	80.7	76.4	49.5	51.5	23	27	0.00	0.23
August ..	81.5	81.4	56.7	54.3	32	19	2.98	0.12
September ..	84.5	88.4	60.5	61.0	35	18	1.57	0.15
October ..	94.7	95.1	68.2	68.2	27	18	0.26	0.44
November ..	99.7	98.6	71.0	73.5	23	22	1.42	1.59
December ..	98.9	100.4	72.9	76.2	25	24	2.07	1.90
Year ..	n	90.0	64.9	65.9	28	25	21.28	16.88
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January ..	106.5	99.6	77.1	73.3	19	31	1.39	2.31
February ..	90.1	96.9	70.7	71.7	53	34	6.27	3.12
March ..	92.4	94.1	72.8	68.1	40	35	1.68	2.10
April ..	87.1	87.8	60.0	60.1	22	32	0.00	1.01
May ..	83.5	80.4	56.6	52.1	31	35	0.00	0.52
June ..	78.9	74.3	47.5	46.7	31	38	0.18	0.94
July ..	76.3	73.2	44.8	44.3	26	35	0.00	0.80
August ..	79.5	77.9	53.4	46.5	37	28	2.32	0.30
September ..	79.3	85.4	56.0	53.7	45	24	2.60	0.52
October ..	88.8	92.8	62.2	61.5	36	22	1.97	0.84
November ..	95.8	97.0	66.6	67.5	19	24	1.41	1.26
December ..	98.6	99.7	70.5	71.5	28	27	2.66	1.82
Year ..	88.1	88.3	61.5	59.8	32	30	20.48	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January ..	105.0	97.6	74.4	70.8	17	28	0.11	2.65
February ..	90.0	96.1	71.8	70.1	43	29	3.95	2.36
March ..	89.4	91.7	68.0	65.1	39	33	2.51	1.54
April ..	80.0	84.5	52.3	55.7	30	34	0.00	0.95
May ..	76.6	76.4	48.9	47.2	35	39	1.96	0.69
June ..	69.1	69.3	40.8	42.3	36	43	0.23	1.46
July ..	68.5	68.3	39.1	40.1	29	40	0.13	1.32
August ..	69.7	72.9	47.6	42.1	40	33	2.95	0.75
September ..	74.7	80.4	51.3	49.0	39	28	3.27	0.95
October ..	82.8	88.2	58.3	57.7	32	26	1.42	1.02
November ..	90.3	93.6	61.0	64.4	25	25	2.78	1.68
December ..	93.3	96.4	67.7	68.5	29	27	2.39	2.60
Year ..	82.5	84.6	56.8	56.1	33	32	21.70	17.97

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

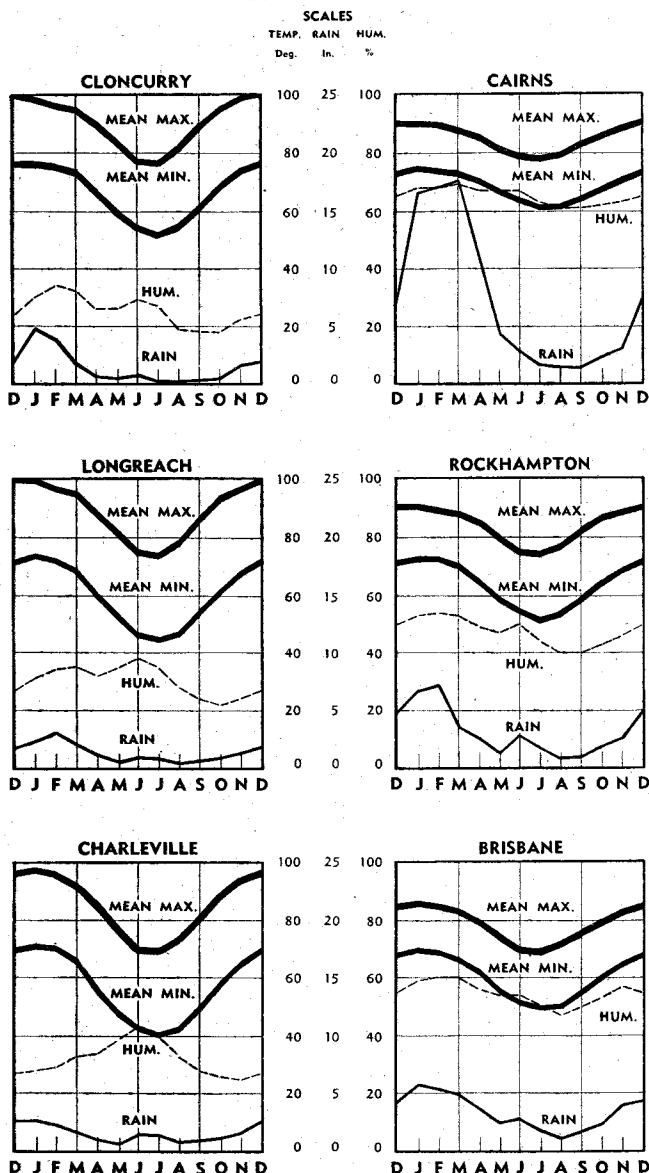
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS *a*—continued.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	1947. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1947. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1947. %	Average. %	1947. In.	Average. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January ..	90.2	89.7	75.9	74.2	60	68	3.63	16.51
February ..	88.2	89.0	75.0	73.9	67	68	14.29	17.00
March ..	87.7	87.1	74.1	72.6	66	69	15.67	17.59
April ..	86.1	84.9	68.4	70.0	<i>n</i>	67	4.42	10.76
May ..	80.0	81.6	68.1	66.2	66	67	5.23	4.37
June ..	77.6	78.8	64.6	63.5	64	67	3.76	2.87
July ..	78.1	78.1	61.0	61.0	62	63	1.40	1.56
August ..	79.0	79.5	64.9	61.1	69	61	4.94	1.46
September ..	81.2	82.6	66.3	63.8	62	61	2.92	1.43
October ..	<i>n</i>	85.6	66.8	67.4	61	62	2.44	2.40
November ..	<i>n</i>	87.9	67.6	70.4	63	63	5.31	3.05
December ..	88.4	89.7	71.8	72.9	61	65	1.55	7.35
Year ..	<i>n</i>	84.5	68.7	68.1	<i>n</i>	65	65.56	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January ..	96.7	90.0	75.4	72.3	41	53	0.42	6.70
February ..	84.7	88.7	72.0	72.1	67	54	11.05	7.28
March ..	86.9	87.2	71.5	69.8	59	53	5.76	3.54
April ..	84.5	84.2	63.3	64.8	43	49	0.44	2.66
May ..	78.5	79.3	61.3	58.3	53	47	1.34	1.26
June ..	76.7	74.4	50.6	54.0	39	50	0.07	2.80
July ..	76.5	73.7	50.0	51.2	38	44	0.11	1.77
August ..	77.2	76.7	56.6	52.9	47	40	2.26	0.82
September ..	79.2	81.7	60.4	58.3	52	40	2.92	0.94
October ..	83.7	85.9	62.6	63.8	43	43	0.85	1.99
November ..	87.3	88.5	67.1	68.0	52	46	4.24	2.63
December ..	90.3	90.0	70.3	70.9	48	50	4.43	4.97
Year ..	83.5	83.4	63.4	63.0	49	47	33.89	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January ..	84.8	85.5	70.8	69.1	61	59	11.91	5.72
February ..	80.6	84.6	68.5	68.7	64	60	9.77	5.47
March ..	81.3	82.3	68.0	66.2	64	60	11.24	4.97
April ..	78.2	79.1	61.8	61.5	53	56	6.54	3.68
May ..	73.5	73.7	57.7	55.6	59	54	2.18	2.35
June ..	71.2	69.4	49.2	51.5	42	54	0.29	2.75
July ..	70.1	68.6	46.4	49.4	38	51	0.34	1.88
August ..	70.6	71.1	51.5	50.0	45	47	0.50	1.07
September ..	74.0	75.5	56.5	54.8	51	50	2.93	1.69
October ..	76.4	79.2	59.1	60.3	51	53	3.66	2.27
November ..	78.6	82.2	63.2	64.6	58	57	2.80	4.00
December ..	82.6	84.5	67.0	67.5	59	55	8.14	4.24
Year ..	76.8	78.0	60.0	59.9	54	55	60.30	40.09

n Not available.

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

Meteorology of Typical Stations



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

3. RAINFALL.

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

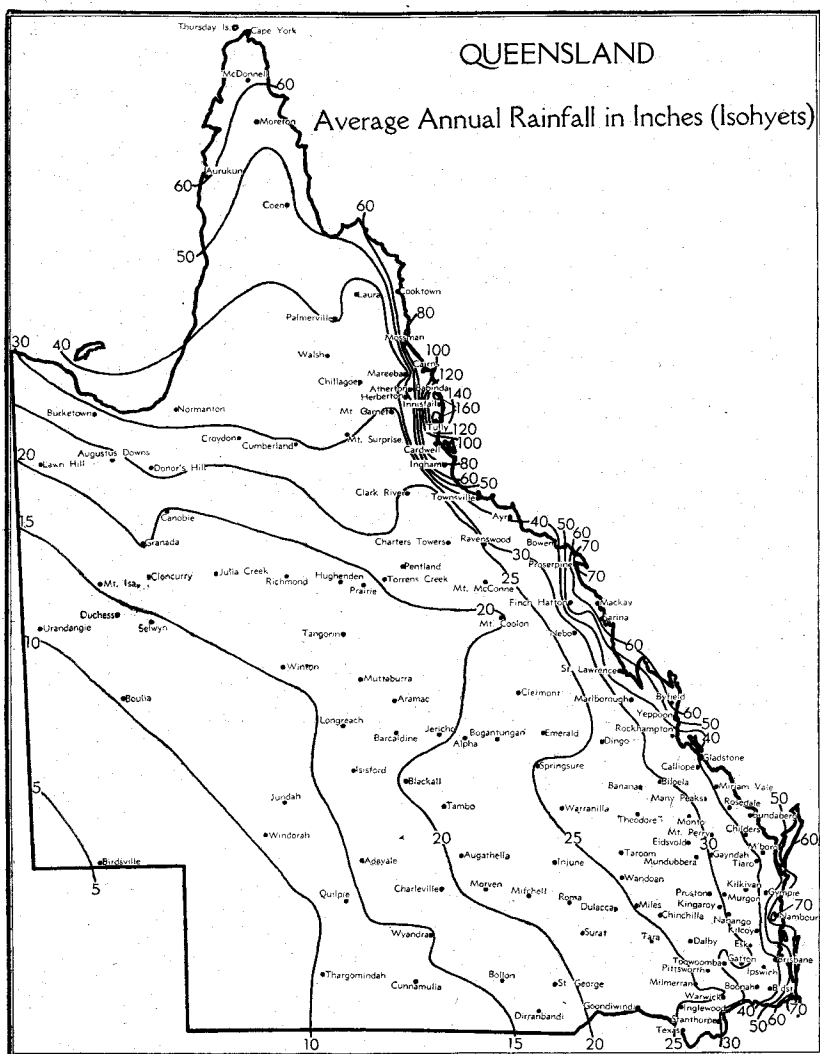
Annual Amount of Rainfall.—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1940 TO 1947.

Locality.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	42.4	31.5	44.0	50.7	27.9	48.2	38.7	60.3	40.1
Bundaberg	31.1	39.6	48.0	51.8	35.7	28.4	22.7	63.1	42.4
Gladstone	31.7	28.8	51.8	47.3	26.8	26.6	21.8	59.5	38.3
R'hampton	31.9	24.4	51.0	43.7	24.0	23.6	25.8	33.9	37.4
Mackay ..	86.3	73.6	78.0	59.6	56.1	44.6	45.4	52.0	63.2
Townsville	42.0	70.8	48.9	35.9	44.5	40.5	52.9	55.5	39.7
Innisfail ..	141.0	180.9	128.2	103.6	116.4	188.9	103.8	126.2	139.2
Thursday Is.	59.2	45.0	n	n	n	71.0	77.6	76.0	66.5
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	30.4	18.8	38.5	30.2	27.7	27.2	29.6	33.4	25.1
Toowoomba	32.3	30.3	46.3	36.2	25.0	40.3	35.5	53.1	35.2
Eidsvold	35.1	19.4	43.2	24.6	22.0	25.6	17.4	34.9	28.4
Emerald ..	29.2	27.6	26.7	18.7	17.7	25.1	19.6	28.7	23.3
Ch. Towers	27.0	34.9	24.1	17.0	35.6	22.8	28.3	29.8	23.3
Georgetown	35.5	32.2	31.6	39.1	43.4	18.2	29.3	25.1	28.4
Palmerville	37.9	28.4	28.3	37.1	54.3	37.5	35.4	36.7	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	5.6	17.4	25.1	6.9	5.6	9.2	7.1	19.1	12.6
Charleville	10.1	28.1	19.2	15.6	12.5	13.4	8.1	21.7	18.0
Blackall ..	21.4	37.2	17.7	14.0	16.8	20.0	11.8	17.8	19.2
Longreach	16.5	35.6	15.6	9.6	21.6	8.3	8.1	20.5	15.5
Winton ..	21.0	30.9	10.4	7.3	18.6	10.4	9.3	16.0	16.2
Hughenden	20.7	28.5	21.8	16.8	22.0	13.0	20.4	19.9	18.2
Cloncurry	22.5	22.6	10.4	15.6	21.2	12.9	22.6	21.3	16.9
Croydon ..	40.4	32.7	29.8	23.1	27.5	18.9	17.6	28.5	28.9

a For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

n Not available.



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

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

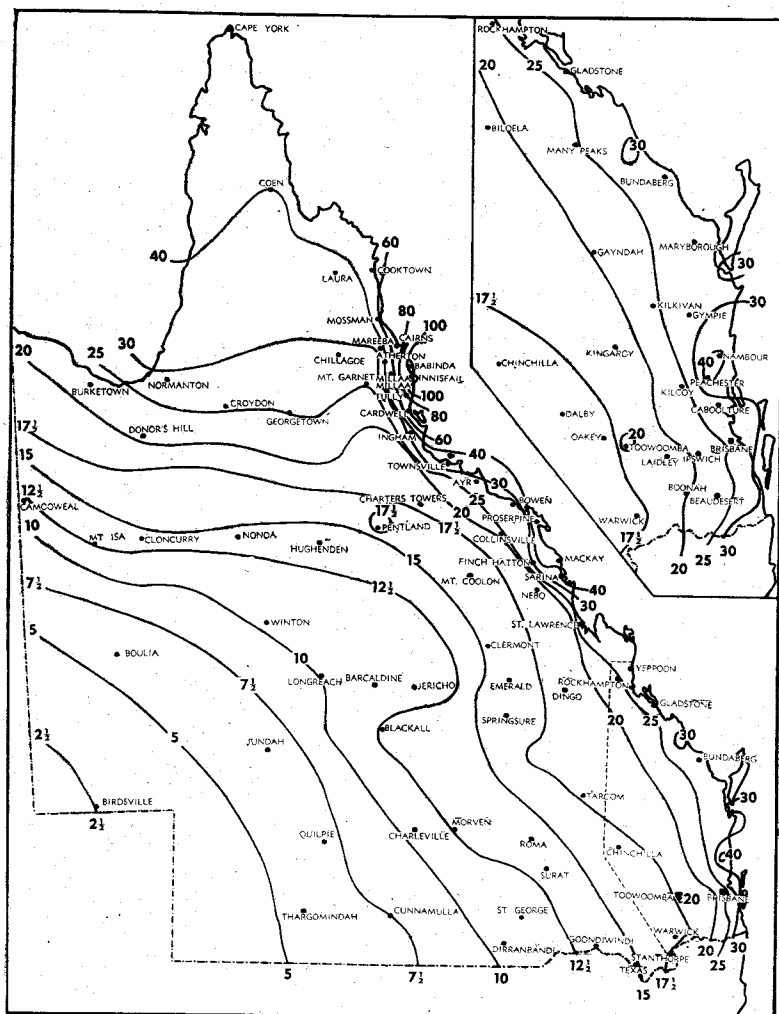
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland are shown on pages 10 and 11.

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

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

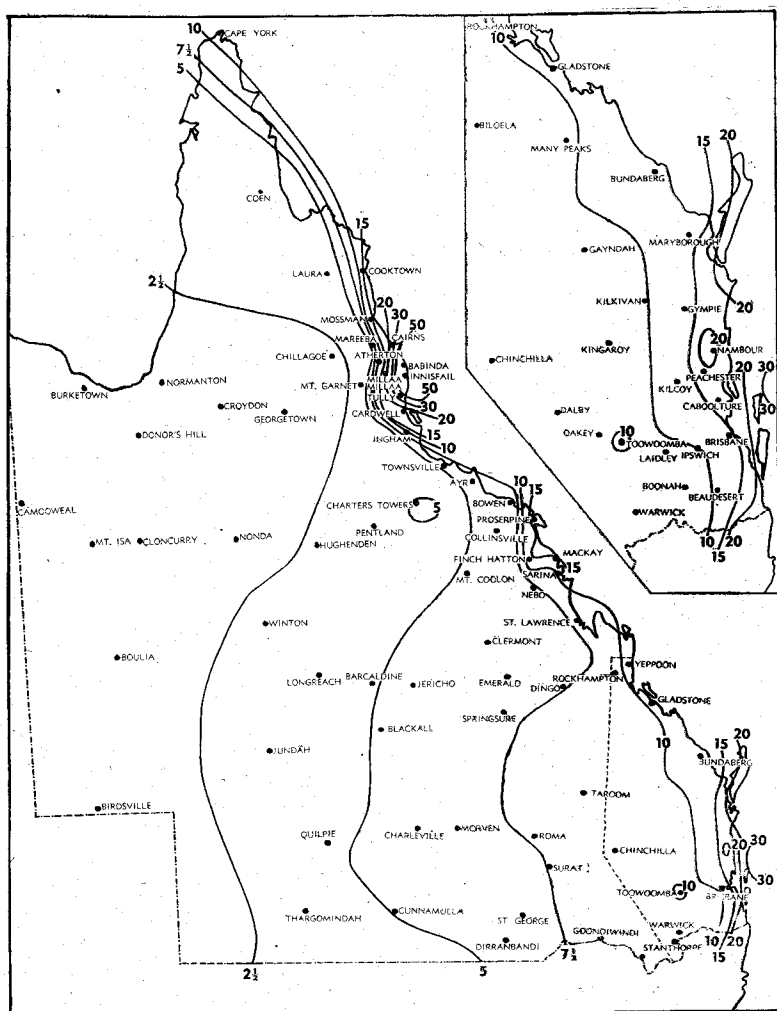
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent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

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

4. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall is 120 inches to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is widespread on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 inches to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used on two large company plantations in the Bundaberg district with decided improvement in yields. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in 10 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, lucerne, bananas, pineapples,

cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, is in good seasons as important as maize in Queensland, and 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, however, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland.

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

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

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

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

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

5. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

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

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

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

6. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

A summary of the seasons in Queensland from 1940-41 to 1944-45 appeared in the 1946 *Year Book*, and of 1945-46 in the 1947 *Year Book*.

1946-47.—Aggregate rainfalls for the May to August period were the lowest on record or nearly so throughout the State.

During September the drought was broken in Moreton and Downs by a good fall of rain. Fair October rains fell in the south-east corner of the State, but almost average spring rains here were insufficient in view of the preceding record dry winter months. Elsewhere rising temperatures accentuated drought conditions. November brought some rain of limited value to the Central Highlands, with rather better falls in the Port Curtis district.

Summer opened with scattered thunderstorms in many parts of the State, but the falls were generally below average and most of the State continued under hot dry conditions. At the end of January, Moreton and Eastern Downs had good rains from a cyclone which caused exceptional rainfall and damaging floods in the Logan and adjacent rivers. In contrast, central and northern cane areas were still very dry. February at length brought drought-breaking rains over the whole of Queensland, including the South-west, where drought had persisted since 1942.

Good rains were received in early autumn over most of Queensland, but totals were lightest in the central inland areas, where summer rains had also been rather short. April rains fell only in the south-east corner of the State, and lighter May rains fell in the same area. June opened with some rain in southern inland districts, but very dry winter conditions followed.

1947-48.—The poor conditions prevailing over most of the State as a result of more than two months of exceptionally dry weather were followed, in August and September, by an extraordinary series of early monsoonal rains. The falls were well-spaced, steady, and soaking, and all parts of the State participated. Inland, the rains in southern, central, and western areas were described as the most beneficial spring falls for fifty years.

Good rains throughout the agricultural areas and further useful falls in most pastoral districts continued to the end of 1947. Abnormally cool weather in late spring generally enhanced the benefit of the rains in agricultural areas, but in some pastoral areas it retarded the response of natural grasses to the good rains.

A dry period in mid-summer was a setback in many districts to the good conditions prevailing at the beginning of 1948, and seriously affected the production of cotton crops and late plantings of maize and grain sorghum.

Rains at the end of February and during March relieved most agricultural areas and freshened the plentiful pastures of southern grazing lands. At the end of April and beginning of May, heavy to flood rains enabled the main farming districts to

commence the winter with good cultivation and pasture conditions, while in the southern pastoral areas some useful falls early in May assisted the good late-summer rains in assuring an easy winter.

Most of the central and some of the northern inland districts experienced no soaking and general rain during the summer months, and were outside the general rain belt during the autumn. As a result, feed generally became very dry and in some districts extremely scarce, while surface water was rapidly disappearing.

Late in June, partial relief was brought to some of the dry inland districts by monsoonal rains, followed by a cyclone which brought heavy rains in the south-east and the Downs, and floods in northern New South Wales. The condition of most central and northern inland pastoral areas, however, remained bad, the light rain and cold weather destroying much of the remaining dry feed.

7. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

THE GOVERNOR.

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

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable Frank Arthur Cooper.

THE STATE MINISTRY.

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

Secretary for Labour and Industry.—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

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

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

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.—Hon. Arthur Jones.

Treasurer.—Hon. James Larcombe.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

Minister for Transport.—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

Secretary for Public Works, Housing, and Local Government.—Hon. William Power.

Secretary for Mines and Immigration.—Hon. William Matthew Moore.

Attorney-General.—Hon. George Henry Devries.

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

GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The State is divided into 62 electoral districts, each returning one member to the Legislative Assembly. The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly, together with the names of the electorates, and the area, enrolment, and voting at the last election in each electorate.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
Baroona	Petrie Terrace ..	*Power, Hon. W. ..	2.1	11,976	10,650
Brisbane	Brisbane	*Mann, J. H. ..	1.5	10,281	8,983
Bulimba	Bulimba	Marriott, G. H. ..	12.4	14,044	13,204
Buranda	Buranda	*Brown, R. K. ..	2.1	12,820	11,862
Enoggera	Alderley	Morris, K. J. ..	12.5	15,126	14,068
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley ..	*Brassington, Hon. S. J. ..	2.2	11,295	10,170
Hamilton	Hamilton	Taylor, H. B. ..	2.7	12,501	11,485
Ithaca	Rosalie	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M. ..	3.3	13,897	12,821
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	*Turner, J. A. ..	3.2	13,632	12,675
Kurilpa	West End	*Copley, P. K. ..	1.7	12,001	10,805
Logan	Coorparoo	Hiley, T. A. ..	8.7	17,874	16,668
Marree	East Brisbane ..	Luckins, L. W. ..	2.2	11,519	10,654
Merthyr	New Farm	*Moore, Hon. W. M. ..	1.6	11,942	10,774
Nundah	Nundah	*Roberts, F. E. ..	33.9	15,188	14,186
Oxley	Graceville	Kerr, T. C. ..	76	15,353	14,422
Sandgate	Sandgate	Decker, E. P. ..	38.7	14,688	13,728
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	*Gair, Hon. V. C. ..	2.5	12,719	11,675
Toowong	Toowong	Wanstall, C. G. ..	95	13,124	12,060
Windsor	Wooloowin	Pie, B. ..	2.2	12,434	11,493
Wynnum	Wynnum	*Gunn, W. M. ..	155	16,986	15,768
Total Metropolitan ..			459.5	269,400	248,101
<i>Southern</i>					
Albert	Southport	Plunkett, T. F. ..	677	13,321	11,958
Aubigny	Oakey	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. ..	2,464	9,385	8,674
Bremer	Ipswich	*Donald, J. ..	238	10,729	9,805
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Barnes, J. F. ..	370	13,094	12,026
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	*Hilton, P. J. R. ..	7,864	9,548	8,387
Coorooora	Cooroy	Low, D. A. ..	1,313	10,736	9,912
Cunningham	Clifton	McIntyre, M. ..	3,122	9,266	8,515
Dalby	Dalby	Russell, C. W. ..	14,567	11,014	9,835
East Toowoomba ..	East Toowoomba ..	Chalk, G. W. W. ..	197	11,221	9,829
Fassifern	Beaudesert	Müller, A. G. ..	1,890	10,389	9,644
Gympie	Gympie	*Dunstan, T. ..	476	8,115	7,510
Ipswich	Ipswich	*†Gledson, Hon. D. A. ..	6.1	12,564	11,488
Isis	Childers	Brand, W. A. ..	7,074	8,270	7,906
Maranoa	Roma	*Taylor, J. R. ..	26,620	8,485	7,319
Maryborough	Maryborough	*Farrell, D. ..	440	11,974	10,925
Murrumba	Caboolture	Nicklin, G. F. R. ..	966	15,235	13,856
Nanango	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, J. ..	3,149	9,628	8,962
Stanley	Esk	Macdonald, D. ..	2,424	9,045	8,381
Toowoomba	Toowoomba	*Duggan, Hon. J. E. ..	5.7	13,508	11,726
Warrego	Charleville	*O'Shea, H. ..	92,090	7,297	6,218
Warwick	Warwick	Madsen, O. O. ..	1,697	10,120	9,076
West Moreton	Laidley	Maher, E. B. ..	1,361	9,240	8,575
Wide Bay	Goomeri	Heading, J. A. ..	4,457	10,065	9,086
Total Southern ..			173,462.8	242,249	219,613

* Member of the Government Party.

† Deceased, 14th May, 1949.

a Co-operative Democrat.

b Democrat.

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD MAY, 1947.

Votes Cast as Per- centage of Total Enrol- ment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In- formal Votes Cast.	Per- centage of In- formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Inde- pendent Labour.	Country.	Queens- land People's Party.	Com- munist.	Inde- pendent.	Other.		
(20 Electorates.)									
88-9	5,810	..	..	3,974	449	..	239a	178	1-7
86-9	4,457	..	..	3,310	..	981	..	185	2-1
94-0	3,588	..	..	3,823	..	5,544	..	244	1-8
92-5	6,210	..	..	5,525	..	..	..	127	1-1
93-0	5,911	..	..	7,988	..	..	..	169	1-2
90-1	5,968	..	..	3,554	..	..	463b	185	1-8
91-9	2,981	..	..	8,370	..	..	..	134	1-2
92-3	7,263	..	..	5,377	..	..	..	181	1-4
93-0	6,264	..	..	6,133	..	..	..	278	2-2
90-0	5,489	..	..	5,144	..	..	..	172	1-6
93-3	6,489	..	..	10,034	..	..	..	145	0-9
92-5	5,204	..	..	5,326	..	..	..	124	1-2
90-2	5,865	..	..	4,726	..	..	..	183	1-7
93-4	7,128	..	..	6,893	..	..	..	165	1-2
93-9	5,699	..	..	8,409	..	..	..	314	2-2
93-5	5,664	..	..	7,904	..	..	..	160	1-2
91-8	6,072	..	..	5,369	..	..	..	234	2-0
91-9	3,549	..	..	8,375	..	..	..	136	1-1
92-4	4,766	..	..	6,618	..	..	..	109	0-9
92-8	8,163	1,208c	..	4,797	..	1,319	..	281	1-8
92-1	112,540	1,208	..	121,654	449	7,844	702	3,704	1-5
(23 Electorates.)									
89-7	3,709	..	8,090	..	..	..	..	159	1-3
92-4	2,442	..	6,140	..	..	..	..	92	1-1
91-4	6,715	..	..	2,974	..	..	..	116	1-2
91-8	3,940	4,828c	..	3,185	..	..	..	73	0-6
87-8	4,380	..	3,930	..	..	..	..	77	0-9
92-3	2,217	2,693c	3,069	..	..	..	1,791d	142	1-4
91-9	2,336	..	6,099	..	..	..	..	80	0-9
89-3	3,977	..	5,736	..	..	..	..	122	1-2
87-6	4,669	..	..	5,015	..	..	..	145	1-5
92-8	2,653	..	6,690	..	..	..	..	301	3-1
92-5	3,116	875c	..	3,054	..	437	..	28	0-4
91-4	7,039	..	..	4,326	..	..	..	123	1-1
95-6	2,426	..	5,239	..	..	..	..	241	3-0
86-3	4,319	..	2,896	..	..	..	..	104	1-4
91-2	6,015	2,184c	..	2,555	..	..	..	171	1-6
91-0	..	..	10,334	..	..	3,273	..	249	1-8
93-1	2,028	2,366e	3,733	..	..	..	753d	82	0-9
92-7	..	..	4,894	..	..	3,412f	..	75	0-9
86-8	6,878	..	..	4,623	..	..	..	225	1-9
85-2	3,029	..	2,320	..	..	797	..	72	1-2
89-7	4,347	..	4,657	..	..	..	..	72	0-8
92-8	1,607	..	6,893	..	..	..	..	75	0-9
90-3	1,903	2,150c	4,953	..	..	..	..	80	0-9
90-7	79,745	15,096	85,673	25,732	..	7,919	2,544	2,904	1-3

c Frank Barnes Labour.

e Frank Barnes Labour, 2,164;

d Independent Country.

Independent Labour, 202.

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

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.	Number of Votes Cast.
<i>Central</i>					
Barcoo	Blackall	*Davis, E. W.	47,573	7,136	6,334
Fitzroy	Rockhampton	*Clark, J.	265	10,902	10,196
Gregory	Winton	*Devries, Hon. G. H.	129,640	6,936	5,659
Keppel	Lake's Creek	*Ingram, W. C.	7,214	9,658	8,825
Mackay	Mackay	*Graham, F. D.	97	12,023	10,423
Mirani	Mirani	Evans, E.	7,970	9,338	8,459
Normanby	Emerald	*Foley, Hon. T. A.	37,518	8,485	7,801
Port Curtis	Gladstone	*Burrows, J.	7,569	11,052	10,227
Rockhampton	Rockhampton	*Larcombe, Hon. J.	6.6	11,430	10,620
Total Central			237,852.6	86,965	78,544
<i>Northern</i>					
Bowen	Bowen	Paterson, F. W.	9,752	9,086	8,523
Cairns	Cairns	*Crowley, J. M.	230	12,980	10,714
Carpentaria	Cloncurry	*Smith, A. J.	156,535	6,588	5,489
Charters Towers	Charters Towers	*Jones, Hon. A.	22,905	6,929	6,304
Cook	Atherton	*Collins, Hon. H. H.	48,334	8,996	7,998
Herbert	Innisfail	*Theodore, S.	1,740	10,260	9,084
Kennedy	Townsville	*Jesson, C. G.	8,230	11,498	9,852
Mundingburra	Townsville	Alkens, T.	930	12,639	11,534
The Tableland	Herberton	*Bruce, Hon. H. A.	10,064	8,601	7,722
Townsville	Townsville	*Keyatta, G.	5.1	11,174	9,431
Total Northern			258,725.1	98,791	86,651
TOTAL FOR STATE			670,500	697,405	632,909

* Member of the Government Party.

a Frank Barnes Labour.

b Two candidates, 103 and 51.

c Two candidates, 432 and 120.

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

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

Chairman of Committees—J. H. Mann.

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

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

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD MAY, 1947—continued.

Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.							In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
	Official Labour.	Inde-pendent Labour.	Country.	Queens-land People's Party.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.	Other.		
(9 Electorates.)									
38-8	4,137	323 <i>a</i>	..	1,740	..	..	..	134	2-1
93-5	5,538	..	..	4,437	..	154 <i>b</i>	..	67	0-7
81-6	3,335	..	2,264	..	..	..	..	60	1-1
91-4	3,593	1,717 <i>a</i>	..	3,422	..	..	..	93	1-1
86-7	6,289	..	..	..	..	..	4,047 <i>d</i>	87	0-8
90-6	3,511	..	4,865	..	..	..	..	83	1-0
91-9	3,733	998 <i>a</i>	2,990	..	..	..	..	80	1-0
92-5	4,199	1,520 <i>a</i>	3,871	..	..	552 <i>e</i>	..	85	0-8
92-9	5,312	1,060 <i>a</i>	..	2,981	..	1,193	..	74	0-7
90-3	39,647	5,618	13,990	12,580	..	1,899	4,047	763	1-0

(10 Electorates.)

93-8	2,584	..	2,551	..	3,331	..	..	57	0-7
82-5	4,246	3,061e	3,307	..	..	..	..	100	0-9
83-3	3,650	..	..	..	..	1,549	..	290	5-3
91-0	3,947	..	1,459	..	..	843	..	55	0-9
88-9	4,388	..	3,485	..	..	..	..	125	1-6
88-6	4,308	..	2,728	..	1,936	..	..	112	1-2
85-7	4,331	..	..	4,079	1,264	..	..	178	1-8
90-9	2,630	4,541f	..	..	..	4,296	..	67	0-6
89-8	3,731	..	2,955	..	890	..	..	96	1-2
84-4	6,306	..	2,997	..	..	..	..	128	1-4
37-7	40,171	7,602	19,482	4,079	7,421	6,683	..	1,208	1-4
90-7	272,103	29,524	119,145	164,045	7,870	24,350	7,293	8,579	1-4

d Joint Country Party and Queensland People's Party.

e King O'Malley Labour.

f Hermit Park Australian Labour.

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

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

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

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). At the 1946 Election, Queensland was entitled to elect 10 of the 75 members of the House of Representatives (who are divided amongst the States in proportion to population). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. The number of members of the House of Representatives will be 121 (excluding any Territory representatives), of which Queensland will elect 18.

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

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Honourable William John McKell, P.C.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

- Prime Minister and Treasurer.*—Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley (N.S.W.).
Attorney-General and External Affairs.—Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C. (N.S.W.).
Labour and National Service.—Hon. E. J. Holloway (V.).
Air and Civil Aviation.—Hon. A. S. Drakeford (V.).
Vice-President of Executive Council.—Hon. W. J. Seully (N.S.W.).
Shipping and Fuel.—Senator Hon. W. P. Ashley (N.S.W.).
Defence and Post-War Reconstruction.—Hon. J. J. Dedman (V.).
Transport and External Territories.—Hon. E. J. Ward (N.S.W.).
Postmaster-General.—Senator Hon. D. Cameron (V.).
Information and Immigration.—Hon. A. A. Calwell (V.).
Interior.—Hon. H. V. Johnson (W.A.).
Health and Social Services.—Senator Hon. N. E. McKenna (T.).
Commerce and Agriculture.—Hon. R. T. Pollard (V.).
Works and Housing.—Hon. N. Lemmon (W.A.).
Supply and Development.—Senator Hon. J. I. Armstrong (N.S.W.).
Army.—Hon. C. Chambers (S.A.).
Trade and Customs.—Senator Hon. B. Courtice (Q.).
Navy.—Hon. W. J. F. Riordan (Q.).
Repatriation.—Hon. H. C. Barnard (T.).

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

SENATE.

Elected—21st August, 1943.

Elected—28th September, 1946.

Term—1st July, 1944, to 30th June, 1950.

Term—1st July, 1947, to 30th June, 1953.

Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).Cooper, W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*).Collings, Hon. J. S. (*Labour*).O'Sullivan, N. (*Liberal*).Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).Rankin, A. (*Liberal*).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last General Election—28th September, 1946.

Metropolitan.

Brisbane Lawson, Hon. G. (*Labour*).
 Griffith Conelan, W. P. (*Labour*).
 Lilley Hadley, J. W. (*Labour*).

Southern.

Darling Downs .. Fadden, Rt. Hon. A. W. (*Country*).
 Maranoa Adermann, C. F. (*Country*).
 Moreton Francis, Hon. J. (*Liberal*).
 Wide Bay Corser, B. H. (*Country*).

Central and Northern.

Capricornia .. Davidson, C. W. (*Liberal-Country*).
 Herbert Edmonds, W. F. (*Labour*).
 Kennedy Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. (*Labour*).

The last General Election of Members of the House of Representatives was held on 28th September, 1946. At the same time, Senators were elected to replace those Senators whose term expired on 30th June, 1947. First preference votes were distributed amongst the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1946.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.	House of Representatives.	Senate.
Labour	256,370	243,358
Liberal	121,877	..
Country	131,697	..
Liberal-Country	23,999	289,843
Service	43,338	37,724
Communist	11,546	..
Non-Party	1,668	..

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND,
28TH SEPTEMBER, 1946.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Brisbane .. <i>(Brisbane)</i>	69,392	Lawson, G. ..	Labour ..	33,763
		Ward, G. ..	Liberal ..	22,314
		Olive, C. G. C. ..	Service ..	5,806
Capricornia .. <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	62,838	Davidson, C. W. ..	Liberal- Country ..	28,999
		Forde, F. M. ..	Labour ..	26,611
		Taylor, A. D. ..	Service ..	2,454
Darling Downs .. <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	55,701	Fadden, A. W. ..	Country ..	31,550
		English, W. R. ..	Labour ..	17,902
		Owen, M. G. ..	Service ..	3,209
Griffith <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	73,575	Conelan, W. P. ..	Labour ..	33,725
		Scott, W. L. ..	Liberal ..	25,970
		Chresby, A. A. ..	Service ..	7,565
Herbert <i>(Townsville)</i>	71,136	Edmonds, W. F. ..	Labour ..	28,246
		Roberts, L. H. S. ..	Country ..	20,804
		Henry, J. C. ..	Communist ..	9,404
		Pollard, J. S. ..	Non-Party ..	1,668
		McNamee, A. G. ..	Service ..	1,236
Kennedy <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	53,915	Riordan, W. J. F. ..	Labour ..	25,404
		Cummings, C. J. ..	Country ..	18,769
Lilley <i>(Brisbane)</i>	77,002	Hadley, J. W. ..	Labour ..	32,780
		Wilson, C. H. ..	Liberal ..	31,072
		Mocatta, G. H. ..	Service ..	7,776
Maranoa <i>(Dalby)</i>	57,866	Adermann, C. F. ..	Country ..	29,547
		Dufficy, J. J. ..	Labour ..	18,934
		Walker, J. R. ..	Service ..	2,441
Moreton <i>(Ipswich)</i>	76,572	Francis, J. ..	Liberal ..	42,521
		Perrett, J. W. ..	Labour ..	22,934
		McCormack, C. M. ..	Service ..	4,985
Wide Bay <i>(Maryborough)</i>	62,319	Corser, B. H. ..	Country ..	31,027
		Watson, G. A. H. ..	Labour ..	16,071
		Paterson, E. E. ..	Service ..	7,866
		Julius, M. N. ..	Communist ..	2,142

4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. McGirr (<i>Labour</i>) ..	May, 1947
Victoria ..	Hon. T. Hollway (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	November, 1947
Queensland ..	Hon. E. M. Hanlon (<i>Labour</i>) ..	May, 1947
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March, 1947
W. Australia ..	Hon. R. McLarty (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	March, 1947
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. Cosgrove (<i>Labour</i>) ..	August, 1948

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

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Particulars.		Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members <i>a</i> —									
Upper House ..	No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	19	199
Lower House ..	No.	75	90	65	62	39	50	30	411
Annual Salary <i>a</i> —									
Upper House ..	£	1,000 ^b	..	350	..	600	600	435 ^d	..
Lower House ..	£	1,000 ^b	875 ^c	650	850	600	600	450 ^d	..
Total Cost—									
Executive ..	£1,000	76	50	28	30	16	24	27	251
Parliament ..	£1,000	725	297	118	141	98	120	51	1,550
Total ..	£1,000	801	347	146	171	114	144	78	1,801
Cost per Head—									
Executive ..	<i>s. d.</i>	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 7	0 6	0 11	2 2	0 8
Parliament ..	<i>s. d.</i>	1 11	2 0	1 2	2 7	3 1	4 10	4 0	4 2
Total ..	<i>s. d.</i>	2 2	2 4	1 5	3 2	3 7	5 9	6 2	4 10

a At 30th June, 1947.

b Increased to £1,500 as from July, 1947.

c Increased to £1,375 as from July, 1947.

d Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

Queensland has been divided into 18 regions for post-war development. It is desired to encourage the healthy growth of economic and social life in all habitable parts of the State. Each region embraces an area in which economic resources and transport systems will tend to create a community with common interests, and includes at least one town which it is hoped will develop within a reasonable period into a city with a population of 50,000 or more, which will be the Regional Centre. This city would be large enough to supply the surrounding rural areas with certain factory products and most "services" which are now either not available to, or can be procured only at excessive cost by, residents of country districts. (See page 129 for further details.)

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

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

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

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

The Local Government Act, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920, 148 in 1930, and 144 in 1948.

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. In 1948 there were 12 Cities, 11 Towns, and 121 Shires.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

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

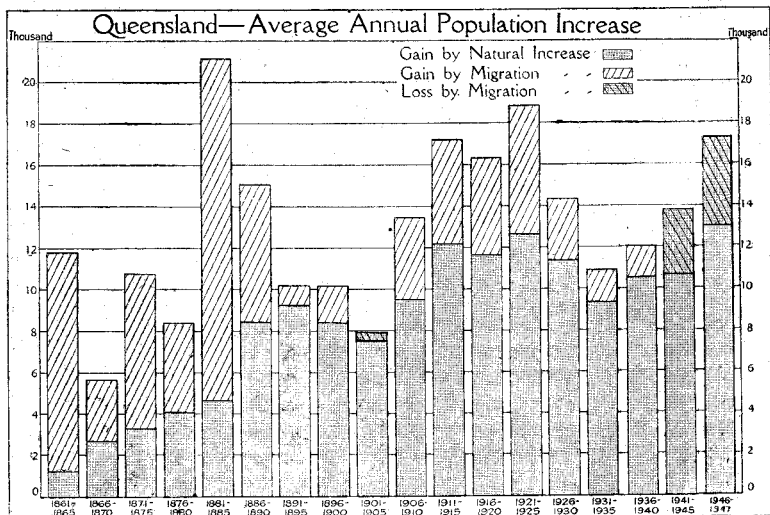
a Included with New South Wales. *n* Not available.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9·5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure has increased since then to the last Census, when the percentage was 14·6.

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1937.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1937 ..	519,627	474,837	994,464	984,865	990,539
1938 ..	525,202	480,176	1,005,378	996,332	1,001,866
1939 ..	531,968	487,959	1,019,927	1,008,062	1,014,886
1940 ..	536,610	494,626	1,031,236	1,021,255	1,026,349
1941 ..	537,744	500,462	1,038,206	1,031,905	1,036,313
1942 ..	534,703	503,013	1,037,716	1,036,439	1,035,778
1943 ..	542,738	511,688	1,054,426	1,040,218	1,047,229
1944 ..	548,888	519,235	1,068,123	1,054,646	1,061,325
1945 ..	556,912	527,846	1,084,758	1,068,503	1,076,498
1946 ..	563,069	533,614	1,096,683	1,084,019	1,090,123
1947 ..	569,480	541,341	1,110,821	1,097,168	1,105,296



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

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

The following table shows for each State and Territory the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1946-47, and similar figures for the calendar year 1947. These figures are frequently required for *per capita* rates. The table also shows masculinity rates at 30th June, 1947.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1947. <i>b</i>
	30th June, 1947. <i>a</i>	31st Dec., 1947.	Year Ended 30th June, 1947.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1947.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,984,838	3,007,582	2,963,621	2,985,315	100·0
Victoria ..	2,054,701	2,061,689	2,039,875	2,053,867	97·4
Queensland ..	1,106,415	1,110,821	1,097,168	1,105,296	105·3
South Australia ..	646,073	653,065	640,489	646,352	98·2
W. Australia ..	502,480	508,881	497,219	503,069	105·6
Tasmania ..	257,078	268,515	254,583	257,797	101·1
N. Territory ..	10,868	10,991	10,671	10,889	211·4
A. C. Territory ..	16,905	17,084	16,383	16,904	116·4
Australia ..	7,579,358	7,638,628	7,520,009	7,579,489	100·4

a Census population.

b Males per 100 females.

Masculinity.—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860, the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since, until at the 30th June, 1947, it was 105. The masculinity in Western Australia was slightly higher than in Queensland in 1947, but was not to be compared with the Northern Territory, where the masculinity was 211 per 100 females. In the other four States, the sexes were fairly evenly divided, with Victoria and South Australia having a slight excess of females. The Australian Capital Territory had 116 males for every 100 females.

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1945. The years have been combined to give

details for four periods of six years, the first of which covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 war, the second the economic recession of the early 1930's, the third the period of economic recovery, and the fourth the 1939-1945 war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immi-gration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immi-gration.	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	16,989	179,981	10.67	1.11	11.78
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,354	82,385	7.97	-0.31	7.66
Queensland	62,128	10,616	72,744	11.29	1.93	13.22
S. Australia	28,771	-15,658	13,113	8.35	-4.54	3.81
W. Australia	28,813	11,939	40,752	11.13	4.61	15.74
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,526	13,027	11.51	-1.87	9.64
Australia ^a	384,670	21,034	405,704	9.86	0.54	10.40
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939.						
N. S. Wales	126,471	26,759	153,230	7.86	1.66	9.52
Victoria ..	61,544	-2,668	58,876	5.55	-0.24	5.31
Queensland	58,932	11,866	70,798	10.00	2.01	12.01
S. Australia	21,098	-4,540	16,558	5.96	-1.28	4.68
W. Australia	26,126	5,694	31,820	9.59	2.09	11.68
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,117	11,118	10.06	-2.20	7.86
Australia ^a	309,456	39,107	348,563	7.57	0.96	8.53
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. ^b						
N. S. Wales	167,119	14,346	181,465	9.78	0.84	10.62
Victoria ..	96,857	45,561	142,418	8.22	3.87	12.09
Queensland	79,789	-9,232	70,507	12.82	-1.49	11.33
S. Australia	35,526	-627	34,899	9.69	-0.17	9.52
W. Australia	33,055	-12,617	20,438	11.56	-4.41	7.15
Tasmania ..	17,261	-8,985	8,276	11.87	-6.18	5.69
Australia ^a	431,715	31,974	463,689	9.99	0.74	10.73

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

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

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

Birthplaces.—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for Queensland for the 1933 and 1947 Censuses are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 99·6 per cent. of the population in 1947 were British subjects, compared with 98·6 per cent. in 1933.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

Birthplace.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia ..	405,474	386,614	792,088	504,979	491,416	996,395
Europe	85,091	61,774	146,865	58,495	45,525	104,020
Asia	4,219	664	4,883	2,097	828	2,925
Africa	554	345	899	426	317	743
America	1,182	631	1,813	1,169	614	1,783
Other ^a	697	289	986	305	244	549
Total	497,217	450,317	947,534	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
<i>Certain Countries (Included Above)</i>						
Australia ..	402,685	385,033	787,718	502,575	489,603	992,178
New Zealand ..	2,512	1,521	4,033	2,247	1,658	3,905
British Isles ..	66,601	53,546	120,147	44,518	37,945	82,463
Denmark	1,214	614	1,828	628	340	968
Germany	4,118	2,865	6,983	2,291	1,548	3,839
Greece	1,234	393	1,627	1,304	521	1,825
Italy	6,013	2,342	8,355	5,386	3,155	8,541
China	1,797	140	1,937	708	197	905

^a Polynesia and at sea.

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

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

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

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

^a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

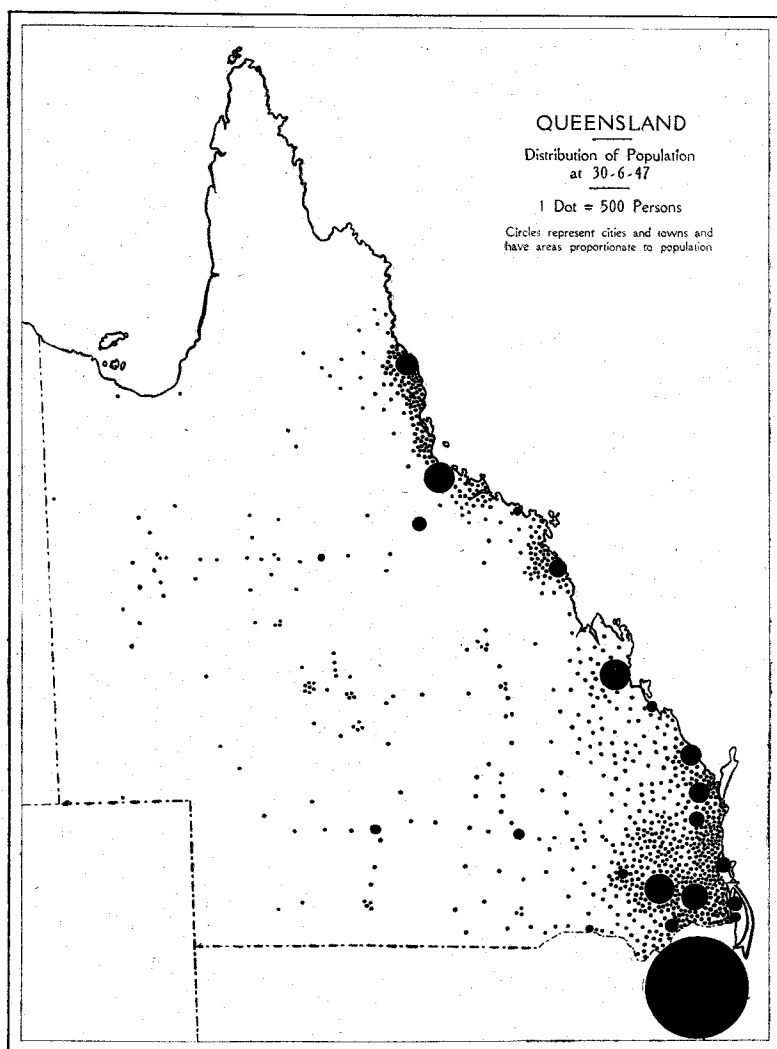
Conjugal Condition.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	138,429	133,004	271,433	151,909	145,891	297,800
Age 15 and Over	160,887	110,592	271,479	149,299	103,796	253,095
Total Never Married	299,316	243,596	542,912	301,208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

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

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

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, QUEENSLAND.

Number of Dependent Children.	Census, 1933.			Census, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	41,427	4,480	45,907	54,945	5,773	60,718
2	32,746	2,037	34,783	42,204	2,489	44,693
3	20,061	1,050	21,111	22,030	999	23,029
4	11,105	448	11,553	10,205	416	10,621
5	5,726	244	5,970	4,443	178	4,621
6	2,889	86	2,975	2,045	40	2,085
7	1,265	31	1,296	765	20	785
8	465	11	476	298	8	306
9	140	2	142	119	..	119
10 and Over ..	58	..	58	39	..	39
Total Persons ..	115,882	8,389	124,271	137,093	9,923	147,016
Dependent Children	271,919	15,555	287,474	289,958	16,746	306,704
Children per Person	2.35	1.85	2.31	2.12	1.69	2.09



2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the east coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the east coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on page 38 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1947. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The populations at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses and the mean population for 1947 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table. "Not Incorporated and Migratory" population, shown on page 43, has been distributed among the statistical divisions. From the 1947 Census, data were made available to enable the population of "not incorporated" areas to be allotted to its correct division. Migratory population was distributed *pro rata*. In 1933, however, both these elements had to be distributed *pro rata*, and this difference in procedure accounts for the increased population shown for Peninsula Division.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947. <i>b</i>	Mean Population, 1947.
Moreton	425,744	550,139	549,885
Maryborough	104,946	112,364	112,219
Downs	104,281	113,950	113,803
Roma	16,735	15,558	15,538
South Western	12,303	11,589	11,574
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>664,009</i>	<i>803,600</i>	<i>803,019</i>
Rockhampton	70,611	78,795	78,693
Central Western	23,112	20,784	20,757
Far Western	5,491	4,896	4,890
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>99,214</i>	<i>104,475</i>	<i>104,340</i>
Mackay	32,656	37,416	37,368
Townsville	59,510	66,805	66,719
Cairns	72,421	73,682	73,587
Peninsula ^a	3,129	5,285	5,278
North Western	16,595	15,006	14,986
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>184,311</i>	<i>198,194</i>	<i>197,938</i>
Total Queensland ..	947,534	1,106,269	1,105,297

^a See comment preceding table. ^b Preliminary count: subject to slight revision.

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 40 to 43. Populations are those recorded at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses. The rates of increase of Local Authority Area populations between 1933 and 1947 are shown in the diagrams on pages 44 and 45. Intercensal estimates are made each year based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks, and other data.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaulesert.

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947. <i>a</i>		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,238	206,934	402,172
IPSWICH	12½	11,152	11,346	22,498	13,075	13,143	26,218
COOLANGATTA	6½	915	918	1,828	1,997	2,059	4,056
REDCLIFFE	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,257	4,631	8,888
SOUTHPORT	40	1,989	2,229	4,218	4,021	4,411	8,432
Beaulesert	750	2,694	2,221	4,915	2,887	2,481	5,368
Beenleigh	100	1,224	1,098	2,322	1,289	1,133	2,422
Boonah	540	3,361	3,069	6,430	3,042	2,813	5,855
Caboolture	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,076	2,639	5,715
Cleveland	28	1,255	1,143	2,398	1,740	1,626	3,366
Coomera	118	633	519	1,152	599	515	1,114
Crow's Nest	430	1,526	1,324	2,850	1,219	1,142	2,361
Esk	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,327	7,136
Gatton	585	3,337	2,716	6,053	3,502	2,900	6,402
Kilcoy	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,382	1,169	2,551
Laidley	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,483	2,270	4,753
Landsborough	430	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,437	3,028	6,465
Maroochy	455	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,831	7,188	15,019
Moreton	295	4,282	3,934	8,216	4,785	4,007	8,792
Nerang	245	2,201	1,529	3,730	2,215	1,809	4,024
Normanby	230	1,326	1,161	2,487	1,168	1,026	2,194
Pine	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,595	2,223	4,818
Rosewood	245	2,271	2,086	4,357	2,248	2,000	4,248
Tamborine	275	1,429	1,244	2,673	1,345	1,243	2,588
Tingalpa	100	988	824	1,812	1,300	1,204	2,504
Waterford	135	581	471	1,052	510	494	1,004
<i>Total Moreton</i>	<i>8,516½</i>	<i>208,755</i>	<i>214,556</i>	<i>423,311</i>	<i>271,050</i>	<i>277,415</i>	<i>548,465</i>

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG	13½	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,747	8,174	15,921
GYMPIE	6	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,965	4,448	8,413
MARYBOROUGH	7½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,976	7,433	14,409
Biggenden	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179
Burrum	1,525	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,519	4,126	8,645
Eidsvold	1,880	881	644	1,475	708	609	1,317
Gayndah	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407
Gooburrum	485	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,017	1,807	3,824
Isis	680	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639
Kilkivan	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,304	1,838	4,142
Kingaroy	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,275	3,791	8,066
Kolan	1,035	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,359	1,143	2,502
Mundubbera	1,620	1,322	980	2,302	1,132	932	2,064
Murgon	270	1,977	1,686	3,663	1,906	1,826	3,732
Nanango	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,277	1,899	4,176

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947. <i>a</i>		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>							
Noosa	325	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925
Perry	905	428	367	795	329	299	628
Tiaro	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,462	1,204	2,666
Widgee	1,130	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,233	3,552	7,835
Wondal	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,482	2,145	4,627
Woocoo	600	440	337	777	412	337	749
Woongarra	250	1,805	1,482	3,287	1,749	1,556	3,305
<i>Total Maryborough</i>	<i>17,437</i>	<i>55,071</i>	<i>49,249</i>	<i>104,320</i>	<i>57,846</i>	<i>54,325</i>	<i>112,171</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>							
TOOWOOMBA	18½	12,439	13,984	26,423	15,819	17,507	33,326
WARWICK	7	3,106	3,553	6,664	3,409	3,721	7,130
DALBY	5½	1,484	1,483	2,967	2,230	2,153	4,383
GOONDIWINDI	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,251	1,216	2,467
Allora	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,203	1,014	2,217
Cambooya	220	1,168	879	2,047	976	805	1,781
Chinchilla	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,805	2,391	5,196
Clifton	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768
Drayton	54	857	880	1,737	983	942	1,925
Glengallan	675	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,885	2,388	5,273
Highfields	235	1,257	1,063	2,320	971	788	1,759
Inglewood	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,250	1,806	4,056
Jondaryan	745	2,816	2,415	5,231	2,821	2,524	5,345
Millmerran	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,646	1,364	3,010
Murilla	2,290	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,147	2,492
Pittsworth	420	1,931	1,613	3,544	1,927	1,672	3,599
Rosalie	850	3,926	3,169	7,095	3,646	3,069	6,715
Rosenthal	770	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,956	3,465	7,421
Tara	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,303	975	2,278
Waggamba	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,544	1,046	2,590
Wambo	2,220	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,732	6,048
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,470½</i>	<i>54,412</i>	<i>49,250</i>	<i>103,662</i>	<i>58,805</i>	<i>54,949</i>	<i>113,754</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>							
ROMA	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,934	1,946	3,880
Balonne	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,253	1,731	4,034
Bendemere	1,645	812	711	1,523	834	692	1,526
Booringa	10,800	1,755	1,435	3,190	1,400	1,189	2,589
Bungil	5,060	1,535	1,122	2,657	1,190	927	2,117
Warroo	5,330	869	572	1,441	821	564	1,385
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,835</i>	<i>9,219</i>	<i>7,413</i>	<i>16,632</i>	<i>8,432</i>	<i>7,099</i>	<i>15,531</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>							
CHARLEVILLE	29	1,637	1,563	3,205	1,773	1,685	3,458
Bulloo	28,500	401	213	614	394	148	542
Murweh	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,441	1,027	2,468
Paroo	18,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,805	1,364	3,169
Quilpie	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,225	705	1,930
<i>Total South Western</i>	<i>90,169</i>	<i>7,081</i>	<i>5,144</i>	<i>12,225</i>	<i>6,638</i>	<i>4,929</i>	<i>11,567</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—continued.

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947. <i>a</i>		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

Rockhampton Division.

ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,110	17,873	34,983
GLADSTONE	12½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,691	2,557	5,248
Banana	6,110	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,346	3,269	7,615
Broadsound	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415
Calliope	2,435	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,129	1,671	3,800
Duarina	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790
Fitzroy	1,990	2,350	1,906	4,256	2,014	1,759	3,773
Livingstone	5,170	3,409	3,063	6,472	3,326	3,125	6,451
Miriam Vale	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,013	770	1,783
Monto	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,253	2,023	4,276
Mount Morgan	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,559	2,395	4,954
Taroom	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,073	848	1,921
Theodore ^b	60	397	279	676	296	234	530
<i>Total Rockhampton</i>	<i>39,531½</i>	<i>37,296</i>	<i>32,892</i>	<i>70,188</i>	<i>40,655</i>	<i>37,884</i>	<i>78,539</i>

Central Western Division.

Aramac	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	931	659	1,590
Barcaldine	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,119	1,035	2,154
Bathurst	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	656	1,457
Belyando	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,685	1,384	3,069
Blackall	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,402	1,082	2,484
Emerald	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,254	987	2,241
Ilfracombe	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450
Jericho	8,410	907	707	1,614	895	674	1,569
Longreach	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,295	1,839	4,134
Peak Downs	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716
Tambo	3,930	551	397	948	527	355	882
<i>Total Central Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>12,780</i>	<i>10,190</i>	<i>22,970</i>	<i>11,587</i>	<i>9,159</i>	<i>20,746</i>

Far Western Division.

Barcoo	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835
Boulia	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676
Diamantina	36,800	155	59	214	178	44	222
Isisford	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657
Winton	20,930	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,488	1,008	2,496
<i>Total Far Western</i>	<i>109,170</i>	<i>3,364</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>5,455</i>	<i>3,054</i>	<i>1,832</i>	<i>4,886</i>

NORTH QUEENSLAND.

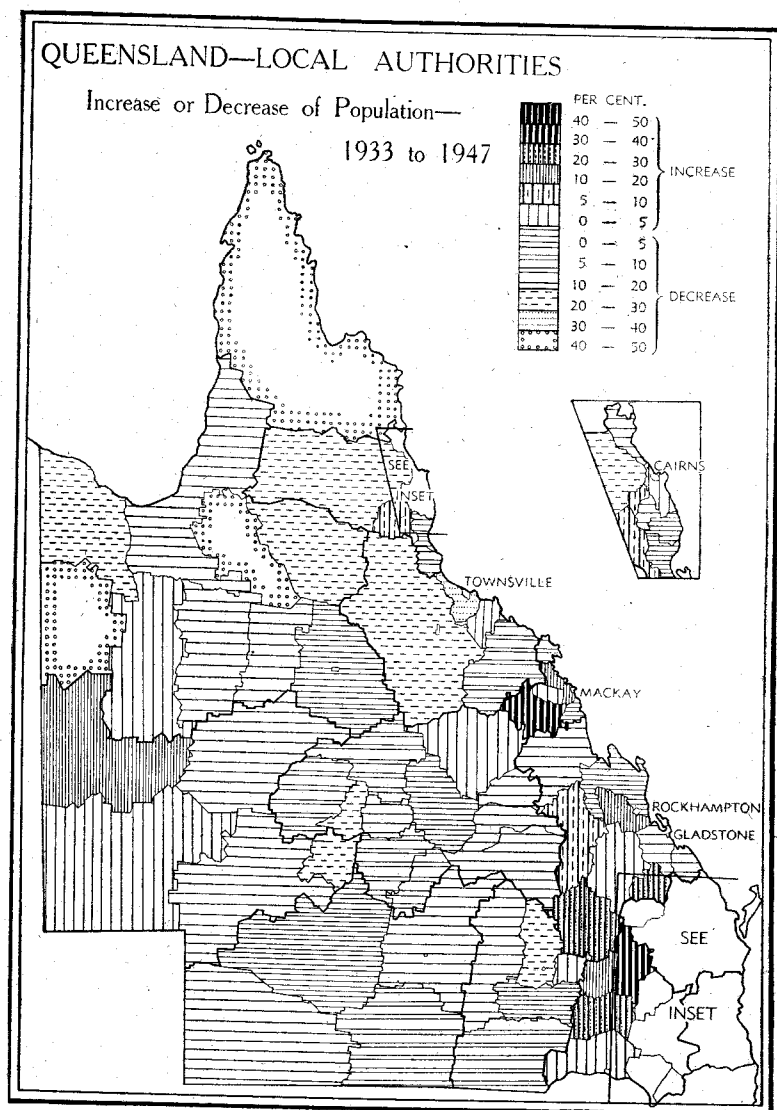
Mackay Division.

MACKAY	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,709	6,791	13,500
Mirani	825	2,486	1,926	4,412	2,506	2,065	4,571
Nebo	3,830	239	155	394	336	197	533
Pioneer	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,285	5,315	11,600
Proserpine	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,959	1,660	3,619
Sarina	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,760	1,508	3,268
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,227</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>14,152</i>	<i>32,452</i>	<i>19,555</i>	<i>17,536</i>	<i>37,091</i>

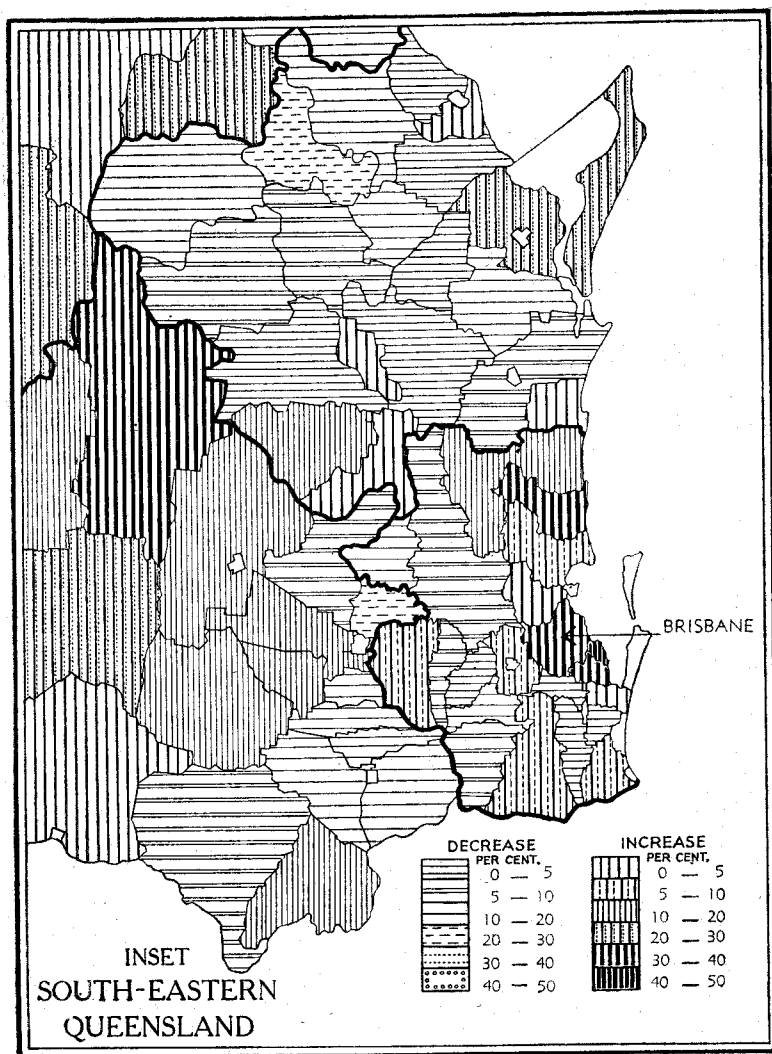
LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947. <i>a</i>		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>							
CHARTERS TOWERS	23	3,335	3,643	6,978	3,673	3,894	7,567
TOWNSVILLE	69	12,895 ^b	12,981	25,876	17,598	16,635	34,233
BOWEN	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,744	1,530	3,274
Ayr	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,754	5,709	12,463
Dalrymple	27,620	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,472	838	2,310
Thuringowa	1,560	2,108	1,816	3,424	1,450	877	2,327
Wangaratta	8,900	2,977	1,047	4,924	2,586	1,928	4,514
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>40,156½</i>	<i>31,490</i>	<i>27,664</i>	<i>59,154</i>	<i>35,277</i>	<i>31,411</i>	<i>66,688</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>							
CAIRNS	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,583	8,058	16,641
Atherton	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,373	1,964	4,337
Cardwell	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,510	1,838	4,348
Douglas	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,884	1,108	2,492
Eacham	445	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,058	1,680	3,738
Herberton	2,480	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,701	1,498	3,199
Hinchinbrook	1,210	6,084	4,095	10,179	5,162	4,061	9,223
Johnstone	585	8,167	4,610	12,777	6,951	5,314	12,265
Mareeba ^c	20,480	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,548	2,714	6,262
Mulgrave	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,771	4,701	10,472
<i>Total Cairns</i>	<i>28,069½</i>	<i>42,906</i>	<i>29,049</i>	<i>71,955</i>	<i>40,041</i>	<i>32,936</i>	<i>72,977</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	488	1,041	513	431	944
Cook	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	678	456	1,134
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>49,021½</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>3,109</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>2,078</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>							
HUGHENDEN	26	982	841	1,823	959	785	1,744
Barkly Tableland	15,160	487	260	747	255	125	380
Burke	17,270	209	146	355	152	98	250
Carpentaria	25,850	418	278	696	399	212	611
Cloncurry	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,828	2,434	6,262
Croydon	10,960	179	139	318	89	75	164
Etheridge	15,280	714	371	1,085	533	323	856
Flinders	16,630	1,023	580	1,603	1,049	511	1,560
McKinlay	15,860	1,203	696	1,899	1,075	557	1,632
Wyangarie	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	839	638	1,477
<i>Total North Western</i>	<i>146,346</i>	<i>10,133</i>	<i>6,353</i>	<i>16,486</i>	<i>9,178</i>	<i>5,758</i>	<i>14,936</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>							
Not Incorporated	1,150	1,138	424	1,562	2,520	2,433	4,953
Migratory .. ..	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,710	177	1,887
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>497,217</i>	<i>450,317</i>	<i>947,534</i>	<i>567,539</i>	<i>538,730</i>	<i>1,106,269</i>

^a Preliminary count: subject to slight revision.^b Theodore Irrigation Area, controlled by Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.^c Previously Woothakata; name changed 18th December, 1947.



The diagrams on these pages were prepared by Professor Macdonald Holmes and students of the Department of Geography, University of Sydney. The names of the various Local Authority Areas can be ascertained by reference to the maps on pages 346 and 347. Percentage increases from 1933 to 1947 of Cities and Towns other than Brisbane, which are not indicated on the maps, were as follows:—

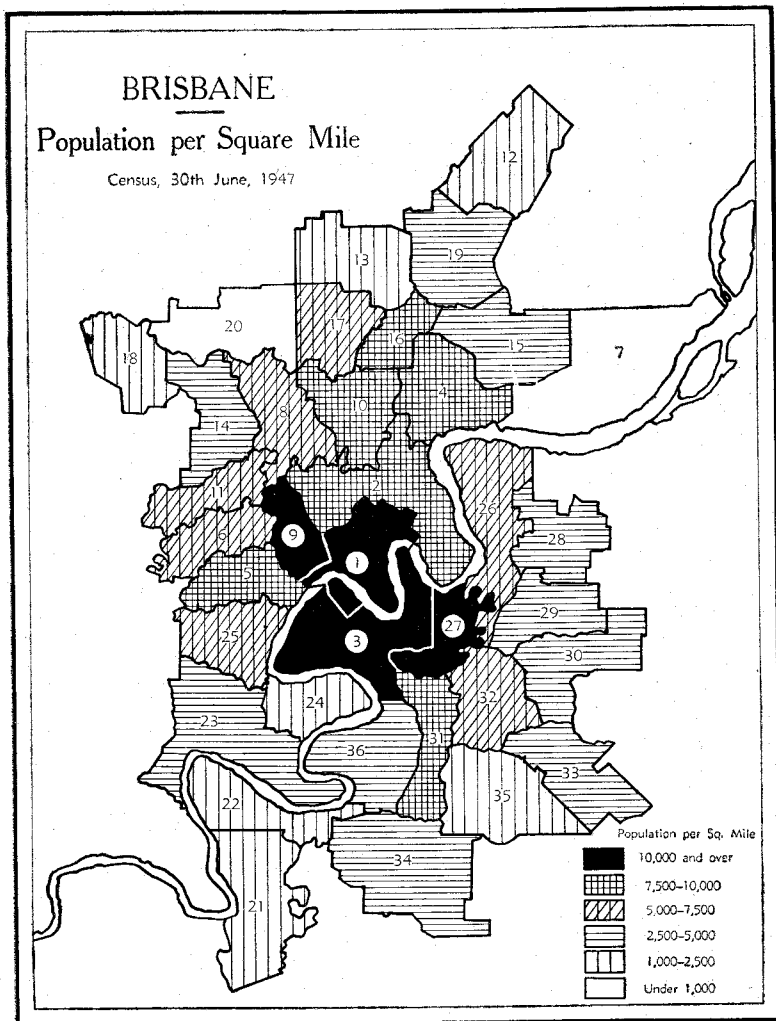


Redcliffe, 343; Coolangatta, 122; Southport, 100; Gladstone, 73; Dalby, 48; Bundaberg, 39; Cairns, 39; Townsville, 32; Goondiwindi, 28; Mackay, 27; Maryborough, 26; Toowoomba, 26; Bowen, 25; Rockhampton, 19; Ipswich, 17; Roma, 15; Gympie, 9; Charters Towers, 8; Charleville, 8; and Warwick, 7. Hughenden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

Towns with 1,000 or more Persons.—The following estimates of the populations of towns having 1,000 or more persons are based on Ration Book issues in June, 1944. Allowance has been made for persons absent in the Armed Forces. Figures for Cities and Towns included below (in capitals) are as at 30th June, 1947.

Allora	1,290	Ingham	3,523
Atherton	2,339	Inglewood	1,073
Ayr	5,592	Innisfail	4,236
Babinda	1,896	Ipswich	26,218
Barcaldine	2,262	Jandowae	1,363
Beaudesert	2,504	Kilcoy	1,279
Beenleigh	1,021	Killarney	1,217
Biggenden	1,073	Kingaroy	3,875
Biloela	1,730	Laidley	1,641
Blackall	2,069	Longreach	3,745
Boonah	2,387	Mackay	13,500
Bowen	3,274	Mackay North	1,615
BRISBANE	402,172	Maleny	1,175
BUNDABERG	15,921	Mareeba	2,805
Bundamba	1,153	Maroochydore	1,280
Burleigh Heads	1,090	MARYBOROUGH	14,409
Caboolture	1,882	Mitchell	1,491
CAIRNS	16,641	Monto	1,896
Caloundra	1,293	Mossman	1,421
CHARLEVILLE	3,458	Mount Isa	3,139
CHARTERS TOWERS	7,567	Mount Morgan	3,799
Childers	2,069	Mundubbera	1,163
Chinchilla	2,206	Murgon	1,840
Clermont	1,861	Nambour	3,308
Clifton	1,128	Nanango	1,887
Cloncurry	1,827	Oakey	1,860
Collinsville	2,044	Pittsworth	1,788
COOLANGATTA	4,056	Proserpine	2,494
Cooroy	1,236	REDCLIFFE	8,888
Crow's Nest	1,095	Richmond	1,150
Cunnamulla	2,189	ROCKHAMPTON	34,983
DALBY	4,383	ROMA	3,880
Dunwich	1,100	Rosewood	1,792
Edmonton	1,206	St. George	1,822
Emerald	1,606	Sarina	1,931
Esk	1,124	South Johnstone	1,007
Gatton	1,756	SOUTHPORT	8,432
Gayndah	2,001	Springsure	1,113
GLADSTONE	5,248	Stanthorpe	2,886
Goodna	1,064	Tewantin	1,120
Goomeri	1,232	Texas	1,240
GOONDIWINDI	2,467	Toogoolawah	1,286
Gordonvale	2,575	TOOWOOMBA	33,326
GYMPIE	8,413	TOWNSVILLE	34,233
Herberton	1,181	Tully	2,417
Home Hill	2,715	WARWICK	7,130
Howard	1,016	Winton	1,767
HUGHENDER	1,744	Yeppoon	2,559

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, embraces an area of 385 square miles. The city proper and suburban settlement, including the bayside suburbs of Sandgate and Wynnum, have been divided into community areas for civic planning, and they cover an area of $83\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, less than one-quarter of the total area. The table which follows on the next page shows the area of each of these communities, and the population and number of inhabitants per square mile of each as recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1947. The diagram on this page illustrates the density of settlement in the developed part of the city and suburbs. The table on the next page identifies the areas.



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

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population. ^a			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<i>City—</i>					
1. City	1.80	10,996	10,416	21,412	11,896
2. North City	3.24	12,863	15,128	27,991	8,639
3. South City	2.75	14,579	16,494	31,073	11,299
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.79</i>	<i>38,438</i>	<i>42,038</i>	<i>80,476</i>	<i>10,331</i>
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
4. Ascot	2.21	7,691	9,179	16,870	7,633
5. Fernberg	1.44	5,196	5,701	10,897	7,567
6. Ithaca	1.44	4,279	4,494	8,773	6,092
7. Meeandah	4.14	947	929	1,876	453
8. Newmarket	1.58	5,136	5,538	10,674	6,756
9. Normanby	1.01	6,723	7,081	13,804	13,667
10. Windsor	1.87	6,910	7,781	14,691	7,856
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.69</i>	<i>36,882</i>	<i>40,703</i>	<i>77,585</i>	<i>5,667</i>
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
11. Ashgrove	1.37	3,951	4,443	8,394	6,127
12. Banyo	2.51	1,604	1,463	3,067	1,222
13. Chermside	2.19	2,242	2,195	4,437	2,026
14. Enoggera	1.91	3,056	3,001	6,057	3,171
15. Hendra	2.29	3,070	3,160	6,230	2,721
16. Kalinga	1.02	3,663	4,318	7,981	7,825
17. Kedron	1.67	5,026	5,193	10,219	6,119
18. Mitchelton	1.58	1,692	1,686	3,378	2,138
19. Nundah	2.42	5,367	5,867	11,234	4,642
20. Stafford	2.37	419	413	832	351
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.33</i>	<i>30,090</i>	<i>31,739</i>	<i>61,829</i>	<i>3,199</i>
<i>Western Suburbs—</i>					
21. Corinda	2.64	3,043	3,279	6,322	2,395
22. Graceville	1.71	1,992	2,207	4,199	2,456
23. Indooroopilly	3.39	4,176	4,394	8,570	2,528
24. St. Lucia	1.32	1,020	1,081	2,101	1,592
25. Toowong	1.79	4,298	5,352	9,650	5,391
<i>Total</i>	<i>10.85</i>	<i>14,529</i>	<i>16,313</i>	<i>30,842</i>	<i>2,843</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
26. Balmoral	2.49	6,870	6,994	13,864	5,568
27. East Brisbane	1.13	5,904	6,539	12,443	11,012
28. Morningside	1.74	2,455	2,467	4,922	2,829
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.36</i>	<i>15,229</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>31,229</i>	<i>5,826</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
29. Camp Hill	1.66	3,756	3,924	7,680	4,627
30. Chatsworth	2.02	3,471	3,775	7,246	3,587
31. Ekibin	1.53	5,662	6,049	11,711	7,654
32. Greenslopes	1.85	6,760	6,927	13,687	7,398
33. Holland Park	2.05	2,744	2,921	5,665	2,763
34. Moorooka	3.25	4,292	4,067	8,359	2,572
35. Tarragindi	2.46	1,300	1,314	2,614	1,063
36. Yeronga	2.13	4,080	4,492	8,572	4,024
<i>Total</i>	<i>16.95</i>	<i>32,065</i>	<i>33,469</i>	<i>65,534</i>	<i>3,866</i>

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

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population. ^a			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<i>Bayside—</i>					
37. Sandgate	5.62	6,099	5,965	12,064	2,147
38. Wynnum	3.93	6,680	6,863	13,543	3,446
<i>Total</i>	9.55	12,779	12,828	25,607	2,681
<i>Rural—</i>					
39. Balance of Brisbane ..	291.48	15,226	13,844	29,070	100
<i>Total</i>	291.48	15,226	13,844	29,070	100
Total Brisbane	375.00 ^b	195,238	206,934	402,172	1,072

^a Preliminary results: subject to slight revision.

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

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

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861	6,051	20.1	1938	325,890
1871	25,916	21.6	1939	330,000
1881	47,172	22.1	1940	335,520
1891	101,554	25.8	1941	344,230
1901	119,428	24.0	1942	353,590
			1943	370,460
1911	139,480	23.0	1944	384,044
1921	209,946	27.8	1945	393,580
1933	299,748	31.6	1946	399,530
1947	402,030 ^r	36.4	1947	404,640

^r Final figure: revised since last issue.

3. BIRTHS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1947.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1946.	1947.
Metropolitan	5,204	5,008	10,212	24.7	25.4
Moreton ^b	1,820	1,716	3,536	23.5	23.9
Maryborough	1,579	1,425	3,004	26.8	26.8
Downs	1,596	1,543	3,139	27.5	27.6
Roma	256	217	473	29.5	30.4
South Western	140	150	290	25.5	25.1
<i>Total South Q'land.</i>	<i>10,595</i>	<i>10,059</i>	<i>20,654</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>25.7</i>
Rockhampton	1,043	953	1,996	24.1	25.4
Central Western	280	243	523	24.6	25.2
Far Western	43	58	101	17.0	20.7
<i>Total Central Q'land.</i>	<i>1,366</i>	<i>1,254</i>	<i>2,620</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>25.1</i>
Mackay	500	458	958	24.9	25.6
Townsville	808	781	1,589	21.5	23.8
Cairns	997	904	1,901	23.9	25.8
Peninsula	115	121	236	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western	217	183	400	24.2	26.7
<i>Total North Q'land.</i>	<i>2,637</i>	<i>2,447</i>	<i>5,084</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>25.7</i>
Total Q'land.	14,598	13,760	28,358	24.8	25.7

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.

Reproduction Rates.—The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during

the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age.

In 1947 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was approximately 1.60, and the net rate was approximately 1.47. The net rate of 1.47 means that the number of female births in 1947 was 47 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers.

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

MARRIAGE FERTILITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

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

^a Nuptial births per 1,000 marriages.

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

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

These true replacement rates are net reproduction rates adjusted to eliminate temporary fluctuations in the proportion of women married and in numbers of married women at each duration of marriage. They are based on marriage fertility rates where births in a given year are related to marriages in each of the preceding thirty years. The sum of these marriage fertility rates gives the number of children born to an average marriage throughout its whole duration. The table on the preceding page shows these rates based on births in the years 1939, and 1942 to 1947.

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

NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER AVERAGE MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND.

Year of Birth.	Ex-Nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births.			All Births.
		In First 4 Years of Marriage.	After First 4 Years of Marriage.	Total Nuptial.	
1938	0.104	0.987	1.535	2.522	2.626
1939	0.111	1.043	1.558	2.601	2.712
1940	0.093	1.003	1.513	2.516	2.609
1941	0.107	1.004	1.522	2.526	2.633
1942	0.085	0.903	1.527	2.430	2.515
1943	0.152	0.918	1.565	2.483	2.635
1944	0.152	0.882	1.698	2.580	2.732
1945	0.184	0.925	1.795	2.720	2.904
1946	0.138	0.939	1.786	2.725	2.863
1947	0.134	1.016	1.744	2.760	2.894

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

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

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.		True Replacement Rate.	
	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.
1901 ..	28.5	27.2	n	1.74	n	1.39	n	n
1911 ..	27.6	27.2	n	1.71	n	1.42	n	n
1921 ..	26.7	25.0	n	1.51	n	1.31	n	1.33
1931 ..	19.3	18.2	n	1.14	n	1.03	n	1.06
1934 ..	18.2	16.4	n	1.03	n	0.94	n	0.96
1939 ..	20.0 ^r	17.7	1.28	1.08	1.16	1.00	1.18	0.95
1940 ..	19.9	18.0	1.25	1.10	1.15	1.02	1.14	0.94
1941 ..	20.8 ^r	18.9	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.07	1.15	0.96
1942 ..	20.4	19.1	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.07	1.09	0.94
1943 ..	22.2 ^r	20.7	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.16	1.15	1.00
1944 ..	23.1 ^r	21.0	1.45	1.29	1.32	1.20	1.19	1.03
1945 ..	24.8	21.8	1.53	1.34	1.39	1.24	1.26	1.07
1946 ..	24.8	23.7	1.55	1.46	1.42	1.33	1.25	n
1947 ..	25.7	24.1	1.60 ^a	1.49	1.47 ^a	1.36	1.26	n

a Subject to revision. r Revised since last issue. n Not available.

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

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. Of the first births in 1947, 3,084, or 31.14 per cent., were born within nine months of marriage. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1947, 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, 1947.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.						
		Ex- Nuptial.	Under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.								
Under 20	1,060	..	870	168	22	..	..	..
20-24 ..	4,526	..	2,273	1,463	497	181	71	41
25-29 ..	2,639	..	787	713	381	282	204	272
30-34 ..	1,136	..	264	274	132	83	104	279
35-39 ..	435	..	91	86	60	30	30	138
40 & over	109	..	19	28	11	5	7	39
Total	9,905	..	4,304	2,732	1,103	581	416	769

ALL BIRTHS.								
Under 20	1,490	281	875	229	85	13	5	2
20-24 ..	7,816	535	2,294	1,762	1,228	861	585	551
25-29 ..	8,514	304	797	819	844	984	1,099	3,667
30-34 ..	6,230	197	264	323	295	331	415	4,405
35-39 ..	3,329	114	93	101	110	88	114	2,709
40 & over	979	44	21	30	19	17	21	827
Total	28,358	1,475	4,344	3,264	2,581	2,294	2,239	12,161

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1947 are shown according to the duration of marriage and the previous issue of the mother.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS^a, QUEENSLAND, 1947.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. b	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years ..	14,599	21,422	1.47	9,136	4,337	1,025	91	10	..
5 yrs. & under 10	7,606	22,208	2.92	656	2,351	2,571	1,316	518	194
10 yrs. & under 15	2,951	12,526	4.24	99	330	705	663	497	657
15 yrs. & under 20	1,134	6,504	5.74	13	48	143	199	181	550
20 yrs. & under 25	284	2,028	7.14	1	6	23	28	40	186
25 yrs. & over ..	36	359	9.97	..	..	..	..	1	35
Total	26,610	65,047	2.44	9,905	7,072	4,467	2,297	1,247	1,622

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

^b These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1947.

Masculinity of Births.—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia usually varies from year to year between 106 and 104. In 1947, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 106·39; Victoria, 106·16; Queensland, 106·09; South Australia, 105·66; Western Australia, 104·54; and Tasmania, 103·01. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-Nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1947 was 1,475, the percentage of the total births being 5·20. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1947 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5·20; Tasmania, 4·72; New South Wales, 4·01; Western Australia, 3·69; Victoria, 3·43; and South Australia, 3·14. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, but war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7·11 in 1944, but has subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

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

The number of legitimations in 1947 was 306. During the five years ended 1947 there were 1,457 legitimations, equivalent to 17·9 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1947 there were 281 pairs of twins born, 91 being twin males, 94 twin females, and 96 being one of each sex. There was also one set of male triplets.

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

Still births registered in 1945, 1946, and 1947 numbered 710, 658, and 667 respectively. Per 100 of all births (live and still) registered, still births numbered 2·59, 2·38, and 2·30.

The masculinity (i.e., male births per 100 female births) of still births was 136, 125, and 114, in the three years respectively. The proportion of males is thus substantially higher among the still births than among live births.

Infantile Mortality tables will be found on pages 59 and 60.

4. MARRIAGES.

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

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

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1938	8,853	8.84
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1939	9,108	8.97
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1940	10,287	10.02
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1941	9,885	9.54
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1942	11,722	11.32
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1943	9,979	9.53
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1944	11,325	10.67
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.15	1945	9,905	9.20
1941-1947 ..	10,783	10.13	1946	11,666	10.70
			1947	10,999	9.95

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1947. Of the 10,999 marriages celebrated, 570 bridegrooms and 3,143 brides were minors. Four brides were aged 14 years and three bridegrooms were aged 16 years. The oldest bridegroom was 84 and the oldest bride 86 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1947, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	235	2,117	..	..	..	3	235	2,120
20-24 ..	4,171	5,024	2	25	8	82	4,181	5,131
25-29 ..	3,212	1,582	34	58	97	163	3,343	1,803
30-34 ..	1,237	586	41	69	160	146	1,438	801
35-39 ..	505	267	46	67	134	105	685	439
40-44 ..	261	152	70	61	93	63	424	276
45-49 ..	115	78	68	64	62	44	245	186
50-54 ..	78	35	67	56	26	21	171	112
55-59 ..	24	10	75	47	19	6	118	63
60 and over ..	23	9	121	54	15	5	159	68
Total ..	9,861	9,860	524	501	614	638	10,999	10,999

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. It will be noted that the average age at marriage decreased a little during the war, but rose again in 1947. Widowers married in 1947 were on the average 27 months older than those married in 1938, but bachelors were 11 months younger, spinsters $6\frac{1}{2}$ months younger, widows 15 months younger, and divorced men and women 30 and 28 months younger respectively. Owing, however, to the greater proportion of divorcees married, the average age of all persons married in 1947 was only slightly lower than in 1938.

MARRIAGES, AVERAGE AGE OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938 ..	27.68	23.99	47.54	44.18	40.01	35.68	28.89	24.94
1939 ..	27.59	23.95	47.17	44.13	39.94	34.74	28.70	24.82
1940 ..	27.59	24.06	48.13	43.77	39.53	35.24	28.70	24.90
1941 ..	27.25	23.90	49.38	45.69	40.96	35.36	28.52	24.89
1942 ..	27.17	23.94	47.72	44.92	39.21	36.01	28.26	24.79
1943 ..	26.97	23.79	48.43	43.29	38.38	35.41	28.28	24.76
1944 ..	26.69	23.60	48.54	42.92	36.47	33.12	27.92	24.62
1945 ..	26.88	23.73	48.89	41.99	37.36	34.22	28.53	25.12
1946 ..	26.63	23.50	48.67	40.60	37.24	33.78	28.17	24.78
1947 ..	26.78	23.44	49.82	42.91	37.54	33.35	28.48	24.90

Religious Denominations.—The 10,999 marriages in 1947 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 3,126; Roman Catholic, 2,343; Presbyterian, 2,151; Methodist, 1,997; Lutheran, 213; Baptist, 187; Congregational, 173; other religious denominations, 358; civil officers, 451.

5. DEATHS.

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

There were 10,116 deaths registered throughout Queensland during 1947. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died. Deaths of members of the Armed Services, whether due to war or other causes, were excluded from mortality statistics from the beginning of the recent war until 30th June, 1947.

Deaths according to age and cause of death are shown on page 66, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 67. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 69 and 72.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1947.^a

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. b	Rate of Infantile Mortality. c
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,362	1,825	4,187	354	10.4	35
Moreton ^d	706	490	1,196	102	8.1	29
Maryborough	529	402	931	89	8.3	30
Downs	592	365	957	73	8.4	23
Roma	83	67	150	14	9.7	30
South Western	49	37	86	10	7.4	34
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	<i>4,321</i>	<i>3,186</i>	<i>7,507</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>31</i>
Rockhampton	391	298	689	53	8.8	27
Central Western	119	56	175	15	8.4	29
Far Western	26	8	34	4	7.0	40
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>536</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>898</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>27</i>
Mackay	164	101	265	22	7.1	23
Townsville	399	253	652	40	9.8	25
Cairns	361	199	560	59	7.6	31
Peninsula	66	51	117	24	^e	102
North Western	90	27	117	15	7.8	38
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>1,711</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>31</i>
Total Queensland ..	5,937	4,179	10,116	874	9.2	31

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

^b Deaths per 1,000 total population.

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

^d Excluding Metropolitan.

^e Not significant.

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1947.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1861-1870 ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1938 ..	9.59	10.16	9.18	9.34	9.13	9.68	9.63
1939 ..	9.75	10.73	9.39	9.61	9.23	10.16	9.92
1940 ..	9.41	10.68	8.97	9.53	9.47	9.90	9.71
1941 ..	9.75	10.62	9.20	10.46	10.06	10.71	10.01
1942 ..	10.32	11.21	9.29	11.02	10.65	10.08	10.48
1943 ..	10.10	10.81	10.10	10.57	9.62	10.40	10.30
1944 ..	9.23	10.30	8.84	9.66	9.30	10.15	9.52
1945 ..	9.25	10.21	8.79	9.64	9.66	9.71	9.50
1946 ..	9.70	10.63	9.77	10.17	9.64	10.11	10.00
1947 ..	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69

^a Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population. During the war years, civilian deaths only are included in the rates.

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 874 deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Queensland in 1947, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 30.82.

The number of infant deaths of males was 473, and of females 401, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 32.4 and 29.1 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 22.5 for males and 20.3 for females, or 21.4 for both sexes together.

The infantile mortality rate for residents of the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-tropical portion. Rates for the last five years were as follows.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Tropical Area ..	41.5	31.5	35.1	32.5	31.3
Sub-Tropical Area ..	36.6	31.3	28.2	28.4	30.7
Whole State ..	37.8	31.3	29.8	29.3	30.8

In 1947, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 34.7; for the other Cities in the sub-tropical area, 29.5; and for tropical Cities, 27.8.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) in 1947 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1947.

Cause.	Sub-Tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature Birth	208	70	278
Other Pre-natal Causes	239	72	311
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	88	6	94
Pneumonia (all kinds)	60	15	75
Whooping Cough	4	13	17
Other	71	28	99
Total	670	204	874

Infantile Mortality in Various States.—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1945 was lower than any rate previously recorded in this State, and 1946 showed a further small decline.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1947.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1901-1905 ^c ..	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ^c ..	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ^c ..	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ^c ..	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ^c ..	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ^c ..	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ^c ..	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ^c ..	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ^c ..	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1943	36.18	35.76	37.79	36.67	32.63	40.56	36.26
1944	30.68	31.96	31.32	29.07	32.57	38.27	31.34
1945	30.63	28.03	29.76	28.08	29.52	27.48	29.38
1946	30.22	27.16	29.27	27.07	31.06	30.23	29.01
1947	29.80	26.28	30.82	24.27	30.92	27.31	28.52

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

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^c Average of five annual rates.

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

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

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

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia ..	1932-34	65-3	67-1	59-5	50-2	41-3	32-6	24-2	16-7
Canada ..	1940-42	59-8	67-4	59-9	50-6	41-8	32-9	24-5	16-8
England ..	1937	62-3	65-1	57-9	48-8	40-0	31-2	22-8	15-4
France ..	1928-33	56-7	60-6	54-0	45-4	37-5	29-5	21-9	14-9
Germany ..	1932-34	61-3	65-4	58-2	49-0	40-3	31-6	23-2	15-6
India ..	1931	26-7	34-1	35-0	28-3	23-0	18-4	14-5	10-5
Ireland ..	1935-37	58-9	62-4	55-9	47-0	38-9	30-7	22-8	15-8
Italy ..	1930-32	54-9	60-5	56-3	47-6	39-5	31-3	23-2	15-6
Japan ..	1935-36	48-3	53-0	49-4	41-8	35-4	27-9	20-5	13-8
New Zealand ..	1934-38	67-0	68-2	60-3	51-0	42-0	33-0	24-6	16-8
Queensland ..	1932-34	64-9	66-8	59-3	50-0	41-3	32-7	24-4	16-9
Russia ..	1926-27	44-4	53-4	53-7	45-3	37-7	30-1	22-7	16-0
U.S.A. ^a ..	1945	67-0	68-4	60-2	50-7	41-5	32-5	24-1	16-6

^a White population only.

6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 64, being based on the average of five years' figures, provide more accurate comparisons between cities or statistical divisions. The tables and diagrams in this section do not include figures for any period later than 1946 in order to avoid making further preliminary estimates of standard mortality ratios and net reproduction rates, pending the receipt of accurate records of the ages of the population in the various districts which will be available shortly from the 1947 Census.

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

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

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

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

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. The cities of Cairns, Charters Towers, and Mackay usually show mortality rates well above the urban average, but Rockhampton and Townsville do not. For the rural population, the differences between districts are small. Male mortality is above the average in the Peninsula and North Western district, and has a tendency to be high in Cairns, Rockhampton, South West, and Roma districts. Female mortality is slightly above average in the Mackay, South West, and Roma districts, and well above in the Peninsula and North West, where there is a very small white population living under conditions of pioneering hardship.

The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in those districts.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1943 TO 1946.

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

^a Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

Infantile Mortality.—These rates, which are shown in the table on page 65, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. Generally, the average rate for the tropical cities is higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but in 1946 the rate for the tropical cities (35) was lower than the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities (38). The average rural rate is usually lower than the average urban rate, while rural rates themselves are lowest in the fairly closely settled districts.

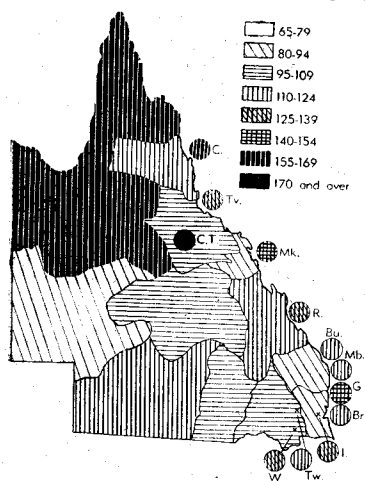
Comparative Fertility.—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. A rate of, say, 1.30 means that the current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 30 per cent. larger than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

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

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

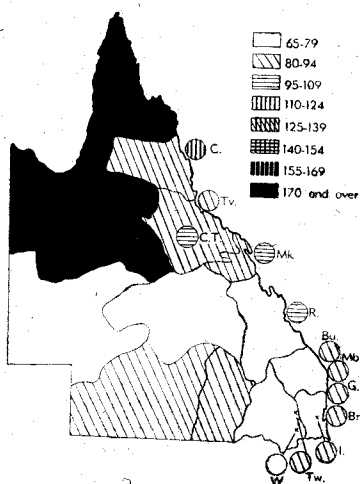
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



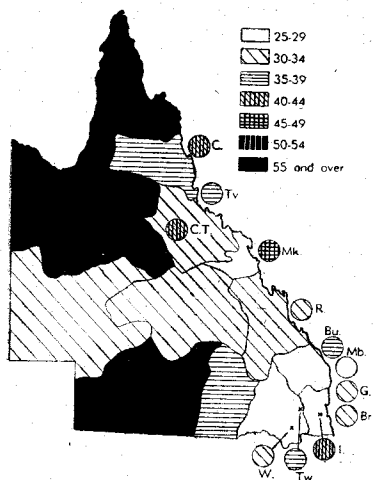
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



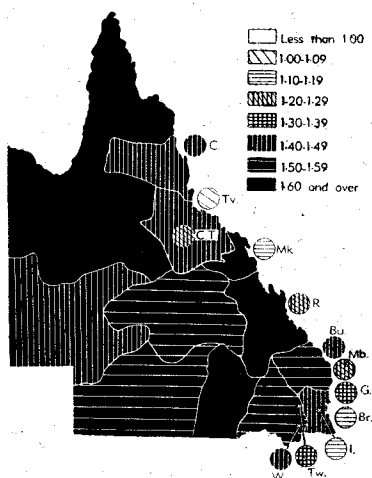
INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1942-1946



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

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1943 TO 1946.

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

^a Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

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

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

7. DISEASES.

Causes of Death by Age Groups.—The ages at which persons died during 1947 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH^a IN AGE GROUPS, 1947.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.									Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid										
Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Whooping Cough	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Diphtheria	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	4	20	35	52	55	55	36	261	
Other Tuberculosis	4	..	2	1	..	1	1	2	11	
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	4
Syphilis	4	1	2	6	9	11	14	14	61	
Influenza	10	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	17
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	8	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	12
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	4
Other Infective and Parasitic	16	10	8	4	9	4	12	11	74	
Cancer	7	4	13	49	100	216	314	501	1,204	
Tumours, Non-malignant ..	6	5	6	9	14	28	8	7	83	
Chronic Rheumatism and										
Gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	8	15
Diabetes Mellitus	2	6	2	5	5	18	63	67	168	
Alcoholism (Acute or										
Chronic) .. .. .	..	..	..	2	11	6	7	..	26
Vitamin-deficiency, General										
and Blood Diseases,										
Chronic Poisonings ..	31	13	14	17	16	18	18	36	163	
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases										
of Spinal Cord	12	..	4	3	5	6	3	2	35	
Intra-cranial Lesions of										
Vascular Origin	2	..	6	26	55	141	251	416	897	
Other Nervous System and										
Sense Organs	23	4	10	10	18	21	20	19	125	
Diseases of the Heart	3	7	14	45	114	372	701	1,680	2,936	
Other Circulatory System ..	1	1	2	6	13	22	30	106	181	
Nasal Passages and Annexa	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	6
Bronchitis	5	..	1	..	6	15	23	49	99	
Pneumonias	113	1	12	16	23	41	59	190	455	
Other Respiratory System	8	1	4	8	15	31	36	89	192	
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx,										
Tonsils	5	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	123	..	..	2	..	2	4	14	145
Appendicitis	4	5	6	6	11	8	7	9	56	
Liver and Biliary Passages	14	4	4	2	6	32	24	34	120	
Other Digestive System ..	16	1	7	8	28	38	47	60	205	
Nephritis	3	12	39	69	64	86	81	161	515	
Other Genito-urinary System	3	2	3	7	9	18	31	102	175	
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	..	8
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	..	..	11	21	6	..	..	..	38
Skin, Bones, Organs of										
Movement	3	1	..	4	..	1	2	10	21	

CAUSES OF DEATH^a IN AGE GROUPS, 1947—*continued*.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Total.
Pre-natal and Early Infancy	609	4	2	..	2	2	..	..	619
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	234	292
Suicide .. .. .	..	3	13	22	23	35	21	12	129
Homicide .. .. .	..	2	5	2	2	1	2	..	14
Automobile Accidents ..	13	18	43	23	21	21	17	17	173
Other Violent or Accidental	74	41	46	57	56	44	49	138	506 ^b
Unspecified or Ill-defined ..	2	2	1	..	4	5	5	1	20
All Causes	1,168	157	305	475	701	1,306	1,923	4,080	10,116 ^b

^a Deaths of members of the Armed Services were excluded until 30th June, 1947.

^b Including one death of age unspecified.

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.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Influenza	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.02
Tuberculosis (all kinds)	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.25
Cancer (all kinds)	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.09	1.09
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.15
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	0.45	0.34	0.40	0.27	0.46 ^b	0.52 ^b	0.49 ^b	0.52 ^b	0.56 ^b	0.52 ^b
Arteriosclerosis ..	n	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.10 ^b	0.10 ^b	0.09 ^b	0.09 ^b	0.11 ^b	0.08 ^b
Heart Disease (all kinds)	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.62	2.50	2.45	2.92	2.66
Bronchitis (all kinds)	0.27	0.24	0.26	0.10	0.09	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.09
Broncho-pneumonia ..	n	0.08	0.15	0.18	0.24	0.29	0.22	0.21	0.28	0.24
Pneumonia, Other	0.68	0.25	0.34	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.18	0.15	0.20	0.17
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1.14	0.65	0.95	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.13
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.53	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.46
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13
Diseases of Early Infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.46	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.43
Senility	0.25	0.48	0.65	0.50	0.27	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26
Suicides	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.12
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.59	0.50	0.48	0.64	0.61
All Other Causes ..	4.52	2.79	2.61	1.87	1.91	2.14	1.72	1.74	1.81	1.74
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	10.10	8.84	8.79	9.77	9.15

^a Deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See page 58 *re* war-time death rates.

^b In accordance with an amended classification of diseases, certain cerebral hæmorrhage deaths previously put to arteriosclerosis were in 1940 included with cerebral hæmorrhage.

n Not available.

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

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised. (See page 99.)

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, supersedes the Queensland Cancer Trust and provides treatment for cancer in Queensland. The Institute operates at hospitals in Brisbane, Cairns, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and co-ordinates the facilities available for their best utilisation. Diagnosis of cases and treatment, if necessary, are free. Radium for the treatment of cancer is held at Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and some doctors at these centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. The radiotherapist from Brisbane visits country centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals.—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Reports were received for 128,081 cases treated in the public hospitals during 1947. The table on page 69 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 70 and 71 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 72 gives the results of the principal diseases treated.

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

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

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 72, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 66 and 67). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1947.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever	5	7	2	..	..	1	..	..
Scarlet Fever	323	62	28	1	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	132	19	84	..	2	..	1	..
Diphtheria	230	92	142	32	3	5	1	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	388	50	224	16	72	7	41	3
Other Tuberculosis	119	12	49	6	6	..	3	1
Malaria	372	168	471	77	..	1	..	..
Syphilis	128	22	63	2	8	2	1	..
Influenza	329	281	228	117	7	2	..	..
Measles	1,258	315	523	115	1	2	..	..
Typhus Fever	42	5	45	..	..	..	4	..
Other Infective and Parasitic	2,089	732	1,578	279	39	3	13	..
Cancer	1,735	140	445	35	413	60	89	12
Tumours, Non-malignant	1,339	185	278	17	41	3	4	..
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout	621	163	233	44	10	..	5	..
Diabetes Mellitus	679	139	200	29	21	8	5	..
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic)	905	150	319	76	8	2	1	2
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings	1,272	269	462	68	77	8	27	2
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	104	15	21	5	15	5	9	2
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	606	136	171	29	349	61	74	18
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	5,767	1,222	1,923	324	49	15	18	2
Diseases of the Heart	2,333	568	781	118	529	156	150	19
Other Circulatory System	2,395	568	785	109	121	25	24	5
Nasal Passages and Annexa	875	156	181	36	..	1	..	..
Bronchitis	1,533	580	717	128	22	4	6	3
Pneumonias	1,835	627	1,030	218	205	43	56	15
Other Respiratory System	2,162	632	992	126	113	14	23	5
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	8,911	3,166	2,794	387	2	2	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1,680	462	594	164	89	5	6	8
Appendicitis	1,978	841	911	129	11	6	5	1
Liver and Biliary Passages	1,004	311	352	57	45	7	9	1
Other Digestive System	3,288	938	1,451	201	103	22	29	8
Nephritis	382	128	147	22	78	31	37	6
Other Genito-urinary System	5,033	1,251	2,075	287	128	18	26	1
Puerperal Infection	182	3	23	3	4	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy	4,073	709	828	235	10	1	..	1
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement	4,796	1,343	2,653	343	23	7	6	..
Pre-natal and Early Infancy	526	54	97	10	33	8	9	2
Senility	661	177	341	63	206	42	91	14
Attempted Suicide	77	5	25	1	7	2	7	..
Attempted Homicide	100	30	30	9	3	1	1	1
Automobile Accidents	866	224	248	17	40	6	8	1
Other Violent and Accidental	7,127	2,575	3,890	808	135	33	53	12
Cause Not Determined	2,722	854	1,373	163	12	3	5	1
Total	72,982	20,386	29,807	4,906	3,041	622	848	—

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1947—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	..	2	2	..	2	..
Scarlet Fever	128	12	4	6	5	..
Whooping Cough	101	3	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	177	31	7	8	4	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	4	13	43	63	103	92
Other Tuberculosis	2	14	14	15	26	21
Malaria	6	11	722	232	57	15
Syphilis	4	2	23	21	22	22
Influenza	103	67	107	72	66	49
Measles	714	172	129	61	43	22
Typhus Fever	1	15	13	19	10	13
Other Infective and Parasitic	605	566	674	414	303	234
Cancer	14	12	27	77	139	323
Tumours, Non-malignant	111	77	87	76	94	108
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	24	29	53	74	93	123
Diabetes Mellitus	23	38	24	42	44	54
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. ..	..	13	144	215	285	317
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings..	184	157	133	93	74	88
Meningitis (Simple), Spinal Cord ..	35	14	11	3	5	4
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	3	6	16	16	37	96
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	1,126	533	743	630	607	514
Diseases of the Heart	59	84	61	94	192	488
Other Circulatory System	205	131	153	192	248	297
Nasal Passages and Annexa	191	119	156	90	63	47
Bronchitis	710	111	92	92	119	168
Pneumonias	990	206	153	167	156	164
Other Respiratory System	656	237	218	194	208	251
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	4,248	1,427	738	435	203	111
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	849	111	148	119	111	100
Appendicitis	216	685	551	278	136	82
Liver and Biliary Passages	9	26	51	61	96	117
Other Digestive System	482	258	420	513	629	686
Nephritis	79	47	42	36	30	37
Other Genito-urinary System	279	199	396	374	477	484
Puerperal Infection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Pregnancy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement ..	1,013	920	903	812	725	634
Pre-natal and Early Infancy Causes	328	23	11	..	4	4
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Attempted Suicide .. .. .	..	1	15	13	9	5
Attempted Homicide	1	16	43	35	18	16
Automobile Accidents	81	189	379	167	95	89
Other Violent and Accidental Causes ..	1,948	2,131	2,348	1,562	1,130	873
Cause Not Determined	633	425	483	357	302	282
Total	16,342	9,133	10,337	7,728	6,970	7,033

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.									Total. a		
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons.	
1	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	7	7	14
..	..	165	42	21	18	5	4	1	..	156	258	414	
..	..	115	5	4	3	..	..	1	..	106	129	235
1	1	166	39	28	15	6	6	3	..	230	266	496	
84	48	2	16	54	63	34	21	14	11	456	222	678	
18	9	5	8	16	7	8	7	10	3	120	66	186	
4	1	6	3	10	8	4	2	2	..	1,053	35	1,088	
22	6	4	12	29	26	13	5	3	1	122	93	215	
50	29	67	79	62	49	40	26	32	17	551	404	955	
9	4	579	191	142	74	28	10	5	3	1,161	1,050	2,211	
3	..	1	3	1	3	1	4	3	1	75	17	92	
152	88	401	297	281	179	140	134	90	67	3,060	1,618	4,678	
361	453	3	5	29	91	142	233	220	217	1,408	947	2,355	
90	52	51	97	203	224	269	154	78	44	695	1,124	1,819	
101	77	16	26	38	71	68	94	84	86	575	486	1,061	
70	70	8	49	30	42	56	162	214	115	366	681	1,047	
196	70	..	..	23	34	46	32	33	8	1,273	177	1,450
75	93	166	178	164	185	163	128	106	75	900	1,171	2,071	
4	1	37	8	9	2	1	7	3	1	77	68	145	
162	173	3	5	13	23	42	97	120	121	513	429	942	
434	343	844	471	646	597	568	490	346	261	4,964	4,272	9,236	
747	693	19	30	40	85	158	251	339	434	2,433	1,367	3,800	
334	275	140	78	138	221	303	419	378	317	1,844	2,013	3,857	
20	15	152	108	97	71	36	38	12	7	705	543	1,248	
210	199	496	128	117	102	78	95	110	105	1,712	1,246	2,958	
189	210	718	138	113	85	89	71	97	122	2,248	1,462	3,710	
276	198	438	172	218	243	163	167	135	94	2,249	1,663	3,912	
39	19	3,953	1,952	998	547	275	124	48	20	7,245	8,013	15,258	
78	73	697	125	136	80	59	80	43	50	1,596	1,304	2,900	
35	23	212	856	453	161	75	43	21	10	2,009	1,850	3,859	
112	84	19	34	99	176	262	289	178	93	562	1,162	1,724	
530	305	336	211	310	270	256	258	205	146	3,848	2,030	5,878	
49	27	63	63	54	62	32	24	10	18	348	331	679	
480	612	255	510	1,328	1,274	907	573	272	161	3,321	5,325	8,646	
..	..	..	18	114	71	5	..	..	..	..	211	211
..	..	..	353	3,050	2,026	358	8	4	..	..	5,845	5,845
455	314	652	604	461	418	371	355	227	179	5,814	3,321	9,135	
1	..	273	21	5	4	3	1	1	..	374	313	687	
62	641	..	..	..	..	2	6	50	468	713	529	1,242
5	3	..	8	16	9	13	3	4	2	53	55	108	
5	5	4	2	8	5	1	4	3	1	141	28	169	
53	23	42	57	47	35	34	22	18	18	1,080	275	1,355	
550	313	1,031	607	382	279	256	293	264	324	10,929	3,471	14,400	
186	115	458	444	418	293	228	173	138	72	2,821	2,291	5,112	
6,253	5,665	12,599	8,054	10,405	8,233	5,599	4,913	3,925	3,672	69,913	58,168	128,081	

a Including 1,220 whose ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1947.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever ..	4	7	1	..	2	..
Scarlet Fever	132	226	1	..	23	32
Whooping Cough	65	93	2	1	39	35
Diphtheria	198	230	6	4	26	32
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	29	11	90	33	337	178
Other Tuberculosis	13	8	8	2	99	56
Malaria	413	12	1	..	639	23
Syphilis	12	14	10	1	100	78
Influenza	494	371	5	4	52	29
Measles	1,032	921	1	2	128	127
Typhus Fever	61	14	2	2	12	1
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	2,215	1,193	33	22	812	403
Cancer	279	133	348	226	781	588
Tumours, Non-malignant ..	340	724	29	19	326	381
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout ..	132	79	9	6	434	401
Diabetes Mellitus	26	51	12	22	328	608
Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) ..	303	22	10	3	960	152
Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poison- ings	322	441	56	58	522	672
Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord	23	19	13	18	41	31
Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin	23	28	276	226	214	175
Other Nervous System and Sense Organs	2,088	1,547	42	42	2,834	2,683
Diseases of the Heart	293	124	557	297	1,583	946
Other Circulatory System	751	663	105	70	988	1,280
Nasal Passages and Annexa ..	454	345	1	..	250	198
Bronchitis	1,016	792	26	9	670	445
Pneumonias	1,739	1,156	199	120	310	186
Other Respiratory System ..	970	666	105	50	1,174	947
Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils	6,512	7,365	5	2	728	646
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1,196	968	58	50	342	286
Appendicitis	1,652	1,570	12	11	345	269
Liver and Biliary Passages ..	218	472	27	35	317	655
Other Digestive System	2,115	1,149	112	50	1,621	831
Nephritis	87	69	93	59	168	203
Other Genito-urinary System ..	1,311	3,035	120	53	1,890	2,237
Puerperal Infection .. ..	..	183	..	4	..	24
Other Diseases of Pregnancy ..	..	4,749	..	12	..	1,084
Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement ..	3,609	2,058	19	17	2,186	1,246
Pre-natal and Early Infancy ..	146	98	33	19	195	196
Senility	43	11	196	157	474	361
Attempted Suicide	16	11	12	4	25	40
Attempted Homicide	67	12	5	1	69	15
Automobile Accidents	513	138	47	8	520	129
Other Violent and Accidental ..	6,680	2,049	165	68	4,084	1,354
Cause Not Determined	1,466	1,175	10	11	1,345	1,105
Total	39,058	35,002	2,862	1,798	27,993	21,368

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

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

PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	510	499	462	445
Hookworm	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	25	15	21	12
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	7	6	..	8
Leprosy	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	13	6	12	8
Malaria	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	696	396	1,994	827
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	105	54	36	36
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	7	300	149	19
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	11	10	9	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	125	90	136	124
Scarlet Fever ..	115	33	340	617	248	616	605	491	483
Tuberculosis ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	415	424	400	537
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	41	37	11	14
Typhus Fever ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	97	98	75	61
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	954	895	1,102	1,189
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,029	3,622	3,435	4,898	3,768

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

^b Not notifiable.

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

n Not available.

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

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, and was followed by the Ipswich Hospital in 1870, and the institution at Toowoomba in 1890. The original buildings of these hospitals have been considerably enlarged and added to since their erection; but they remain the three principal hospitals for the treatment of mental patients. In addition to these institutions, there is a Mental Hospital at Townsville which, up to 1940, was merely a Reception House where patients were lodged temporarily for supervision pending removal to one of the main hospitals. There is also an Epileptic Home at Willowburn, Toowoomba.

All of these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep beyond what is paid in patients' fees being provided for by Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1947, there were 3,836 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, declining since then to 3.47 at 30th June, 1947.

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 1946 rates were:—New South Wales, 3.96; Queensland, 3.55; Victoria, 3.45; South Australia, 3.26; Western Australia, 2.96; Tasmania, 2.58.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase; but the recoveries expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year has remained fairly constant, the annual average since 1909 being 46 per cent. In 1946-47, the number of persons who had recovered or were relieved was 43 per cent. of admissions during the year.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1947, being 2,055 males and 1,781 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,039 being on its books at 30th June, 1947. Toowoomba had 1,255, Ipswich 537, and Townsville 5 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1947, contained 97 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 20 years. Whilst male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1947, being 39 males and 58 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

At Dunwich Benevolent Institution there was a male detention ward for inmates of the institution who wandered away and became lost, those who would not conform to the rules of the institution, and those who required special care. In October, 1946, the Dunwich Institution was transferred to "Eventide", Sandgate, where there is no equivalent detention ward. Of the 36 inmates of the ward at the time of transfer, 26 were placed in the Brisbane Mental Hospital, Goodna, and the remaining 10 were put in open wards at "Eventide".

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of

the native population and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers 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 aborigines, 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 aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aborigines are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At the 30th June, 1947, there were 3,612 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £388,129, including invested funds.

The Torres Strait Islanders Act aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1947, the credit balance of 2,014 accounts of Islanders was £67,225.

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

At the 30th June, 1947, there were three aboriginal settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 14 reserves managed either by religious bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. During the early part of the Pacific War, all white teachers were

evacuated from island villages, and during their absence the native teachers kept the schools operating to the best of their ability. The white teachers have now returned.

A Census of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders used to be taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, but, owing to war conditions, 1941 was the last year in which a complete Census was made, the results of which are shown in the next table. In 1945, a Conference of Australian Statisticians decided that an annual Census of aborigines was unnecessary, and that particulars of the settled aboriginal population should be obtained as part of each general population Census, while estimates of the nomadic aboriginal population should be obtained at the same time. A general Census was taken at 30th June, 1947, and particulars of aborigines will be obtained from it.

ABORIGINES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1941.

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

a Persons 12 years of age or over.

b More than 50 per cent. aboriginal blood.

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

As Torres Strait Islanders are not now classed as aboriginals, they have been excluded from the table on page 76. There were 3,795 Torres Strait Islanders at 30th June, 1941, most of whom were in supervised camps. Males numbered 1,948 and females 1,847.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1941, in each State being:—New South Wales, 1·2; Victoria, 0·2; Queensland, 18·9; South Australia, 5·9; Western Australia, 45·6; Tasmania, 0·0; Northern Territory, 28·2.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. ^a
FULL-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1938 ..	809	92	12,160	2,081	21,882	14,354	51,379
1939 ..	794	81	12,030	2,684	21,878	14,089	51,557
1940 ..	690	77	8,766 ^b	2,704	21,821	13,901	47,960 ^b
1941 ..	594	88	8,977 ^b	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ^b

HALF-BLOODS.

1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1938 ..	9,611	647	6,461	2,148	4,602	907	24,718
1939 ..	10,069	719	6,778	2,197	4,688	913	25,712
1940 ..	10,171	673	6,164 ^b	2,250	4,781	902	25,311 ^b
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451 ^b	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ^b

^a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

A preliminary hearing is held before 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, 1947, there were 338 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

There is a cadet system in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. Prior to attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables. At 30th June, 1947, 83 cadets were enrolled.

During 1938-39, a school of instruction in criminal investigation was established, at which selected policemen receive a course covering all branches of crime detection. In this year also a law and procedure branch was set up to provide practical instruction and advice to all members of the Police Force. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

A number of motor vehicles and a launch are equipped with wireless, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. During 1946-47, approximately 7,000 messages were sent to motor vehicles and 1,200 received by the station from such sources. A total of 1,057 messages were forwarded interstate, and 1,410 were received.

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

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1947 including 104 detectives, 35 trackers, and 8 women police.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<i>Police Officers at End of Year—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	775	769	789	814	790
Country .. No.	974	997	976	962	979
Total No.	1,749	1,766	1,765	1,776	1,769
<i>Expenditure during Year</i>					
Maintenance ^a £	781,478	845,189	865,943	911,735	937,951
Buildings.. £	4,260	7,074	18,906	18,744	30,198
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	68,100	68,100	68,800	67,100	68,100
Total £	853,838	920,363	953,649	997,579	1,036,249

^a Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1946-47, the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £109,823, and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1947, was 1,624.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 31st December, 1947, there were 9 prisons or prison farms in the State. The

principal gaols are located at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-sentence prisoners. Marburg Prison was closed down on 26th June, 1947. There are also four prison farms conducted on the honour system.

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

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1938 ..	5	1	995	54	266	5	27
1939 ..	5	1	1,164	33	273	5	27
1940 ..	5	2	999	37	283	4	28
1941 ..	5	2	876	45	290	12	29
1942 ..	5	2	1,024	63	308	12	31
1943 ..	5	3	1,064	78	335	21	34
1944 ..	6	4	1,352	99	489	21	48
1945 ..	5	4	1,597	115	507	17	49
1946 ..	5	4	1,015	86	350	23	34
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34

The numbers of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1946, were:—New South Wales, 59; Victoria, 47; Queensland, 32; South Australia, 39; Western Australia, 58; Tasmania, 47.

Prison conditions have been improved in recent years, provision now being made for teaching trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures, concerts, and occasional picture shows; while radio sets provide selected programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept apart from the short-term and are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c. In all prisons and prison farms, prisoners are engaged in useful work, the products being used by Government Institutions and Departments. Work done during 1947 was valued at £34,172.

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

In 1934, a prison farm conducted on the honour system was established at Palen Creek, near Mount Lindsay. Other prison farms were established at Numinbah, via Nerang, in 1940, Whitinbah, via Nerang, in 1943, and Stone River, via Ingham, in 1944. Marburg Prison was used as a prison farm between August, 1944, and November, 1945, after which it became a prison for women until March, 1946, when it again became a prison for men until it was closed down in June, 1947.

Prisoners selected for transfer to prison farms are given to understand that they are placed on their honour to perform their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability and are not to attempt to escape. In general, the behaviour of such prisoners has been excellent and they have worked well. They have been engaged in forestry, timber-getting, sawmilling, road-making, dairying, pig-raising, and general farming. The men have erected their own buildings and surplus agricultural products are sold. The number of prisoners at the four State Farms at 31st December, 1947, was 71. Each farm is controlled by an Officer-in-Charge, assisted by Warder-Overseers.

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

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts*, 1937 to 1942, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1947, the Board made seven such recommendations.

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Supreme Courts.—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 different centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1946-47 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other. ^a
Murder	8	2	4	1	4	1
Attempted Murder	1	1	..	..	1	1
Manslaughter	24	..	8	1	8	7
Offences against Females	39	..	22	2	12	3
Other Offences against the Person	97	15	68	..	36	8
Offences against Property	193	6	152	..	30	17
Offences against Currency .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	12	..	7	1	4	..
Total	374	24	261	5	95	37

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

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last ten years are shown in the next table. There was an increase in crime during the recent war and the years following it. Queensland's figure of 261 for 1946-47 was the highest total since 1926-27, when 269 persons were convicted. The number was then declining from a very high level which followed the 1914-1918 war, having reached its post-war maximum at 378 in 1922.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1937 ..	695	565	173	183	103	42	1,776
1938 ..	804	642	142	172	90	55	1,932
1939 ..	982	690	214	179	71	39	2,200
1940 ..	861	651	145	163	84	59	2,003
1941 ..	886	705	151	177	65	28	2,041
1942 ..	941	721	155	211	64	39	2,169
1943 ..	1,130	826	200	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	229	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	261	231	94	73	2,824

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.

1946 ..	47	35	24	36	19	29	38
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a Figures for year ended 30th June following.

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the ten years ended 1946-47. It will be seen that the major factor contributing to the increase in the number of persons charged during recent years has been an increase in "Other Offences against the Person", i.e., assaults of various kinds. The numbers of murders and attempted murders have not changed much, but there was a substantial increase in the number of manslaughter charges. "Offences against Property"—robbery, stealing, &c.—fell to a low level during the war, but subsequently rose to slightly above their pre-war level.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency.	Other.	Total.
1937-38 ..	6	3	10	35	76	155	3	13	301
1938-39 ..	7	4	18	41	65	131	7	8	281
1939-40 ..	11	4	14	25	47	172	4	51	328
1940-41 ..	10	4	19	35	62	104	..	12	246
1941-42 ..	14	1	16	40	69	111	3	7	261
1942-43 ..	12	1	24	27	73	111	2	8	258
1943-44 ..	7	..	17	44	86	160	4	12	330
1944-45 ..	7	1	27	43	113	130	2	15	338
1945-46 ..	15	4	20	38	111	174	..	17	379
1946-47 ..	10	2	24	39	112	199	..	12	398

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

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Transport.		Total, All Offences.
			Drunkenness.	Other.	Motor.	Railway.	
1942-43							
No. of Cases ..	375	2,706	8,527	2,017	3,374	121	23,451
% Convicted <i>a</i>	72.8	87.6	99.0	94.7	88.4	93.4	89.4
1943-44							
No. of Cases ..	443	2,842	8,367	2,168	3,680	97	24,397
% Convicted <i>a</i>	65.9	86.8	99.1	93.5	91.8	91.8	89.8
1944-45							
No. of Cases ..	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	208	24,040
% Convicted <i>a</i>	65.7	88.0	98.8	92.2	93.1	92.8	88.5
1945-46							
No. of Cases ..	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	144	27,838
% Convicted <i>a</i>	75.7	92.0	99.5	97.5	93.7	86.8	92.6
1946-47							
No. of Cases ..	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	185	33,096
% Convicted <i>a</i>	74.3	93.2	99.3	98.2	96.7	96.2	93.7

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

The table on the next page shows males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1946-47, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

Males aged from 20 to 29 years provided a greater proportion of all males charged than any other 10-year age group, although there was not a great difference between any of the four 10-year age groups from 20 to 59 years. The 20 to 29 years group, however, provided by far the highest proportion of males charged with assaults, other offences against the person, stealing, and other offences against property. Offences against good order were also offences of young men. For drunkenness, on the other hand, older men in the forties and fifties were more responsible for the charges laid, the 40 to 49 years group providing most offenders. With women charged with drunkenness, the 40 to 49 years group was even more outstanding than in the case of the males. The 6 males and 10 females under 10 years shown for "Other Offences" were charged as neglected children.

INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other against Good Order.	Traffic Laws.	Railway Laws.	Other.	Total. <i>a</i>
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MALES CHARGED.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 10..	1	6	7
10 to 19 ..	14	5	4	434	55	210	152	18	20	40	952
20 to 29 ..	68	13	22	647	173	2,662	1,097	120	46	112	4,960
30 to 39 ..	39	11	18	282	104	2,928	550	135	8	113	4,188
40 to 49 ..	29	8	10	166	51	3,568	429	93	21	110	4,485
50 to 59 ..	15	1	5	75	26	3,332	279	51	13	69	3,866
60 to 69 ..	6	2	2	20	7	1,777	99	25	..	35	1,973
70 and Over	3	..	1	6	..	465	27	1	..	10	513
Not Stated	277	9	79	139	146	149	189	4,552	70	4,515	10,125
Total ..	451	49	141	1,770	562	15,091	2,822	4,995	178	5,010	31,069

PROPORTION OF MALES OF EACH AGE GROUP.^b

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 10..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10 to 19 ..	8	12	7	27	13	..	6	4	19	8	5
20 to 29 ..	39	33	35	40	42	18	42	27	43	23	24
30 to 39 ..	22	28	29	17	25	20	21	30	7	23	20
40 to 49 ..	17	20	16	10	12	24	16	21	19	22	21
50 to 59 ..	9	2	8	5	6	22	10	12	12	14	19
60 to 69 ..	3	5	3	1	2	12	4	6	..	7	9
70 and Over	2	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	2

FEMALES CHARGED.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
10 to 19 ..	1	..	..	59	2	15	17	..	1	13	108
20 to 29 ..	2	..	3	51	8	196	92	1	1	2	356
30 to 39 ..	3	..	2	22	1	256	54	5	2	6	351
40 to 49 ..	1	..	..	13	2	359	35	4	..	10	424
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	8	1	156	15	..	..	3	183
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	2	..	66	5	..	..	1	74
70 and Over	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	12
Not Stated	32	..	5	7	15	4	22	35	3	319	442
Total ..	39	..	10	162	29	1,063	241	45	7	364	1,960

PROPORTION OF FEMALES OF EACH AGE GROUP.^b

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 10..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1
10 to 19 ..	14	..	..	38	14	1	8	..	25	29	7
20 to 29 ..	29	..	60	33	57	19	42	10	25	5	23
30 to 39 ..	43	..	40	14	7	24	25	50	50	13	23
40 to 49 ..	14	..	..	9	14	34	16	40	..	22	28
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	5	7	15	7	..	..	7	12
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	2	5
70 and Over	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

^a Excluding 67 companies which are included in other tables.^b Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkenness and breaches of traffic and transport laws made up nearly 65 per cent. of all cases in 1946-47. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates were recorded in the Cloncurry, Metropolitan, and Townsville districts. Cloncurry showed the highest convictions for drunkenness, followed by Townsville, Cairns, and Charleville; while traffic and transport breaches were most frequent in the Metropolitan and Townsville districts.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Traffic and Transport Law Breaches.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan ..	7,604	16.7	3,476	7.6	6,779	14.9	17,859	39.2
Cairns ..	1,767	25.3	137	2.0	657	9.4	2,561	36.7
Charleville ..	276	21.9	3	0.2	135	10.7	414	32.8
Cloncurry ..	492	52.0	29	3.1	217	22.9	738	78.0
Ipswich ..	477	6.7	137	1.9	283	4.0	897	12.6
Longreach ..	398	20.5	18	0.9	172	8.8	588	30.2
Mackay ..	637	17.0	203	5.4	242	6.4	1,082	28.8
Maryborough ..	522	4.2	228	1.8	726	5.8	1,476	11.8
Rockhampton ..	593	7.4	119	1.5	449	5.5	1,161	14.4
Roma ..	258	11.8	28	1.3	146	6.7	432	19.8
Toowoomba ..	940	8.0	218	1.9	853	7.3	2,011	17.2
Townsville ..	2,190	25.3	631	7.3	1,056	12.2	3,877	44.8
Total ..	16,154	14.6	5,227	4.7	11,715	10.6	33,096	29.9

a Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

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

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	905	1,181	1,572	1,983	1,644
Amount Claimed .. £	121,227	97,344	114,973	160,635	176,813
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	32	36	65	50	60
Without Jury .. No.	398	682	1,028	1,202	1,197
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ^a No.	66	28	16	25	39
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	477	731	1,066	1,242	1,255
For Defendant .. No.	19	15	43	35	41
Total Amount Awarded £	31,360	16,755	48,477	41,639	115,530

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

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the war, the total amount awarded to plaintiffs in Magistrates' Courts each year was about three times the amount awarded in Supreme Courts. The business of Magistrates' Courts fell heavily during the war and has remained at a low level since, while a very high total for Supreme Court awards in 1946-47 placed its awards at nearly twice the value of the total for Magistrates' Courts.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Cases Heard	No.	6,359	4,185	3,429	2,211	3,454
Amount Claimed ..	£	119,074	76,373	66,410	61,006	95,789
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	4,783	2,757	2,305	1,839	2,717
Amount Awarded ..	£	80,346	51,160	41,537	39,963	66,939

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 1947, 935 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 924; nullity of marriage, 9; and judicial separation, 2. Seventeen petitions for divorce were dismissed during the year, and 1 was abandoned through death of a party. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 536 of the successful cases, and petitions by wives for 399.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 215; desertion, 307; insanity, 6; other grounds, 8. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 136; desertion, 250; insanity, 2; other grounds, 11.

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 1947 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
New South Wales	1,553	1,840	2,049	3,139	2,798	3,826
Victoria	805	1,383	1,694	1,759	1,651	2,294
Queensland ..	201^a	444	721	907	1,162	935
South Australia ..	243	450	499	606	657 ^r	693
Western Australia	244 ^r	476 ^r	601 ^r	619 ^r	731	814
Tasmania	80	89	115	172	219	210
Australia ^b ..	3,135^r	4,689^r	5,692^r	7,215^r	7,235^r	8,804

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years. The next table illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the 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 1947.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	120.5
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	110.2
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	90.9
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	115.1
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9 ^r	156.4
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	79.0
Australia ^b	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2 ^r	114.1

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

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1947 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 1946 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces ^a , 1947.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Husband Petitioner.	Wife Petitioner.	Total.	1947.	1946.	1947.	1946.
Under 5 years	65	41	106	%	%	%	%
5 years and under 10 years	183	102	285	} 41.8	46.3	} 61	67
10 " " " 15 "	129	104	233				
15 " " " 20 "	68	78	146	} 40.6	36.3	} 55	53
20 " " " 30 "	65	55	120				
30 " " " 40 "	25	17	42	12.8	14.1	54	49
Over 40 years	1	2	3	4.5	3.2	60	32
				0.3	0.1	33	100
Total	536	399	935	100.0	100.0	57	57

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

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27·4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46·3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943. This proportion fell to 11·3 per cent. in 1947, but the proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration rose from about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944 to 34·5 per cent. in 1946 and 30·5 per cent. in 1947. In 1947, as in previous years, husbands were the petitioners in a little more than half the total cases. Husbands initiate the cases more frequently in dissolutions of marriages of short duration, according to the statistics of recent years, but the probability of the wife initiating proceedings becomes greater as duration of marriage increases.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.					
Transfers	10,203	14,248	19,837	29,031	37,873
Mortgages	4,882	5,170	7,136	11,610	18,878
Releases from Mortgage ..	9,407	11,353	11,968	12,829	14,150
Other Dealings	5,955	6,729	8,545	9,826	13,755
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).					
Conveyances	8	2	11	13	22
Mortgages	5	3	5	8	18
Releases from Mortgage ..	2	1	8	2	3
Other Dealings	4	..	10	1	7

Liquor Licenses.—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1947*. Powers under the Act were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in the Licensing Commission consisting of three members, one of whom is required to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court. The Commission administers the Liquor Acts, the provisions of which set up the control of Hotel, Wine Saloon, Packet, Billiard, Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, Certificates of Registration as Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Clubs, and permits for Exempted Clubs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During 1946-47, the Commission lifted the suspension previously imposed on 8 Licensed Victuallers' Licenses on account of war causes, after the premises had been re-instated to the satisfaction of the Commission. Two Licensed Victuallers' Licenses were cancelled, and four were surrendered. In the same period the Commission granted 485 transfers of hotel licenses, 13 applications were refused, and 32 withdrawn.

During 1946-47, fees amounted to £133,373 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £23,827 from Spirit Merchants. Spirit Merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Club and Packet Licenses amounted to £5,893. The total revenue from all sources amounted to £169,650.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years. These figures exclude Railway Refreshment Rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1947, 48 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938 ..	1,318	31	135	33	127	14
1939 ..	1,307	30	134	33	134	14
1940 ..	1,298	29	134	33	144	14
1941 ..	1,284	29	126	33	146	7
1942 ..	1,281	29	124	35	148	5
1943 ..	1,280	30	118	35	145	5
1944 ..	1,280	30	119	35	145	5
1945 ..	1,280	30	119	35	147	4
1946 ..	1,279	30	120	35	156	3
1947 ..	1,273	30	120	35	177	7

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

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

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1947, according to the records of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, there were 308 State schools, including 20 secondary, and 81 private schools, including 62 secondary, equipped with radio sets. The Commission gave the following broadcasts:—527 for primary and secondary, 77 for primary correspondence, and 40 for kindergarten schools. In State schools there were 137 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 1,500 motion picture films available; whilst 30 private schools had projectors, with 46 motion picture films.

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

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

(a) Primary schools—

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

(b) Secondary schools—

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

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) Teachers' Training Colleges.

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

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—five for boys and three for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1947 was 1,150 boys and 717 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 242 in 1947, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 205 of these schools, the Church of England 15, and other religious denominations 16, while 6 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1947 were—Roman Catholic, 15,554 boys and 16,320 girls; Church of England, 1,667 boys and 1,559 girls; other denominations, 874 boys and 1,576 girls; and undenominational schools, 88 boys and 118 girls.

Business Colleges.—There are 14 of these colleges, and in 1947 the aggregate enrolments were 336 males and 1,666 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1947, there were 32 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,188 boys and 1,189 girls. Average attendance during 1946-47 was 1,070 boys and 1,071 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £2,416,132 on State schools during 1946-47. This amounted to £2 4s. 1d. per head of the population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21

and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £2,986,886 in 1946-47, or £2 14s. 5d. per head. In 1860, there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1947, 167. The decline since 1900 is due to the proportion of children of school age in the population decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1947 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1947.

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 ..	1,430	4,500	61,109	56,186	51,061	46,947
Provisional ..	56	62	540	476	469	407
Correspondence	1	93	4,492	4,088	1,840	1,952
Special ..	9	43	242	218	171	150
Rural ..	28	281	4,122	3,625	3,523	3,128
Intermediate	15 ^a	108	1,624	1,531	1,401	1,331
Total State ..	1,526	5,087 ^b	72,129	66,124	58,465	53,915
Private—						
Grammar ..	c	c	84	43	81	40
Other ..	244	1,715	15,130	16,501	13,894	15,135
Total Private	244	1,715	15,214	16,544	13,975	15,175
Total Primary ..	1,770	6,802	87,343	82,668	72,440	69,090
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	19	357	2,494	2,152	2,074	1,796
High "Top" ..	17 ^d	103	364	371	307	322
Total State ..	19	460 ^b	2,858	2,523	2,381	2,118
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	100	1,066	674	1,025	629
Other ..	e	e	3,053	3,072	2,843	2,818
Total Private	8	100	4,119	3,746	3,868	3,447
Total Secondary	27	560	6,977	6,269	6,249	5,565
Total All Schools ..	1,797	7,362	94,320	88,937	78,689	74,655

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

^b Including teachers temporarily absent in the defence forces.

^c Included with Secondary schools.

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

^e Included with Primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 49 vocational centres, and by two travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1947 was 6,213, and in domestic science, 7,070.

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.
1943	1,548	219	4,169	1,421	133,849	32,569	166,418	1,639
1944	1,546	220 ^r	4,343	1,483	135,451	35,006	170,457	1,859
1945	1,524	222	4,997	1,565	137,146	35,949	173,095	2,170
1946	1,541	235	5,275	1,685	138,825	37,679	176,504	2,416
1947	1,545	252	5,531	1,815	143,634	39,623	183,257	<i>n</i>

^a Excluding teachers temporarily absent in the defence forces; 16 males in 1947.

^b For year ending 30th June following.

^r Revised since last issue.

n Not available.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools at the end of 1947 are given in the next table.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	4,912	4,855	9,767	..	..	..
6	9,876	9,368	19,244	..	..	..
7	9,752	9,318	19,070	..	..	..
8	9,848	9,557	19,405	..	..	..
9	9,324	8,686	18,010	..	..	..
10	9,406	8,840	18,246	..	..	..
11	8,951	8,572	17,523	2	4	6
12	8,365	7,953	16,318	32	18	50
13	7,602	7,283	14,885	262	183	445
14	3,813	3,402	7,215	1,513	1,390	2,903
15	591	536	1,127	2,406	2,293	4,699
16	36	42	78	1,441	1,378	2,819
17	8	13	21	781	578	1,359
18 and over	108	41	149	382	216	598
Total ..	82,592	78,466	161,058	6,819	6,060	12,879

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age-groups, the proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 95 per cent.; 14 years, 63 per cent.; 15 years, 36 per cent.; 16 years, 17 per cent.; and 17 years, 8 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 507 students enrolled at this institution during 1947, 169, including 37 ex-servicemen, were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 91 other ex-servicemen were taking refresher courses under the Rural Training Scheme.

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

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.
1943 ..	5,668	70	3,632	84	452	64
1944 ..	5,454	67	3,804	84	657	64
1945 ..	5,305	68	3,819	80	731	69
1946 ..	4,964	65	3,411	77	861	58
1947 ..	5,746	73	3,203	75	909	59

Technical Colleges.—There were 12 of these colleges in 1947, with 328 teachers. Twelve of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 102 full-time and 202 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 225, and part-time, 12,117. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 663, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 6,101. The principal diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, sheep and wool, sugar chemistry, and industrial chemistry. Correspondence courses are conducted by a Technical Correspondence School, and in 1947 there were 2,331, including 1,891 apprentices, taking these courses.

Teachers' Training Colleges.—The training of teachers is undertaken by Junior Training Colleges (attached to State High Schools) for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Senior Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of two years. In 1947, 1,124 students were being trained in these colleges. Correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1947 there were 491 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 1947 included 404 ordinary students and 174 part-time Commonwealth Post-War Reconstruction Training Scheme students. Full-time day courses were followed by 300 ex-servicemen under the same scheme.

2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act*, 1909, and was opened on the 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Art, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Medicine, and Veterinary Science. The activities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science were suspended at the end of 1942 as a result of war conditions, and were resumed in part only at the beginning of 1945. The governing body of the University is a Senate. The number of members prescribed in the original University Act was 20—10 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council and 10 elected triennially by the University Council, which consists of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others. The number of government nominees was increased to 15 under *The National Education Co-ordination and the University of Queensland Acts Amendment Act*, 1941.

Since its inception the University has been housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. Expansion has necessitated the use of several buildings originally erected for use by the Technical College, and the use of certain temporary buildings. 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. The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. The first three St. Lucia buildings were to have been ready for occupation in March, 1943, but the work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly-completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. It has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the Domain and Medical School sites, to acquire for use some ex-Service buildings at Victoria Park (near the Medical School), and to lease a building adjoining the Dental College in Turbot Street, to meet immediate post-war requirements. Part of the St. Lucia buildings will be used by the University in 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Govern-ment Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Private Foundations. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1943	20	231	581	297	539	45,861	38,938	13,500	103,281
1944	20	238	651	358	780	59,283	44,021	17,063	124,174
1945	19	260	761	501	962	59,404	53,571	19,209	136,196
1946	19	253	1,487	693	927	106,976	82,787	24,112	219,885
1947	20	305	1,865	943	1,003	144,579	102,982	23,977	279,150

a Including part-time staff.

b Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

c Including grants from Governmental Authorities for special purposes.

d Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1947 these amounted to £934. In addition, an amount of £9,193 was provided by the State Government and £3,505 by the Commonwealth Government for capital purposes.

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, and also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 18 special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing nearly 90,000 works, is available at the University.

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled for the various courses and the number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted during 1947.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

AGES OF STUDENTS AND DEGREES, &C., CONFERRED, 1947.

Course.	Ages of Students.							Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates Conferred.		
	16 to 18.	19.	20.	21.	22 to 25.	Over 25.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Arts	163	89	66	52	205	442	1,017	34	20	54
Law	5	3	5	7	36	56	112	6	..	6
Commerce or Economics ..	69	42	31	24	144	255	565	40	4	44
Education .. ..	..	7	13	8	36	250	314	32	3	35
Science	165	89	46	52	125	56	533	37	8	45
Medicine	119	79	57	60	110	49	474	19	2	21
Engineering ..	84	43	43	41	93	31	335	62	..	62
Agriculture ..	9	7	9	5	10	5	45	4	..	4
Veterinary Science ..	11	14	4	3	10	8	50	1	..	1
Dental Science ..	58	38	21	20	50	15	202	13	2	15
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architecture ..	2	1	4	1	16	13	37	2	..	2
Physical Education ..	18	10	10	4	4	6	52	9	5	14
Physiotherapy ..	35	16	8	3	11	2	75	..	8	8
Total	738	438	317	280	850	1,188	3,811	259	52	311

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

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

At present, Brisbane Public Library is the only public library in the State maintained by the Government. It is purely a reference library which contains over 50,000 books. In 1946, the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, which had been established from the balance of a fund raised in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923. The Oxley Memorial Library is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, and its object is the promotion of Australian literature and literature relating to Australia.

Besides numerous private lending libraries, there are in Brisbane 25 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 164,000 books. Outside Brisbane, there are 125 libraries containing about 378,000 books, which are operated in conjunction with Schools of Arts and other organisations. In some towns, however, they have been taken over by the Local Authority and controlled as municipal libraries. Provided the local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, they are eligible to receive subsidy on a £ for £ basis for expenditure on building and equipment, and 10s. for each £1 expenditure on books. Most institutions have availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving Government assistance to purchase books, and there has been a marked improvement in the contents of these libraries since the Library Board commenced operations.

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

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

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

The National Art Gallery, Brisbane, also maintained by the State Government, was opened on 29th March, 1895. There are 668 pictures, of which 355 have been presented and 313 purchased.

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

4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health Acts, 1937 to 1946, are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, State Health Officer, and twenty-seven food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a medical officer, bacteriologists, and ancillary staff. Among other duties, the staff of this laboratory performs any necessary medico-legal work. A medical officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of a female medical officer, nurses, and trained attendants, while a microscopist and an inspector have charge of the Hookworm Campaign. A Weil's Disease Campaign with headquarters in Innisfail, North Queensland, is operating with a staff of six health inspectors.

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

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

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

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

Within the Greater Brisbane area, the City Health Authority, in conjunction with the School Health Services, carries out a full programme of diphtheria immunisation of school and pre-school children, both at the schools and daily at the City Hall. These measures are exercising a beneficial effect. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of children in Brisbane between the ages of 1 and 12 years have been immunised. Similar campaigns are carried out by many other Local Authorities.

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

Whooping Cough.—As a result of the improvement in efficacy of the pertussis or whooping cough vaccine, several Local Authorities are

making preparations for a campaign against this disease. The Brisbane City Council has already commenced, and is immunising children free of charge at four sessions per week, in addition to which its Medical Officer of Health visits institutions for this purpose.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition, there are 75 private hospitals registered in the State, 30 per cent. of which are in Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State, during 1946-47, there were 112 public hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium, and 7 ambulance brigades, which were administered by 63 District Hospitals Boards. Five other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 105 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

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

There are 75 private hospitals in Queensland, which are registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1946* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—

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

Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Leper settlements are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aboriginals. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf, particulars of which are included in the table on page 109.

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

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all hospitals controlled by Hospital Boards, but from 1st January, 1946, the Commonwealth, under the Hospital Benefits Scheme, paid six shillings per patient per day for

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1937-38 ^b	119	384	4,054	97,430	10,452	3,988	1,174,292
1938-39 ^c	121	379	4,317	99,226	12,117	4,041	1,450,657
1939-40	120	375	4,435	104,670	13,065	4,180	1,421,150
1940-41	118	374	4,563	110,539	13,817	4,109	1,466,816
1941-42	119	324	4,782	110,269	14,852	4,373	1,657,285
1942-43	119	326	5,024	114,291	14,499	4,563	1,597,646
1943-44	119	341	5,125	118,253	16,752	4,892	1,703,096
1944-45	118	342	5,047	117,830	19,473	4,585	1,788,898
1945-46	119	363	5,481	127,917	19,470	4,952	1,991,139
1946-47	120	433	5,897	134,408	24,007	4,874	2,468,308 ^d

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

^b Excluding Peel Island and Fantome Island lazarets.

^c Excluding Fantome Island lazaret.

^d Excluding £199,891 expenditure from loans.

The following table gives particulars of public hospitals in the various States during 1946-47.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State.	Hos- pitals.	In-Patients.			Receipts.		
		Treated during Year.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contribu- tions. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	No.	No.	Per 1,000 of Pop.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S. Wales	227	298,031	99	9,264	11,965	3,765	5,071
Victoria ..	89	105,311	51	4,991	5,382	2,298	3,734
Queensland	120	158,415	142	4,874	5,640	2,195	2,456
S. Australia	59	52,388	80	2,447	2,170	752	1,067
W. Australia	85	55,611	109	1,923	2,118	906	1,072
Tasmania	23	30,635	117	991	1,207	382	487
A.C.T. ..	1	3,097	177	46	104	51	57
Total ..	604	703,488	92	24,536	28,586	10,349	13,944

^a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

The table on pages 102-105 gives particulars for the year 1946-47 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, together with separate particulars for each Board.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out- Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(i) Boards	13	171	1,393	770	47,490	10,282	110,925	2,314
<i>Moreton</i>								
Brisbane and S.C.	8	147	1,259	678	41,772	9,416	92,866	2,106
Ipswich	4	23	123	84	5,000	673	17,808	191
Laidley	1	1	11	8	718	193	251	17
<i>Maryborough</i>	14	27	461	320	15,823	2,948	43,560	605
Biggenden	1	1	14	12	404	100	123	17
Bundaberg	3	6	128	93	3,525	862	9,496	153
Eidsvold-Cracow	2	3	13	9	482	55	1,165	14
Gayndah	1	2	12	8	570	98	802	16
Gympie	1	3	73	51	2,218	522	8,524	109
Isis	1	2	10	9	356	114	662	14
Kingaroy	2	3	63	39	2,990	332	2,762	90
Maryborough	1	3	119	74	3,610	551	17,736	139
Mundubbera	1	2	9	13	488	102	838	15
Wienholt	1	2	20	12	1,180	212	1,452	38
<i>Downs</i>	12	33	313	192	12,733	3,268	22,512	514
Chinchilla	1	2	18	15	743	128	1,270	26
Dalby	3	6	48	33	1,699	385	1,067	73
Goondiwindi	1	2	15	16	906	228	2,019	31
Inglewood	2	2	15	8	488	127	159	13
Miles	1	2	8	1	431	75	834	13
Stanthorpe	1	3	28	21	1,806	321	755	49
Tara	1	3	9	6	263	49	760	8
Toowoomba	1	4	128	69	4,218	1,520	13,868	224
Warwick	1	9	44	23	2,179	435	1,780	77
<i>Roma</i>	7	7	86	61	3,241	524	3,984	92
Balonne	3	3	25	25	1,015	162	1,465	30
Roma	4	4	61	36	2,226	362	2,519	62
<i>South Western</i>	6	12	57	45	2,149	351	4,438	76
Charleville	2	7	32	23	1,208	210	1,371	37
Cunnamulla	2	3	13	14	623	97	1,523	28
Quilpie	2	2	12	8	318	44	1,544	11
<i>Rockhampton</i>	10	21	222	197	7,294	1,260	26,157	292
Banana	2	2	22	21	1,091	138	3,403	31
Gladstone	2	2	35	24	1,061	243	5,128	41
Monto	1	1	12	8	436	160	911	17
Mount Morgan	1	2	27	20	790	180	5,888	34
Rockhampton	3	13	120	119	3,711	514	10,005	162
Taroom	1	1	6	5	205	25	822	7
<i>Central Western</i>	13	12	105	94	3,979	600	13,680	129
Alpha	1	1	6	7	269	26	540	8
Barcaldine	2	2	18	14	598	77	1,991	21
Blackall	2	2	17	16	707	101	1,064	22
Clermont	2	2	15	10	660	103	2,140	19
Emerald	1	1	13	8	496	60	1,139	20
Longreach	3	2	24	27	819	173	3,686	25
Springhurst	1	1	7	7	263	47	2,123	10
Tambo	1	1	5	5	167	13	997	4

QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- Patient per Day. <i>c</i>
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Private Contribu- tions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.	Mainten- ance and Adminis- tration.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
809,995	573	63,854	23,833	898,255	795,319	104,647	899,966	18 10
735,220	538	57,660	22,606	816,024	718,933	97,312	816,245	18 9
68,519	29	5,376	355	74,279	68,492	7,195	75,687	19 7
6,256	6	818	872	7,952	7,894	140	8,034	26 2
255,118	264	33,740	1,869	290,991	269,081	24,439	293,520	24 5
11,653	1	570	71	12,295	12,430	37	12,467	41 1
62,329	..	10,768	461	73,558	67,412	6,830	74,242	24 3
7,700	..	251	114	8,065	7,816	345	8,161	31 3
8,324	..	504	45	8,873	8,423	348	8,771	28 3
41,696	129	4,225	38	46,088	42,222	3,882	46,104	21 2
7,245	7	784	93	8,129	7,986	322	8,308	32 2
38,366	14	3,431	167	41,978	41,956	800	42,756	25 6
55,263	..	10,906	693	66,862	55,911	10,955	66,866	22 0
7,962	3	529	91	8,585	8,782	350	9,132	31 5
14,580	110	1,772	96	16,558	16,143	570	16,713	23 5
177,953	251	19,007	1,362	198,573	187,645	8,900	196,545	20 5
13,100	42	1,113	44	14,299	14,050	125	14,175	29 11
21,106	9	2,233	383	23,731	23,357	337	23,694	20 6
12,953	39	1,126	187	14,305	12,475	1,875	14,350	22 2
7,850	3	437	92	8,382	7,969	40	8,009	33 0
7,867	4	551	10	8,432	8,247	270	8,517	35 9
19,844	4	1,474	13	21,335	20,523	322	20,845	22 9
5,681	27	177	109	5,994	6,396	239	6,635	43 0
69,046	57	7,461	152	76,716	69,556	5,204	74,760	17 0
20,506	66	4,435	372	25,379	25,072	488	25,560	17 10
53,900	14	5,288	1,298	60,500	58,639	1,539	60,178	34 10
19,621	..	1,623	1,096	22,340	21,829	589	22,418	40 2
34,279	14	3,665	202	38,160	36,810	950	37,760	32 3
42,322	24	3,910	828	47,084	43,236	4,176	47,412	31 4
20,831	1	2,474	289	23,595	23,186	545	23,731	34 6
11,000	18	1,099	482	12,599	10,107	2,861	12,968	20 2
10,491	5	337	57	10,890	9,943	770	10,713	48 3
166,248	71	11,563	795	178,677	164,556	13,590	178,146	30 11
17,455	..	1,054	52	18,561	17,408	853	18,261	30 11
21,905	5	1,793	133	23,836	21,668	1,821	23,489	28 8
9,152	..	1,110	2	10,264	9,751	313	10,064	31 1
15,245	27	1,007	63	16,342	14,955	1,632	16,587	24 5
97,992	39	6,433	518	104,982	96,357	8,854	105,211	32 7
4,499	..	166	27	4,692	4,417	117	4,534	34 8
90,925	34	6,213	449	97,621	88,361	10,006	98,367	37 5
6,300	..	75	36	6,411	6,532	1,402	7,934	45 5
14,905	3	402	..	15,310	14,320	1,006	15,326	38 1
15,621	2	747	..	16,370	15,707	441	16,148	38 10
9,300	8	1,220	32	10,560	8,574	2,131	10,705	23 11
8,630	10	1,090	75	9,805	9,040	485	9,525	24 9
26,092	8	1,751	255	28,106	24,964	3,375	28,339	54 3
6,250	2	928	20	7,200	5,972	741	6,713	32 8
3,827	1	..	31	3,859	3,252	425	3,677	46 6

PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out- Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards—contd.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Mackay	1	7	70	43	2,787	206	5,717	130
Mackay	1	7	70	43	2,787	206	5,717	130
Townsville	8	19	215	171	10,589	1,815	35,544	360
Ayr	2	3	33	34	1,435	270	7,559	53
Bowen	3	4	42	42	1,953	336	9,922	65
Charters Towers ..	1	2	34	21	1,788	207	4,055	50
Townsville	2	10	106	74	5,413	1,002	14,008	192
Cairns	13	27	309	204	14,740	2,000	54,879	450
Atherton	3	5	63	36	3,262	416	12,378	102
Cairns	3	9	124	87	5,313	836	20,838	174
Innisfail	1	6	52	29	2,847	352	6,386	76
Mareeba	4	5	34	25	1,294	167	7,680	49
Mossman	1	1	18	12	692	69	5,274	23
Tully	1	1	18	15	1,332	160	2,323	26
Far Western	2	1	10	11	692	80	2,204	21
Boulia	1	..	3	3	133	12	669	2
Winton	1	1	7	8	559	68	1,535	19
Peninsula	2	2	11	13	664	39	2,303	21
Cook	1	1	2	5	233	6	1,263	6
Thursday Is. ..	1	1	9	8	431	33	1,040	15
North Western ..	11	9	66	71	3,433	359	17,592	82
Cloncurry	1	2	8	10	501	61	1,119	17
Etheridge	2	..	3	5	81	5	815	1
Hughenden	1	1	10	10	469	72	1,118	14
McKinlay	1	1	8	6	356	23	584	8
Mount Isa	2	3	24	23	1,504	141	11,263	26
Normanton	3	1	8	10	236	21	1,357	8
Richmond	1	1	5	7	286	36	1,336	8
Total Boards ..	112	348	3,318	2,192	125,614	23,732	343,495	5,086
(ii) Other Hospitals								
Moreton	4	69	214	106	6,694	110	19,296	292
Mater Misericordiae	1	46	140	60	4,150	..	9,610	188
Mater Children's ..	1	22	60	14	2,484	..	9,686	47
Peel Is. Lazaret ..	1	..	11	27	60	..	..	53
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	3	5	..	110	..	4
Downs	1	15	39	11	2,009	..	1,252	67
St. Vincent's	1	15	39	11	2,009	..	1,252	67
Rockhampton	1	1	4	3	..	165	..	5
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	4	3	..	165	..	5
Townsville	1	..	7	..	77	..	..	69
Fantome Is. Lazaret	1	..	7	..	77	..	..	69
Far Western	1	..	2	1	14	..	238	..
Birdsville	1	..	2	1	14	..	238	..
Total Other	8	85	266	121	8,794	275	20,786	433
Total All Hospitals	120	433	3,584	2,313	134,408	24,007	364,281	5,519

a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

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

QUEENSLAND, 1946-47—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- Patient per Day. <i>c</i>
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Private Contributions.	Patients' Pay- ments.	Other.	Total.	Maintenance and Adminis- tration.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
41,830	92	3,922	13	45,857	37,380	6,069	43,449	15 9
41,830	92	3,922	13	45,857	37,380	6,069	43,449	15 9
175,336	290	13,503	3,189	192,318	172,490	20,319	192,809	26 3
31,498	6	1,064	164	32,732	29,552	3,206	32,758	30 3
40,025	5	3,347	355	43,732	39,239	5,067	44,306	33 2
19,628	13	1,285	277	21,203	20,029	1,575	21,604	22 1
84,185	266	7,807	2,393	94,651	83,670	10,471	94,141	23 10
217,484	71	14,027	1,787	233,369	216,356	17,355	233,711	26 5
41,369	28	3,259	235	44,891	40,868	3,890	44,758	22 0
89,314	..	5,947	410	95,671	92,602	4,573	97,175	29 3
36,871	..	1,632	704	39,207	35,383	3,958	39,341	25 4
24,526	22	1,527	172	26,247	23,216	2,756	25,972	26 3
11,866	12	497	95	12,470	10,811	1,530	12,341	26 0
13,538	9	1,165	171	14,883	13,476	648	14,124	28 2
13,102	11	684	101	13,898	13,287	812	14,099	34 9
2,775	..	31	65	2,871	3,033	109	3,142	81 6
10,327	11	653	36	11,027	10,254	703	10,957	29 9
12,950	..	619	227	13,796	12,114	2,000	14,114	32 4
4,500	..	274	11	4,785	3,462	1,000	4,462	33 3
8,450	..	345	216	9,011	8,652	1,000	9,652	31 11
65,558	116	3,710	2,567	71,951	62,365	11,403	73,768	41 3
11,882	14	225	..	12,121	11,155	738	11,893	36 8
2,250	41	13	41	2,345	1,700	614	2,314	62 1
9,511	..	849	60	10,420	9,634	658	10,292	38 9
5,581	2	242	71	5,896	5,886	105	5,991	39 7
20,682	..	2,025	2,219	24,926	18,756	7,925	26,681	37 5
6,850	59	125	119	7,153	6,804	670	7,474	47 4
8,802	..	231	57	9,090	8,430	693	9,123	61 3
2,122,721	1,811	180,040	38,318	2,342,890	2,120,829	225,255	2,346,084	22 11
56,268	3,046	24,422	1,580	85,316	100,550	..	100,550	18 10
28,296	2,023	19,773	1,144	51,236	61,533	..	61,533	18 3
9,966	675	2,951	285	13,877	18,675	..	18,675	21 7
17,388	..	..	..	17,388	17,388	..	17,388	18 0
618	348	1,698	151	2,815	2,954	..	2,954	40 7
7,916	346	9,508	368	18,138	11,654	353	12,007	9 7
7,916	346	9,508	368	18,138	11,654	353	12,007	9 7
839	21	1,300	123	2,283	2,235	..	2,235	23 7
839	21	1,300	123	2,283	2,235	..	2,235	23 7
6,871	..	..	..	6,871	6,871	..	6,871	5 6
6,871	..	..	..	6,871	6,871	..	6,871	5 6
288	168	1	8	465	236	325	561	59 0
288	168	1	8	465	236	325	561	59 0
72,182	3,581	35,231	2,079	113,073	121,546	678	122,224	15 4
2,194,903	5,392	215,271	40,397	2,455,963	2,242,375	225,933	2,468,308	22 4

c Maintenance and administration expenditure per in-patient per day.

Mental Diseases Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. Four are hospitals for the insane, and one a hospital for epileptic patients. All are maintained by the State Government. Fees were paid by relatives of patients and the balance of the expenditure, £382,698 in 1946-47, was met from State revenue. The Commonwealth Government has offered to pay £50,797 annually to the State, in return for which patients will not be charged any fees. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene, who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	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.	£
1937-38 ^a	4	7	543	4,064	214	287	2,062	1,482	242,598
1938-39 ^a	4	8	554	4,187	263	258	2,100	1,550	255,397
1939-40 ^a	4	8	572	4,206	250	257	2,109	1,583	271,383
1940-41..	5	9	569	4,303	296	220	2,135	1,637	275,022
1941-42..	5	9	575	4,343	307	294	2,068	1,667	314,593
1942-43..	5	9	531	4,579	383	260	2,060	1,689	296,374
1943-44..	5	10	571	4,715	455	270	2,035	1,784	335,631
1944-45..	5	10	637	4,467	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711
1945-46..	5	11	609	4,642	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667
1946-47..	5	10	606	4,833	415	297	2,094	1,839	438,010

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

6. AMBULANCES.

A sub-centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade is established in most districts of the State. With the exception of brigades controlled by local hospital boards (seven sub-centres at 1st July, 1947), the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum and government representatives.

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

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

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Brigade Sub-Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1937-38	75	767	32,398	100,754	151	103,011	114,854
1938-39	76	804	35,719	104,037	177	109,919	120,567
1939-40	76	809	34,790	101,055	320	116,079	131,517
1940-41	75	816	31,234	97,143	216	117,659	132,277
1941-42	75	858	30,623	92,902	169	113,351	134,317
1942-43	74	873	30,405	92,915	165	122,512	140,728
1943-44	77	885	31,885	100,625	195	132,287	161,366
1944-45	80	870	34,316	113,423	138	138,636	179,368
1945-46	83	902	41,709	137,247	200	160,151	201,897
1946-47	84	886	46,615	154,264	73	171,474	264,374

7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At the 30th June, 1947, there were 181 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 35 resident centres and 146 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 7 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 6 resident centres and 35 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 5 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Maternal and Child Welfare, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Mount Isa area.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one in Toowoomba. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after four months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These three homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are also 16 Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Resident Centres .. No.	34	34	34	34	35
Sub-Centres .. No.	132	134	136	138	146
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	3,350	3,471	3,208	2,666	2,724
New Cases Seen—					
Infants .. No.	12,205	14,513 ^a	15,615 ^a	15,389 ^a	17,906 ^a
Expectant Mothers No.	1,519	1,548	1,259	1,036	1,120
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	277,415	308,424	342,985	352,726	370,946
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	2,550	1,638	1,266	1,145	1,254
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	3,375	2,068	1,680	1,441	1,723
New Born Babies Visited .. No.	16,261	19,141	20,827	20,246	23,611
Subsequent Visits .. No.	2,396	2,446	2,692	2,373	3,032
Ante-Natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-Centres .. No.	9	8	8	7	5
New Cases Seen .. No.	618	405	409	422	309
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	2,485	1,856	1,944	1,459	1,569
Total Expenditure .. £	37,087	49,541	55,036	59,065	71,529

^a Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 creches and 5 kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In 1946-47, total receipts were £10,945, including £3,556 government aid.

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

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 48 institutions were available at 30th June, 1947, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 15 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 2 were State institutions, and 13 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Seven of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £470 from the Government.

The 26 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's

Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 20 of the others during 1946-47. The number of State children in the 26 institutions at 30th June, 1947, was 620 boys and 384 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, 1946-47.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	2	776	225	853	240	93,937	148,988
Other Benevolent Asylums	13	333	43	205	356	4,297	51,767
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	155 ^a	..	2 ^a	7 ^a	677	7,463
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	5	570	..	126	34	20,478	21,305
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	21	875	2	720	669	41,814	81,214
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	51	1	138	80	16,934	51,609
Total	48	2,760	271	2,044	1,386	178,137	362,346

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1946-47, they supplied 44,184 beds for men and 10,012 for women.

9. STATE CHILDREN.

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

There were 5,143 children in the care of the Department at the 30th June, 1947, and the following table shows where they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1941. <i>a</i>	1942. <i>a</i>	1943. <i>a</i>	1945. <i>b</i>	1946. <i>b r</i>	1947. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	943	962	1,019	1,086	1,046	1,015
In Hospitals	43	36	18	53	34	37
Boarded Out with Foster Mothers	453	459	426	372	348	325
Boarded Out with Female Relatives	4,953	3,957	3,353	3,166	3,234	3,350
Sent to Employers	373	340	315	327	323	324
Released on Probation ..	146	160	173	148	126	92
Miscellaneous	9	14	18	19	22	..
Total	6,920	5,928	5,322	5,171	5,133	5,143

^a As at 31st December.

^b As at 30th June.

^r Revised since last issue.

10. INVALID AND AGE PENSIONS.

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

Pensions to aged persons are now known as "age pensions" and are paid to men above the age of 65 years and to women above 60 years. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years. Invalid pensions are paid to persons above the age of 16 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 any person who possesses property (excluding the home in which he or she permanently resides) exceeding £750 in value.

The maximum rate of pension is £2 2s. 6d. a week. Any outside income in excess of £1 10s. a week necessitates a corresponding reduction in the pension rate, while outside income of £3 2s. 6d. a week precludes the grant of pension. Possession of property of over £100 in value causes a reduction in the rate of pension. In the case of husband and wife, the income and property of each is considered half of the total of both.

Wives of invalid pensioners may receive a pension of £1 a week, payment of which is subject to a means test. An allowance of 5s. a week is paid for one child under 16, not covered by child endowment.

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

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

The number of invalid and old-age pensioners in all States in 1911 was 82,953. Their number increased steadily to a peak of 336,053 in 1942, but decreased, largely on account of the greater tendency for old persons to remain at work during the war, to 310,915 in 1945, and rose again to 358,450 in 1947. In 1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in invalid

and old-age pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. The cost was slightly less in 1943-44 and 1944-45 at £21,699,000 and £21,701,000 respectively, but rose to £29,417,000 in 1946-47.

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

INVALID AND AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female..				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1942-43	4,313	4,502	14,661	20,173	43,649	3,153,834	8.4	33.2
1943-44	4,430	4,418	13,730	19,517	42,095	2,802,973	8.3	31.3
1944-45	4,639	4,446	13,366	19,344	41,795	2,943,029	8.4	30.4
1945-46	5,176	4,631	13,715	21,093	44,615	3,661,205	9.0	31.9
1946-47	5,872	5,010	14,857	23,897	49,636	4,104,410	9.8	35.0

a At 30th June each year.

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table below. The comparison of age pensioners per 1,000 population is affected by the proportion of the population who are of an age to be eligible to receive pensions. Per 1,000 males over 65 years and females over 60 years, the numbers of male and female pensioners respectively were, at 30th June, 1947:—Western Australia, 405 and 446; Tasmania, 403 and 435; New South Wales, 402 and 404; Queensland, 382 and 398; South Australia, 349 and 365; and Victoria, 318 and 335.

INVALID AND AGE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State.	Pensioners. <i>c</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Age.		Total.		Invalid.	Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.Wales ^a	15,978	14,512	42,886	76,350	149,726	12,276,711	10.2	39.7
Victoria	7,277	7,396	25,160	49,610	89,443	7,350,132	7.1	36.4
Queensland	5,872	5,010	14,857	23,897	49,636	4,104,410	9.8	35.0
S. Aust. ^b	2,372	2,879	8,858	17,059	31,168	2,551,372	8.0	39.4
W. Aust.	2,101	1,901	8,198	12,964	25,164	2,005,233	7.8	42.1
Tasmania	1,489	1,490	3,788	6,546	13,313	1,128,815	11.6	40.2
Total ..	35,089	33,188	103,747	186,426	358,450	29,416,673	9.0	38.3

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c At 30th June, 1947.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

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

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

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1942-43	21,332	9,651	52,397	5 8 7	452
1943-44	25,101	23,743	363,413	15 6 2	946
1944-45	26,921	26,432	421,814	15 19 2	982
1945-46	25,484	25,281	405,378	16 0 8	992
1946-47	29,531	29,002	462,096	15 18 8	982

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1946-47 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales ^a	73,110	1,154,674	7 9
Victoria	50,730	787,842	7 9
Queensland	29,002	462,096	8 5
South Australia ^b	17,860	280,932	8 8
Western Australia	13,750	218,939	8 10
Tasmania	7,542	121,976	9 7
Total	191,994	3,026,459	8 1

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

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, 1946-47.

State.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>c</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales ^a ..	29,533	32,562	11,015	73,110	73,966
Victoria	21,221	22,892	6,617	50,730	51,403
Queensland	10,640	12,954	5,408	29,002	29,331
South Australia ^b ..	7,448	8,140	2,272	17,860	18,057
Western Australia ..	5,149	6,506	2,095	13,750	13,899
Tasmania	2,851	3,199	1,492	7,542	7,643
Total	76,842	86,253	28,899	191,994	194,299

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.^b Including Northern Territory.^c Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases where claims were on account of multiple births.

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Queensland (36·7 per cent.). In Tasmania and Western Australia the proportions were 37·8 and 37·4 per cent. respectively, and in the other States about 41 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with 3 or more children (19·8 per cent.), followed by Queensland (18·6 per cent.), while in South Australia it was lowest (12·7 per cent.).

12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

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

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1947.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>c</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>c</i>	Amount Paid, 1946-47. <i>d</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N.S. Wales ^a ..	222,668	390,915	130	1·76	34 4 8	7,727,859
Victoria	141,826	240,810	117	1·70	33 2 2	4,908,922
Queensland ..	86,322	162,190	147	1·88	36 12 9	3,327,165
S. Australia ^b ..	47,368	80,016	122	1·69	32 18 10	1,598,310
W. Australia ..	40,702	71,968	143	1·77	34 9 7	1,479,047
Tasmania	20,844	40,915	159	1·96	38 5 6	821,630
Total	559,730	986,814	130	1·76	34 7 7	19,862,933

^a Including Australian Capital Territory. ^b Including Northern Territory.^c Excluding 19,743 endowed children in approved institutions.^d Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

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

From 26th October, 1948, a pension of £1 17s. a week was provided for women whose husbands are imprisoned and have been in prison for at least six months, provided they are over 50 years of age or supporting one or more children. Income and property means tests are as for widows over 50 years not supporting children.

Widows' pensions paid in each State in 1946-47 are shown below.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1947.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1946-47.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N.S. Wales ^a	16,572	55	7,456	1 15 3	1,355,302	9 1
Victoria ..	12,311	60	3,732	1 13 7	941,734	9 3
Queensland	6,137	55	2,663	1 15 1	469,723	8 7
S. Australia ^b	3,718	57	1,185	1 13 7	288,201	8 10
W. Australia	2,570	51	1,012	1 14 8	195,261	7 10
Tasmania ..	1,434	56	654	1 14 6	116,067	9 1
Total ..	42,742	56	16,702	1 14 7	3,366,288	8 11

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Excluding 13 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent asylums.

14. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least 6 months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapa- citated Pen- sioners.	Depend- ants.		Incapa- citated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£
1937-38	8,770	20,006	874,872	2 1 11	0 15 5	28·7	878
1938-39	8,833	19,292	890,710	2 2 2	0 15 9	27·6	884
1939-40	8,740	17,994	873,635	2 2 5	0 16 4	26·0	855
1940-41	8,640	16,738	853,757	2 2 4	0 17 0	24·4	827
1941-42	8,632	15,797	846,584	2 2 1	0 18 0	23·5	817
1942-43	9,229	16,110	943,691	2 9 10	1 3 10	24·2	907
1943-44	10,398	17,059	1,177,089	2 4 5	1 4 11	25·9	1,116
1944-45	12,270	19,305	1,291,869	2 4 10	1 4 1	29·3	1,209
1945-46	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3	37·1	1,353
1946-47	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2	41·0	1,473

a As at 30th June each year.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N.S. Wales ^a ..	59,148	92,611	5,663,529	1 17 4	1 1 2
Victoria ..	39,711	61,268	4,081,324	2 1 4	1 4 11
Queensland ..	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2
S. Australia ^b ..	12,735	20,840	1,243,066	2 2 4	1 2 0
W. Australia ..	15,661	26,466	1,427,953	1 17 10	0 19 9
Tasmania ..	5,742	9,827	726,216	2 17 6	1 3 2
United Kingdom	1,488	3,252	269,370	2 13 3	2 2 3
Elsewhere ..	387	500	27,770	2 0 1	1 12 10
Total ..	152,370	242,267	15,055,640^c	2 0 0	1 2 5

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c £8,309,448 for 1914-1918 War, and £6,746,192 for 1939-1945 War.

15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on social services and war and service pensions in each State during the year ended 30th June, 1947.

SOCIAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Social Service.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total.
Invalid and Age Pensions ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Widows' Pensions	12,277	7,350	4,105	2,551	2,005	1,129	29,417
Funeral Benefits	1,355	942	470	288	195	116	3,366
Maternity Allow- ances ..	84	59	26	18	14	8	209
Child Endowment	1,155	788	462	281	219	122	3,027
War Pensions ..	7,728	4,909	3,327	1,598	1,479	822	19,863
Service Pensions..	5,664	4,081	1,617	1,243	1,428	726	15,056 ^c
	276	239	156	103	96	34	904
Total	28,539	18,368	10,163	6,082	5,436	2,957	71,842 ^c
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 9 11 6	£ s. d. 9 0 1	£ s. d. 9 5 3	£ s. d. 9 6 10	£ s. d. 10 18 8	£ s. d. 11 12 4	£ s. d. 9 11 1

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Including payment of £297(000) made to Australian soldiers and their dependants now residing outside Australia.

Unemployment Benefits—see Chapter 12.

Friendly Societies—see Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

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

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

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

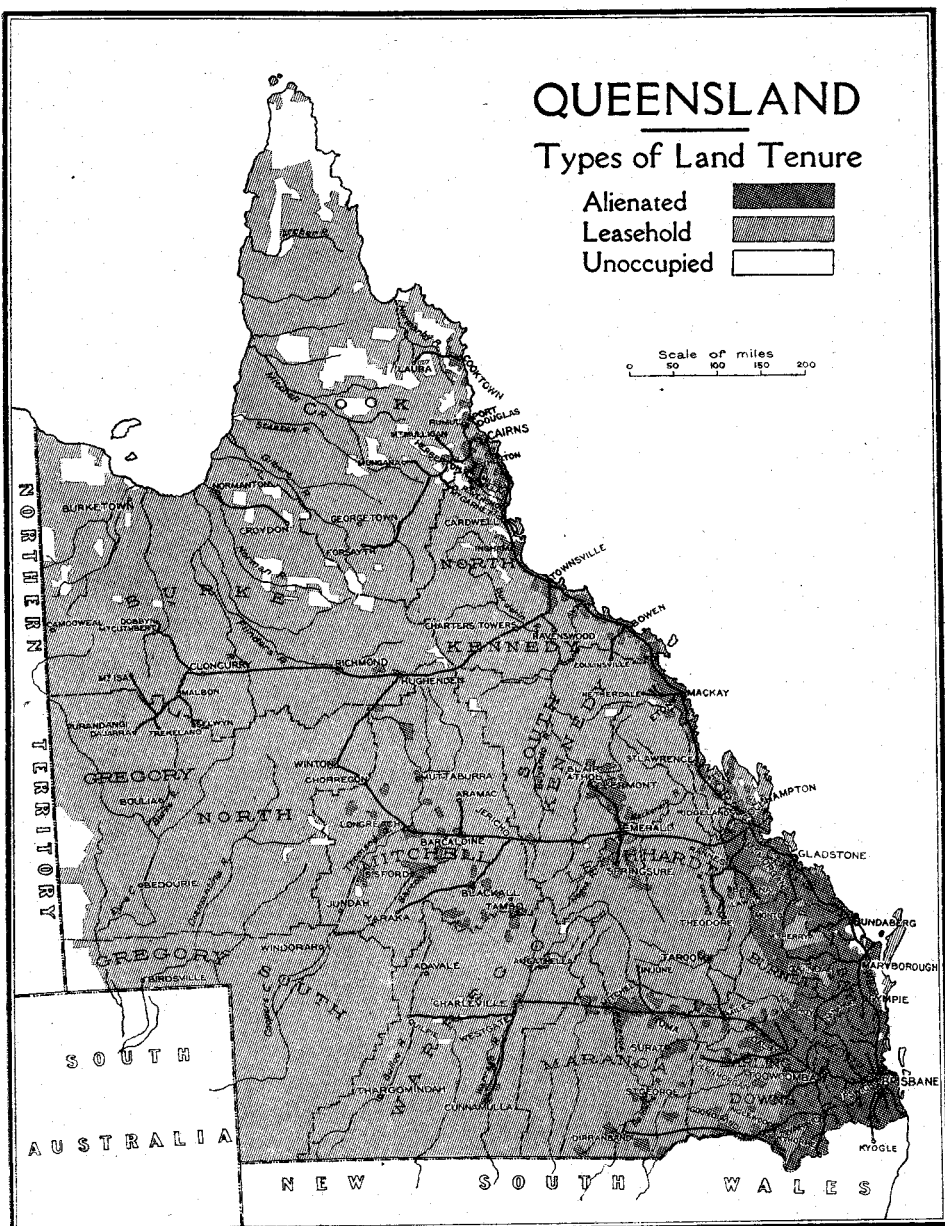
The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the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

4. AREAS AND TENURES.

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

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December.				
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Alienated—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
By Purchase	21,689	21,854	22,106	22,326	22,563
Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation..	6,034	5,862	5,605	5,366	5,118
Total Alienated ..	27,815	27,808	27,803	27,784	27,773
Pastoral Leases	244,051	246,183	248,626	243,802	243,174
Occupation Licenses ..	9,147	11,934	13,914	17,986	17,499
Grazing Farms and Homesteads	83,080	82,967	82,895	83,249	83,614
Perpetual Leases	6,361	6,377	6,391	6,406	6,423
Prickly Pear Leases ..	24	24	24	11	11
Forest Grazing Leases ..	1,885	1,956	1,974	1,973	2,104
Under Mining Acts	439	455	460	452	464
Leases for Special Purposes	969	872	865	898	1,144
Total Occupied ..	373,771	378,576	382,952	382,561	382,206
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,039	3,041	3,425	3,436	3,454
Reserved for Public Purposes	16,283	16,325	16,355	16,619	16,807
Unoccupied and Unreserved	36,027	31,178	26,388	26,504	26,653
Total Area ..	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120



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 120.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1946.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. ^a	51,439,252	14,908,791	114,972,877	16,716,200	198,037,120	33.50
Vic. ..	29,351,435	3,158,905	8,677,080	15,058,340	56,245,760	57.80
Q'land.	22,417,958	5,365,855	354,777,486	46,558,701	423,120,000	6.47
S.A. ..	12,376,057	1,437,717	136,017,132	93,413,894	243,244,800	5.68
W.A. ^a	19,995,980	12,086,845	213,884,634	378,621,341	624,588,800	5.14
Tas. ..	6,048,520	397,292	2,742,544	7,589,644	16,778,000	38.42
N.T. ^a	457,270	..	154,201,390	180,458,140	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. ^b	57,825	47,993	329,260	165,722	600,800	17.61
Total	142,144,297	37,403,398	985,602,403	738,581,982	1,903,732,080	9.43

^a At 30th June, 1947.

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

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

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	389,859	400,561	389,128	395,875	389,958
Grazing ..	487,068	482,581	492,590	502,656	532,468
Perpetual Leases	77,138	75,476	73,752	72,850	77,537
Special ..	24,922	23,733	27,739	29,103	28,529
Total ..	978,987	982,351	983,209	1,000,484	1,028,492
Sales ..	104,336	92,547	85,129	79,229	78,022
Other—					
Surveys ..	10,081	6,396	6,191	4,899	7,165
Other ..	27,591	24,670	24,519	28,124	30,062
Total ..	37,672	31,066	30,710	33,023	37,227
Total Revenue	1,120,995	1,105,964	1,099,048	1,112,736	1,143,741

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

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

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

Irrigation Works.—The more important large-scale irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of the local sugar growers, and in the Dawson Valley, which, with the Burnett and Callide settlement, was promoted to develop farming, including cotton growing. In Queensland the method of spray irrigation and the use of small weirs is making more progress. Crops irrigated are shown on page 126.

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

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow.	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. ^b
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal.	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
1884	3	..	3	0-02	0-3	100
1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
1939 ^a	1,341	618	1,959	255,520	3,064	..
1940 ^a	1,330	640	1,970	248,940	3,075	..
1941 ^a	1,320	662	1,982	242,360	3,086	..
1942 ^a	1,310	684	1,994	235,780	3,097	..
1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
1944 ^a	1,343	684	2,027	234,800	3,115	..
1945 ^a	1,358	689	2,047	228,300	3,120	..
1946 ^a	1,350	706	2,056	n	3,142	750

^a Estimated.

ⁿ Not available.

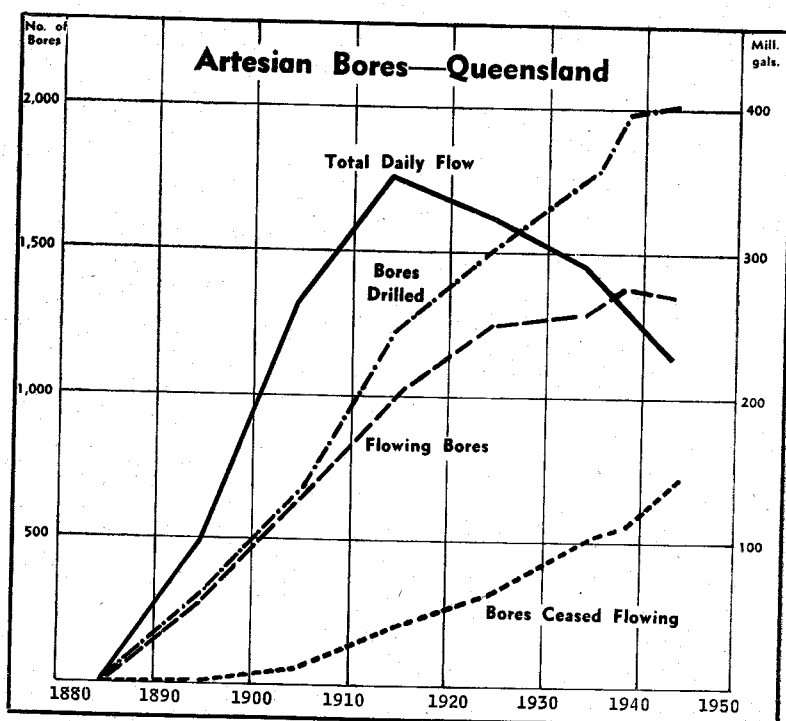
^b New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

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

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

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. Since that time, bores have on the average been not so deep, and, as will be seen from the preceding table, the average depth of new bores made since 1938 was less than 1,000 feet, compared with 1,770 feet thirty years ago.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At 31st December, 1946, there were 2,139 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,922,988 feet, while at the same date there were 6,275 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,182,580 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 370 feet, as compared with 1,530 feet for artesian bores.

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

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

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—As part of the annual collection of statistics of rural production in 1947-48, particulars of crops irrigated were obtained. According to the returns, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 4,168 holdings, or 9.9 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 83,748 acres, or 4.5 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 304 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 20.2 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1946-47.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1946-47.			1947-48.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane	317,766	40,558	12.8	332,516	44,768	13.5
Vegetables	73,003	16,441	22.5	68,631	17,383	25.3
Fruit	38,873	2,317	6.0	41,752	2,919	7.0
Tobacco	2,255	1,551	68.8	1,912	1,782	93.2
Cotton	7,902	346	4.4	8,460	208	2.5
Other Crops	1,177,481	17,044	1.4	1,395,268	16,688	1.2
All Crops	1,617,280	78,257	4.8	1,848,539	83,748	4.5

In 1947-48, underground supplies of water were used more than surface water. On 2,090 holdings, 53,302 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 1,888 holdings, 26,425 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 44 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 192 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 144 irrigators on 4,116 acres, while the remaining 2 irrigators did not specify the source of water used on their 17 acres.

Only 733 acres were irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Amongst power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 51,659 acres and electric motors for 29,350 acres. Most of the electric motors were employed in the Moreton Division and in the Ayr sugar district.

Spray lines were used to distribute water over 32,451 acres, chiefly vegetable crops in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions. Channels or furrows were used over 42,327 acres, and water was applied to 4,778 acres by flooding.

6. FORESTRY.

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

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	3,281	3,284	3,316	3,403	3,457
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,098	3,110	3,068	3,041	3,092
National Parks	677	678	706	706	708
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries	23	23	23	23	23
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	33	33	33	33	35
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	429	429	431	436	455
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs S. Ft.	198,970	200,741	192,743	189,550	220,257
Sleepers Pieces	288	197	438	550	398
Railway Timbers { S. Ft.	899	756	714	639	825
Lin. Ft.	785	763	552	103	120
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	322	46	104	23	205
Lin. Ft.	3	1	3	3	3
House Blocks and Poles .. Lin. Ft.	317	1,297	677	602	864
Fencing Timber { Pieces	54	91	65	260	370
Lin. Ft.	64	56	39	107	141
Mining Timber { Pieces	78	99	105	137	153
Lin. Ft.	929	1,181	531	376	523
Fuel Tons	64	110	124	110	126
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	52	32	23	33	226
Total Area Dealt with to Date	5,962	5,994	6,017	6,050	6,276
Finance—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Receipts, Sales of Timber	922	1,084	1,145	872	981
Receipts, Other	6	12	11	10	9
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber ..	507	670	640	592	586
Reforestation ^a	108	99	113	195	403
National Parks	3	2	3	7	23
Administration, &c. ..	47	47	53	70	89
Access Roads ^b	27	26	33	21	42
Resumption of Timberlands ..	..	1	16	19	18

^a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Queensland's general local administration at the end of 1948 was in the hands of 144 Local Authorities (see pages 28 and 29), many of which were 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 were, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions, particularly with regard to electricity, libraries, harbours, hospitals and other health functions, and water conservation schemes.

During 1948, the State Government, with the object of strengthening local government, announced a scheme of rearrangement of ten Local Authorities to the south of Brisbane into four new Local Authorities, including one Town embracing all the seaside resorts from Southport to Coolangatta, and the consolidation of the remaining rural area into stronger units. These proposals were to operate from early in 1949. At the end of 1948, there were under consideration, also, proposals to rearrange local government areas in the vicinity of Ipswich and Toowoomba, transferring some suburban areas from shire control to the adjoining city, and eliminating some weak rural shires.

Other recent moves towards the decentralisation of government administration have been the establishment—in Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville—of district offices of the Department of Labour and Industry, and of the Government Statistician's Office; and, from the beginning of 1949, the appointment of Regional Directors of Education at Townsville, Rockhampton, Hughenden, and Roma. The latter officers are given power to control a number of educational matters of local importance, including local staff transfers and urgently needed repairs and maintenance of school buildings.

REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, WITH AREAS AND POPULATIONS.^a

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE; Towns—COOLANGATTA;

Shires—Beaudesert.

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region : <i>East Moreton.</i> Area : 4,409 sq. miles.					
BRISBANE ..	402,172	1,044.6	Kilcoy ..	2,551	4.6
COOLANGATTA ..	4,056	624.0	Landsborough ..	6,465	15.0
REDCLIFFE ..	8,888	740.7	Maroochy ..	15,019	33.0
SOUTHPORT ..	8,432	210.8	Nerang ..	4,024	16.4
Beaudesert ..	5,368	7.2	Pine ..	4,818	16.6
Beenleigh ..	2,422	24.2	Tamborine ..	2,588	9.4
Caboolture ..	5,715	11.8	Tingalpa ..	2,504	25.0
Cleveland ..	3,366	120.2	Waterford ..	1,004	7.4
Coomera ..	1,114	9.4			
			Total ..	480,506	109.0
Region : <i>West Moreton.</i> Area : 3,678 sq. miles.					
IPSWICH ..	26,218	2,140.2	Moreton ..	8,792	29.8
Boonah ..	5,855	10.8	Normanby ..	2,194	9.0
Esk ^b ..	7,136	4.8	Rosewood ..	4,248	17.3
Gatton ..	6,402	10.9			
Laidley ..	4,753	17.6	Total ..	65,598	17.8
Region : <i>Wide Bay.</i> Area : 17,437 sq. miles.					
BUNDABERG ..	15,921	1,179.3	Mundubbera ..	2,064	1.3
GYMPIE ..	8,413	1,402.2	Murgon ..	3,732	13.8
MARYBOROUGH ..	14,409	1,921.2	Nanango ..	4,176	6.2
Biggenden ..	2,179	4.2	Noosa ..	5,925	18.2
Burrum ..	8,645	5.7	Perry ..	628	0.7
Eidsvoll ..	1,317	0.7	Tiaro ..	2,666	3.1
Gayndah ..	3,407	3.2	Widgee ..	7,835	6.9
Gooburrum ..	3,824	7.9	Wondai ..	4,627	3.3
Isis ..	3,639	5.4	Woocoo ..	749	1.2
Kilkivan ..	4,142	3.3	Woongarra ..	3,305	13.2
Kingaroy ..	8,066	8.6			
Kolan ..	2,502	2.4	Total ..	112,171	6.4
Region : <i>Southern Downs.</i> Area : 5,117 sq. miles.					
WARWICK ..	7,130	1,018.6	Rosenthal ..	1,975	2.6
Allora ..	2,217	8.2	Stanthorpe ..	7,421	7.2
Glengallan ..	5,273	7.8			
Inglewood ..	4,056	1.7	Total ..	28,072	5.5
Region : <i>Central Downs.</i> Area : 5,073 sq. miles.					
TOOWOOMBA ..	33,326	1,801.4	Jondaryan ..	5,345	7.2
Cambooya ..	1,781	8.1	Millmerran ..	3,010	1.7
Clifton ..	2,768	8.1	Pittsworth ..	3,599	8.6
Crow's Nest ..	2,361	5.5	Rosalie ..	6,715	7.9
Drayton ..	1,925	35.6			
Highfields ..	1,759	7.5	Total ..	62,589	12.3

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

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region : <i>Western Downs.</i> Area : 19,286 sq. miles.					
DALBY	4,383	796.9	Taroom	1,921	0.3
Chinchilla	5,196	1.5	Wambo	6,048	2.7
Murilla	2,492	1.1			
Tara	2,278	0.5	Total	22,318	1.2
Region : <i>Border Plains.</i> Area : 17,516 sq. miles.					
GOONDIWINDI	2,467	448.5	Waggamba	2,590	0.5
Balonne	4,034	0.3	Total	9,091	0.5
Region : <i>Maranoa.</i> Area : 22,765 sq. miles.					
ROMA	3,880	129.3	Warroo	1,385	0.3
Bendemere	1,526	1.0			
Booringa	2,589	0.2	Total	11,497	0.5
Bungil	2,117	0.4			
Region : <i>Warrego.</i> Area : 90,169 sq. miles.					
CHARLEVILLE	3,458	119.2	Paroo	3,169	0.2
Bulloo	542	0.02	Quilpie	1,930	0.1
Murweh	2,468	0.1	Total	11,567	0.1
Region : <i>Capricornia.</i> Area : 32,512 sq. miles.					
ROCKHAMPTON	34,983	592.9	Livingstone	6,451	1.2
GLADSTONE	5,248	419.8	Miriam Vale	1,783	1.2
Banana	7,615	1.2	Monto	4,276	2.6
Broadsound	1,415	0.2	Mount Morgan	4,954	25.4
Calloope	3,800	1.6	Theodore ^c	530	8.8
Duaranga	1,790	0.3			
Fitzroy	3,773	1.9	Total	76,618	2.4
Region : <i>Central Highlands.</i> Area : 37,280 sq. miles.					
Bauhinia	1,457	0.1	Jericho	1,569	0.2
Belyando	3,069	0.3	Peak Downs	716	0.2
Emerald	2,241	0.5	Total	9,052	0.2
Region : <i>Western Plains.</i> Area : 119,720 sq. miles.					
Aramac	1,590	0.2	Isisford	657	0.2
Barcaldine	2,154	0.7	Longreach	4,134	0.5
Barcoo	835	0.04	Tambo	882	0.2
Blackall	2,484	0.4	Winton	2,496	0.1
Diamantina	222	0.01			
Ilfracombe	450	0.2	Total	15,904	0.1

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

Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.	Local Authorities Included.	Population at 30th June, 1947.	Persons per Sq. Mile.
Region : <i>Pioneer</i> . Area : 6,382 sq. miles.					
MACKAY ..	13,500	1,928.6	Pioneer ..	11,600	9.9
Mirani ..	4,571	5.5	Sarina ..	3,268	6.0
Nebo ..	533	0.1	Total ..	33,472	5.2
Region : <i>Port Denison</i> . Area : 9,750 sq. miles.					
BOWEN ..	3,274	689.3	Wangaratta ..	4,514	0.5
Proserpine ..	3,619	4.3	Total ..	11,407	1.2
Region : <i>Burdekin</i> . Area : 32,462 sq. miles.					
CHARTERS TOWERS ..	7,567	329.0	Hinchinbrook ..	9,223	7.6
TOWNSVILLE ..	34,233	496.1	Thuringowa ..	2,327	1.5
Ayr ..	12,463	6.3	Total ..	68,123	2.1
Dalrymple ..	2,310	0.1			
Region : <i>Northern</i> . Area : 91,159 sq. miles.					
CAIRNS ..	16,641	1,167.8	Herberton ..	3,199	1.3
Atherton ..	4,337	18.5	Johnstone ..	12,265	21.0
Cardwell ..	4,348	3.6	Mulgrave ..	10,472	15.2
Cook ..	1,134	0.02	Woothakata ..	6,262	0.3
Douglas ..	2,492	3.3	Total ..	65,744	0.7
Eacham ..	3,738	8.4			
Etheridge ..	856	0.1			
Region : <i>North-Western</i> . Area : 100,556 sq. miles.					
HUGHENDEN ..	1,744	67.1	Flinders ..	1,560	0.1
Barkly Tableland ..	380	0.03	McKinlay ..	1,632	0.1
Boulia ..	676	0.03	Wyangarie ..	1,477	0.2
Cloncurry ..	6,262	0.3	Total ..	13,731	0.1
Region : <i>The Gulf</i> . Area : 54,080 sq. miles.					
Burke ..	250	0.01	Croydon ..	164	0.02
Carpentaria ..	611	0.02	Total ..	1,025	0.02

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

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

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

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.	Proprietors. <i>a</i>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.				
1944	44,886	5,775	17,088	67,749
1945	44,802	7,288	17,763	69,853
1946	44,446	7,155	18,757	70,358
1947	41,812	6,917	20,170	68,899
1948	44,007	5,412	20,116	69,535
FEMALES.				
1944	10,126	5,149	3,284	18,559
1945	10,698	5,088	3,353	19,139
1946	11,143	4,533	3,243	18,919
1947	7,965	4,504	2,987	15,456
1948	8,303	3,839	2,753	14,895
TOTAL.				
1944	55,012	10,924	20,372	86,308
1945	55,500	12,376	21,116	88,992
1946	55,589	11,688	22,000	89,277
1947	49,777	11,421	23,157	84,355
1948	52,310	9,251	22,869	84,430

a Including share-farmers.

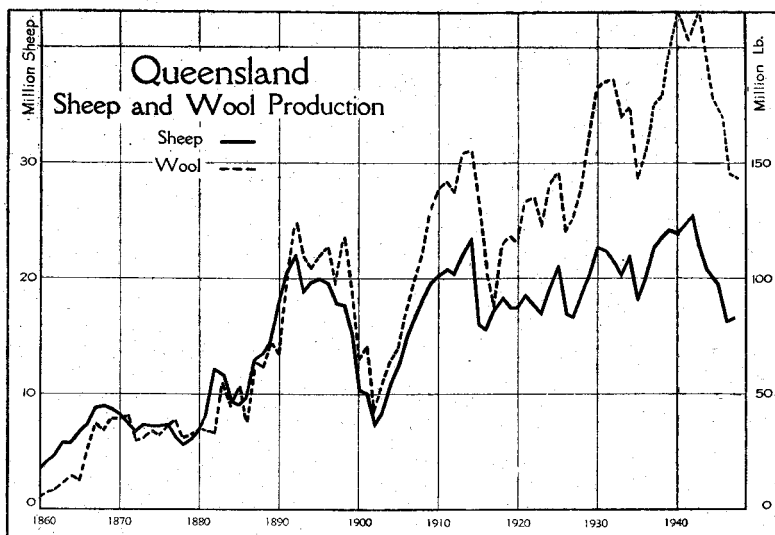
In addition to the permanent full-time workers shown in the above table, casual employees were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £3,653,908 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1948. This would have provided employment for about 15,000 individual casual workers.

2. LIVE STOCK.

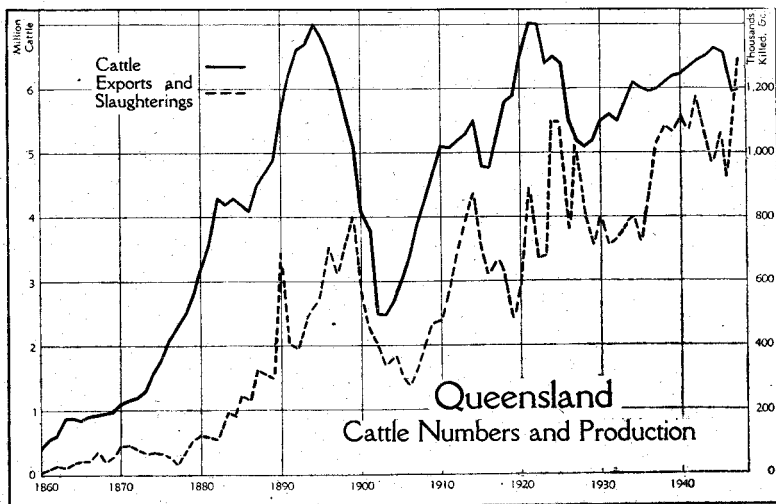
More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west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

Pig breeding is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts which, at 31st March, 1948, contained 84 per cent. of the total number in the State. It is generally associated with dairy farming.

Types of Live Stock.—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified at the annual collection of statistics according to their principal types. The table on page 137 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



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



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

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH.

Description.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Horses.</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	146,773	145,464	139,209	125,983	122,091
Other over 1 Yr.	218,256	215,293	210,038	202,268	198,980
Foals under 1 Yr.	21,989	19,913	18,110	14,921	14,510
Total Horses ..	387,018	380,670	367,357	343,172	335,581
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Cows and Heifers	2,206,425	2,236,530	2,210,965	1,997,573	2,017,523
Calves under 1 Yr.	801,575	777,746	779,805	591,661	702,199
Bulls	68,153	69,388	69,243	62,589	64,714
Other	1,902,343	2,030,206	2,039,496	1,961,340	1,808,460
Total Beef Cattle	4,978,496	5,113,870	5,099,509	4,613,163	4,592,896
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Cows Milking ..	749,162	742,387	714,800	653,940	694,244
Cows Dry	273,697	258,991	273,035	237,247	228,778
Heifers	267,539	266,451	254,236	232,086	213,451
Calves under 1 Yr.	225,134	210,960	171,318	135,733	171,934
Bulls	30,522	30,453	29,312	28,177	27,853
Other ^a .. ..	..	..	..	44,939	46,304
Total Dairy Cattle	1,546,054	1,509,242	1,442,701	1,332,122	1,382,564
Total All Cattle	6,524,550	6,623,112	6,542,210	5,945,285	5,975,460
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Lambs & Hoggets	3,040,281	2,806,206	2,685,390	1,705,923	3,264,821
Rams	277,556	254,486	234,682	210,382	205,964
Breeding Ewes	8,665,657	8,223,012	8,221,509	7,565,416	7,604,566
Other Ewes ..	2,935,827	2,535,086	1,480,913	1,112,079	766,405
Wethers	8,336,263	7,473,330	6,321,268	5,490,540	4,900,873
Total Sheep ..	23,255,584	21,292,120	18,943,762	16,084,340	16,742,629
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars	12,485	12,237	11,220	10,265	10,923
Breeding Sows ..	53,495	51,124	45,909	40,096	48,411
Baconers and Porkers ..	131,825	128,268	136,029	106,226	107,717
Backfatters ..	4,907	4,980	5,586	4,287	3,931
Stores	105,260	115,127	103,890	87,191	86,358
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	142,419	126,352	112,777	92,085	120,762
Total Pigs ..	450,391	438,088	415,411	340,150	378,102

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

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

Sheep numbers in 1947 had fallen by 37·3 per cent. from the record high figure in 1943. The decline was due to a large extent to drought losses, particularly during 1946, an increase in slaughterings, and decreased lambings. Improved lambings in 1947 raised the total at March, 1948, by 658,289 compared with a year earlier, but it was still only 65·3 per cent. of the 1943 total.

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, 1947.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales..	379,774	2,983,093	43,105,000	358,417
Victoria	227,164	2,060,061	16,598,490	290,450
Queensland	343,172	5,945,285	16,084,340	340,150
South Australia ..	109,274	423,980	7,958,619	134,033
Western Australia	80,746	811,949	9,787,002	101,719
Tasmania	23,925	220,119	1,933,332	47,407
N. Territory ^a ..	30,019	972,990	28,005	208
A. C. Territory ..	1,101	9,169	227,994	627
Total Australia	1,195,175	13,426,646	95,722,782	1,273,011
% Q'land. of Total	28·7	44·3	16·8	26·7

^a At 31st December, 1946.

Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of cattle and sheep in the maps on pages 140 and 141.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1947.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	46,365	557,910	3,719	115,973
Maryborough	42,125	687,601	1,222	87,622
Downs	49,796	724,710	2,099,409	93,142
Roma	15,305	212,113	2,343,605	1,261
South Western	12,673	181,615	2,417,350	324
<i>Total S. Queensland ..</i>	<i>166,264</i>	<i>2,363,949</i>	<i>6,865,305</i>	<i>298,322</i>
Rockhampton	36,164	995,494	41,324	26,250
Central Western	25,734	434,314	3,809,988	1,043
Far Western	12,134	269,984	2,155,951	117
<i>Total C. Queensland ..</i>	<i>74,032</i>	<i>1,699,792</i>	<i>6,007,263</i>	<i>27,410</i>
Mackay	18,917	121,900	1,402	787
Townsville	20,435	470,682	263	3,805
Cairns	20,735	186,051	25	9,213
Peninsula	3,832	82,479	..	58
North Western	38,957	1,020,432	3,210,082	555
<i>Total N. Queensland ..</i>	<i>102,876</i>	<i>1,881,544</i>	<i>3,211,772</i>	<i>14,418</i>
Total Queensland ..	343,172	5,945,285	16,084,340	340,150

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

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.				Pigs.
	Slaughtering (incl. Calves).	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Slaughtering.	Slaughtering.
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1938 ..	1,323,704	8,532,431	4,380,312	51·3	1,169,776	530,453
1939 ..	1,256,229	9,616,702	5,337,241	55·5	1,173,983	614,339
1940 ..	1,263,059	9,337,131	4,508,724	48·3	1,305,953	711,557
1941 ..	1,074,137	8,863,084	4,699,384	53·0	1,357,726	722,903
1942 ..	1,079,822	8,389,036	4,442,189 ^r	53·0 ^r	1,868,230	567,838
1943 ..	1,017,759	7,417,251	3,536,173	47·7	2,232,454	497,354
1944 ..	954,125	6,872,199	3,110,739	45·3	1,986,656	539,039
1945 ..	1,007,139	6,430,750	3,103,636	48·3	1,779,549	512,911
1946 ..	803,767 ^r	5,990,869	2,152,802	35·9	1,254,434 ^r	462,725 ^r
1947 ..	1,157,387	6,540,702	3,730,189	57·0	1,044,688	374,669

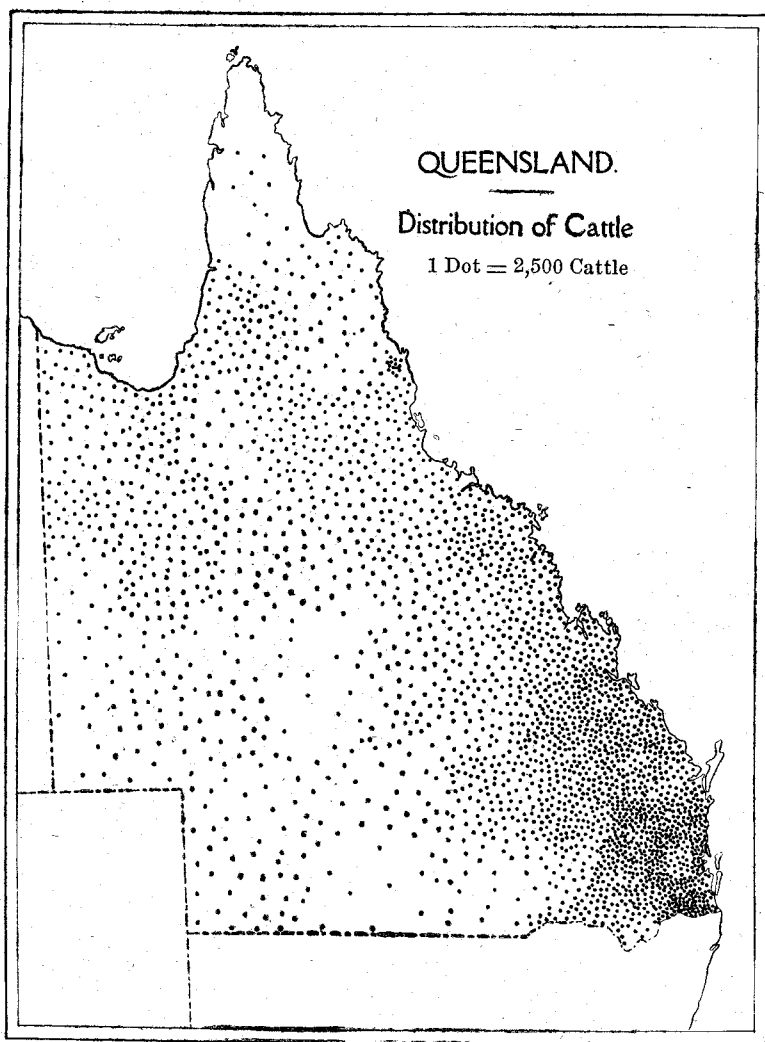
^r Revised since last issue.

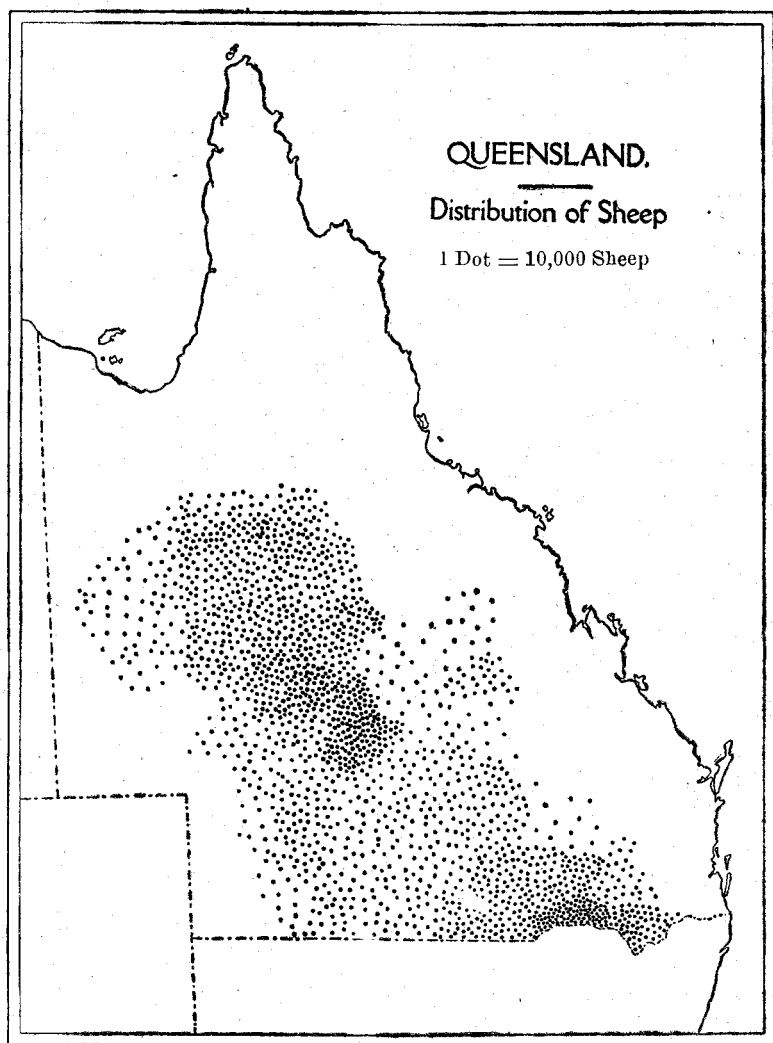
Deaths of stock from drought and other causes were recorded in 1947-48, compared with 1946-47 in brackets, as:—cattle, 277,268 (881,467); sheep, 1,249,183 (2,641,641).

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

In 1946-47, there were 17 meatworks and 8 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The table on page 142 shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1947. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.





MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Establishments No.	21	20	20	21	25
Workers ^a .. No.	6,383	6,504	6,557	5,629 ^r	5,816
Salaries and Wages Paid .. ..£1,000	2,123	2,251	2,367	1,764	2,177
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	804,409	725,270	730,443	582,273	869,262
Sheep .. No.	1,245,073	1,334,955	1,106,055	686,921	492,330
Lambs .. No.	126,111	106,655	108,519	95,281	74,197
Pigs .. No.	499,521	491,866	491,529	439,302	399,674
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 lb.	230,437	248,535	237,933	178,683	278,814
Mutton 1,000 lb.	44,951	32,828	35,115	26,148	17,035
Lamb 1,000 lb.	4,004	3,238	3,298	3,126	2,465
Bacon, Ham 1,000 lb.	24,973	26,701	29,703	23,879	20,124
Pork .. 1,000 lb.	11,916	13,379	9,171	15,748	9,221
Canned Products 1,000 lb. ^b	92,059	64,299	69,673	48,356	51,627
Value of All Products ..£1,000	15,077	15,421	15,941	12,445	15,975

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

^r Revised since last issue.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. Prior to the war, live stock exports consisted mainly of horses to India and Ceylon and some stud sheep to other countries. In 1946-47, 100 horses were exported to Hong Kong.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, sheep worth £1,069,537, cattle worth £2,859,693, and pigs worth £102,991 left borderwise for other States in 1946-47. In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1946-47 for interstate destination consisted of 20,261 cattle, 1,307 sheep, and 66 calves.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Country to which Exported.	Meat.	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£		£	£
United Kingdom ..	5,885,738	26,992	16,229	1,695
Other British ..	500,076	..	6,334	3,465
U.S.A. ..	3,293	27,569	1,320	..
France ..	..	94,606	..	..
Czechoslovakia ..	195,069	..	..	..
Italy ..	51,893	1,400	..	..
U.S.S.R. ..	68,102	..	..	..
Egypt ..	43,001	..	..	..
Japan ..	55,351	..	..	..
Philippines ..	101,476	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	72,328	32,582	10,696	..
Total ..	6,976,327	183,149	34,579	5,160

3. WOOL.

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

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. <i>a</i>	Value of Wool Produced.
	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Shorn. <i>d</i>	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1937 <i>b</i> ..	21,710,429	169,152,803	7.79	174,751,280	10,390,420
1938 <i>b</i> ..	23,593,765	173,728,077	7.36	179,458,589	8,195,275
1939 <i>b</i> ..	23,939,040	189,017,854	7.90	195,770,277	10,033,227
1940 <i>b</i> ..	25,838,238	207,572,498	8.03	214,704,450	11,772,961
1941-42 <i>c</i>	25,662,930	196,064,793	7.64	204,119,026	11,634,784
1942-43 <i>c</i>	26,290,860	204,439,533	7.78	213,966,182	13,607,732
1943-44 <i>c</i>	23,918,077	185,169,584	7.74	194,354,517	12,655,677
1944-45 <i>c</i>	21,411,376	170,022,220	7.94	178,719,395	11,966,753
1945-46 <i>c</i>	19,955,644	162,046,416	8.12	173,249,484	10,864,186
1946-47 <i>c</i>	17,807,046	138,231,741	7.76	144,819,591	15,791,369

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

b Year ended 31st December.

c Year ended 30th June.

d Including crutchings.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1946-47, 1,567,059 (8.8 per cent.) were lambs.

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State or Territory.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced.			Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn (including Crutchings).	Dead, Felmongered, and Exported on Skins.	Total Production.	
	No.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.
N. S. Wales ..	43,119,000	383,692	48,929	432,621	8.90
Victoria ..	18,163,899	150,808	46,268	197,076	8.30
Queensland ..	17,807,046	138,232	6,588	144,820	7.76
S. Australia ..	7,960,779	76,179	16,841	93,020	9.57
W. Australia ..	10,560,110	79,911	10,344	90,255	7.57
Tasmania ..	2,005,333	13,439	3,204	16,643	6.70
N. Territory ..	<i>n</i>	300 ^a	5 ^a	305 ^a	<i>n</i>
A. C. Territory	239,274	2,013	25	2,038	8.41
Total ..	99,855,441	844,574	132,204	976,778	8.46

^a Estimated.*n* Not available.

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

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy	%	%
Moreton ..	4,807	30,143	6.27	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	1,283	8,109	6.32	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	2,258,063	18,391,735	8.14	13.3	13.1
Roma ..	2,498,714	20,479,976	8.20	14.8	14.6
South Western ..	2,683,061	22,157,878	8.26	16.1	15.0
<i>Total S. Q'land.</i>	<i>7,445,928</i>	<i>61,067,841</i>	<i>8.20</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>42.7</i>
Rockhampton ..	47,678	308,099	6.46	0.2	0.2
Central Western ..	4,438,387	34,131,343	7.69	24.7	23.7
Far Western ..	2,382,653	18,292,642	7.68	13.2	13.4
<i>Total C. Q'land.</i>	<i>6,868,718</i>	<i>52,732,084</i>	<i>7.68</i>	<i>38.1</i>	<i>37.3</i>
Mackay ..	878	5,352	6.10	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	266	2,034	7.65	0.0	0.0
Cairns ..	22	150	6.82	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0
North Western ..	3,491,234	24,424,280	7.00	17.7	20.0
<i>Total N. Q'land.</i>	<i>3,492,400</i>	<i>24,431,816</i>	<i>7.00</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>20.0</i>
Total Queensland	17,807,046	138,231,741	7.76	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1947, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium	28,384	..	..	..	23,843	41,897
France	32,671	..	..	..	7,784	41,531
Germany	13,485	..	..	..	..	223
Holland	5,581	..	..	..	..	2,554
Italy	4,906	..	..	..	463	27,437
Sweden	2,098	..	..	..	252	6,688
Switzerland ..	731	..	..	..	17	3,447
Turkey	111	..	..	95	..	8,137
Japan	11,092	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom..	77,091	3,402	17,600	53,802	54,731	62,382
U.S.A.	4,974	156,484	99,806	76,336	73,429	81,704
Other Countries ..	5,989	1,621	2,812	2,389	2,360	15,883
Total	187,113	161,507	120,218	132,622	162,879	291,883
VALUE (£1,000 AUSTRALIAN).						
Belgium	1,161	..	..	..	1,645	3,180
France	1,388	..	..	..	610	3,073
Germany	700	..	..	..	..	26
Holland	280	..	..	..	..	229
Italy	254	..	..	..	37	2,564
Sweden	105	..	..	..	15	561
Switzerland ..	46	..	..	..	1	410
Turkey	6	..	..	6	..	845
Japan	604	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	3,381	201	1,245	3,717	4,154	4,602
U.S.A.	290	10,948	7,667	5,746	5,519	7,473
Other Countries ..	307	102	190	143	150	1,481
Total	8,522	11,251	9,102	9,612	12,131	24,444

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1946-47, exports of scoured wool were 37,369,000 lb., the principal importing countries being U.S.A. (6,382,000 lb.), United Kingdom (16,841,000 lb.), and Belgium (3,161,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1947, 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>
1937-38	11	483,561	141,849,963	6,423,510	7,626,056	11-98	20-35
1938-39	11	538,087	159,214,271	7,460,562	7,574,004	10-56	18-20
1939-40	12	658,540	194,752,414	10,397,553	11,811,477	13-35	22-54
1940-41	14	600,032	170,359,140	13,739,304	10,757,189	13-26	23-47
1941-42	14	627,765	180,147,464	13,498,855	11,336,718	13-46	21-91
1942-43	16	659,559	195,545,062	13,058,676	14,105,099	15-50	27-09
1943-44	16	611,157	174,336,167	13,432,179	13,096,411	15-89	27-82
1944-45	11	533,090	151,670,749	11,335,379	11,416,193	16-04	27-09
1945-46	13	591,417	169,723,974	12,073,473	12,589,117	15-87	27-11
1946-47	9	469,033	129,839,611	10,582,791	16,473,533	26-48	48-68

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

Wool Processing.—There are 14 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and three woollen mills. In 1946-47, the mills used the equivalent of 1,966,266 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Establishments ..	No.	17	17	17	17	17
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.	1,183	1,150	1,098	1,036	1,072
Salaries and Wages	£	231,792	239,396	233,664	244,039	277,922
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	1,204	1,124	1,040	768	622
Greasy Wool	1,000 lb.	30,973	35,258	28,469	31,139	33,364
Production—						
Scoured Wool <i>b</i>	1,000 lb.	18,590 ^r	21,196	17,404	17,750	18,289
Tweed & Cloth	Sq. Yds.	705,764	698,908	837,473	992,347	1,215,672
Flannel ..	Sq. Yds.	635,470	552,197	702,048	574,127	539,698
Blankets	Pairs	103,779	104,587	76,781	27,982	11,162

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

r Revised since last issue.

4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1946-47 were worth £10,499,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £2,843,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1938-39	1,050,569	787,795	209,328	157,626	15,769	127,546	9,489
1939-40	1,080,430	814,445	210,290	142,846	13,849	106,710	8,824
1940-41	1,058,009	775,071	227,607	119,940	11,733	75,173	4,281
1941-42	1,115,760	714,160	318,600	97,623	16,360	43,004	7,655
1942-43	1,308,780	764,629	270,631	113,211	28,541	44,934	4,877
1943-44	1,290,398	749,162	273,697	103,032	24,051	40,175	3,109
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47	1,145,742 ^c	653,940	259,716 ^c	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625 ^c	694,244	251,930 ^c	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086

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

b Including heifers within 3 months of calving up to 1941-42, thereafter all heifers 1 year and over.

c Including half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 137.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb	1,000 Lb.	1,000Lb	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	292,128	64,769	222	364	25,282	..	2
Maryborough..	234,552	40,522	173	349	20,911	..	1,578
Downs ..	206,411	52,171	253	298	17,465	1	15,125
Roma ..	8,016	767	96	18	324	..	..
S. Western ..	1,433	79	55	2	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i>	<i>742,540</i>	<i>158,308</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>1,031</i>	<i>63,982</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>16,705</i>
Rockhampton	114,090	16,412	144	149	7,624	..	586
Cent. Western	3,957	214	54	6	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,052	50	47	2	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>119,099</i>	<i>16,676</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>7,624</i>	..	<i>586</i>
Mackay ..	14,188	1,424	100	41	242	..	..
Townsville ..	4,081	474	116	4	..	..	..
Cairns ..	31,530	6,249	198	28	2,248	..	..
Peninsula ..	90	6	63	..	..	..	..
North Western	2,128	69	33	2	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>52,017</i>	<i>8,222</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>2,490</i>	..	..
<i>Total Q'land...</i>	<i>913,656</i>	<i>183,206</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>1,263</i>	<i>74,096</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>17,291</i>

a Milking and dry cows at 31st March, 1947.

b Year ended 31st March, 1947, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.

c Year ended 30th June, 1947.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1946-47, Moreton Statistical Division produced about one-third of the State's total production. Maryborough and Downs Divisions together produced about one-half, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Almost all the cheese comes from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	849,707	254,094	299	64,385	4,548	35,459
Victoria ..	877,205	445,536	508	134,936	39,526	24,635
Queensland ..	913,656	207,465	227	75,359	17,292	22,361
S. Australia ..	163,992	93,944	573	22,043	28,601	11,355
W. Australia ..	131,711	46,038	350	13,968	2,293	10,390
Tasmania ..	75,118	32,080	427	10,311	2,605	2,577
A.C.T. ...	1,752	483	276	8	..	..
Total <i>d</i> ..	3,013,141	1,079,640	358	321,010	94,865	106,777

a Milking and dry, at 31st March, 1947.

b Year ended 30th June, 1947.

c Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1947, latter for year ended 31st March, 1947.

d Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

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

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Dairy Farmers No.	31,572	31,213	31,108	30,740	30,384
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,700	1,616	1,325	1,325	1,263
£	137,167	114,950	92,795	99,177	105,542
Dairy Factories No.	101	99	101	99	98
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	771,686	753,912	746,924	739,970	758,000
Plant .. £	872,843	859,570	857,598	849,635	838,704
Workers <i>a</i> No.	1,647	1,710	1,673	1,653	1,503
Salaries and Wages £	428,827	476,398	485,170	486,993	447,220
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	111,511	101,416	95,009	101,242	74,096
£	7,647,681	7,213,770	6,654,130	7,578,510	6,191,163
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	28,515	24,042	22,627	26,932	17,291
£	1,145,064	997,288	960,650	1,195,970	836,213

a Average for whole year.

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

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 147.

Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during the last few years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1947, nearly 1,800 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,266,000 fowls, of which 1,176,000 were hens and pullets, while, on other rural holdings, there were 801,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1946-47 amounted to 8,258,000 doz. from commercial poultry farms, and 3,242,000 doz. from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 11,500,000 doz. amounted to about 125 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 was estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6.0 in October, 1939, falling to 3.8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

Commercial poultry farmers sold 1,328,000 day-old chickens during the year ended 31st March, 1947.

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1947, were:—53,000 ducks, 15,000 turkeys, and 4,500 geese.

Beekeeping.—In 1946-47, returns were received from 841 beekeepers in the State, showing a production of 1,614,700 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 67 lb. per productive beehive, compared with 1,841,400 lb. and an average of 65 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 29,800 lb. was produced in 1946-47. The value of the products of the industry in 1946-47 was estimated at £54,000. For the marketing of honey, see Chapter 10.

5. AGRICULTURE.

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

production with that of 1900-01. The table which follows provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the recent war, 1939-40, and the three latest seasons available.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.				1900-01.	1939-40.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar Cane ^a	..	Ac.		72,651	262,181	219,652	229,736	219,394
Maize	..	Ac.		127,974	176,844	158,170	136,445	141,487
Wheat	..	Ac.		79,304	362,044	332,365	392,502	247,996
Green Forage	..	Ac.		41,445	550,716	622,268	581,905	543,030
Hay	..	Ac.		42,497	59,970	64,783	69,084	67,757
Cotton	..	Ac.		..	41,212	17,424	7,698	7,902
Peanuts	..	Ac.	c	..	12,337	18,936	25,203	38,800
Potatoes, English	..	Ac.		11,060	12,446	18,173	15,216	10,536
Pumpkins	..	Ac.		14,232	28,097	46,226	40,355	34,106
Tobacco	..	Ac.		665	3,653	1,862	1,897	2,255
Bananas ^b	..	Ac.		6,215	6,345	5,083	5,941	6,145
Pineapples ^b	..	Ac.		939	5,451	4,718	5,126	4,907
<i>Production.</i>								
Sugar Cane	.. 1,000	Tons		848	6,039	4,398	4,552	3,717
Maize	.. 1,000	Bush.		2,457	3,345	3,859	2,860	2,943
Wheat	.. 1,000	Bush.		1,194	6,795	6,981	8,188	705
Hay	..	Tons		78,758	102,750	113,689 ^d	126,258 ^d	106,103 ^d
Cotton	.. 1,000	Lb.		..	17,528	8,508	1,819	3,022
Peanuts	.. 1,000	Lb.	c	..	13,020	22,904	29,786	50,960
Potatoes, English	..	Tons		20,014	28,306	33,644	33,605	22,599
Pumpkins	..	Tons		43,740	75,164	95,501	95,239	70,734
Tobacco	.. 1,000	Lb.		452	2,094	1,314	1,412	1,969
Bananas	.. 100	Bush.		8,705	6,328	5,118	6,457	6,170
Pineapples	.. 100	Doz.		4,248	23,819	15,710	16,427	15,351
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>								
Sugar Cane	..	Tons		11.68	23.03	20.02	19.81	16.94
Maize	..	Bush.		19.20	18.91	24.40	20.96	20.80
Wheat	..	Bush.		15.06	18.77	21.00	20.86	2.84
Hay	..	Tons		1.85	1.71	1.75	1.83	1.57
Cotton	..	Lb.		..	425	488	236	382
Peanuts	..	Lb.	c	..	1,055	1,210	1,182	1,313
Potatoes, English	..	Tons		1.81	2.27	1.85	2.21	2.14
Pumpkins	..	Tons		3.07	2.68	2.07	2.36	2.07
Tobacco	..	Lb.		679	573	706	744	873
Bananas	..	Bush.		140	100	101	109	100
Pineapples	..	Doz.		452	437	333	320	313

^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, 1946-47.

Crop.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar Cane ^a	Ac.	7,563	..	219,394	..	..	..	226,957
Maize	.. Ac.	110,038	8,107	141,487	..	98	6	259,736
Wheat	1,000 Ac.	4,475	3,501	248	2,519	2,426	8	13,177
Green Forage	1,000 Ac.	463	50	543	122	292	40	1,510
Hay	1,000 Ac.	542	678	68	329	241	67	1,925
Cotton	.. Ac.	..	..	7,902	..	..	..	7,902
Peanuts	.. Ac.	..	..	38,800	..	..	..	38,800
Potatoes ^b	.. Ac.	21,309	56,400	10,536	6,191	6,961	43,227	144,624
Pumpkins	.. Ac.	8,277	2,608	34,106	678	1,802	91	47,562
Tobacco	.. Ac.	402	1,186	2,255	..	649	..	4,492
<i>Production.</i>								
Sugar Cane	1,000 Tons	310	..	3,717	..	..	..	4,027
Maize	1,000 Bush.	2,507	357	2,943	..	^c	^d	5,808
Wheat	1,000 Bush.	15,682	48,971	705	27,906	23,800	139	117,203
Hay	1,000 Tons	376	985	106	433	229	111	2,240
Cotton	1,000 Lb.	..	..	3,022	..	..	..	3,022
Peanuts	1,000 Lb.	..	..	50,960	..	..	..	50,960
Potatoes ^b	.. Tons	61,303	223,782	22,599	29,212	36,042	170,621	543,559
Pumpkins	.. Tons	21,805	10,552	70,734	3,784	4,185	376	111,436
Tobacco	1,000 Lb.	399	1,087	1,969	..	539	..	3,994
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>								
Sugar Cane	Tons	40.94	..	16.94	..	..	..	17.74
Maize	.. Bush.	22.78	44.02	20.80	..	7.99	10.17	22.36
Wheat	.. Bush.	3.50	13.99	2.84	11.08	9.81	18.47	8.89
Hay	.. Tons	0.69	1.45	1.57	1.31	0.95	1.65	1.16
Cotton	.. Lb.	..	..	382	..	..	..	382
Peanuts	.. Lb.	..	..	1,313	..	..	..	1,313
Potatoes ^b	.. Tons	2.88	3.93	2.14	4.72	5.18	3.95	3.76
Pumpkins	.. Tons	2.63	4.05	2.07	5.58	2.32	4.13	2.34
Tobacco	.. Lb.	992	917	873	..	831	..	889

^a Area cut for crushing.

^b Excluding sweet potatoes.

^c 783 bushels.

^d 61 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1946-47 has been estimated at £20,372,972. 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 1946-47 has been estimated at £18,323,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>	Acres.		£
Cut for Crushing	219,394	3,717,330 tons	8,066,813
Cut for Plants	13,305	199,839 tons	421,327
Standover, &c.	75,487	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat	247,996	704,835 bush.	178,656
Maize	141,487	2,942,934 bush.	1,044,458
Barley (2 row)	6,562	48,525 bush.	} 17,610
Barley (6 row)	2,537	19,878 bush.	
Oats	15,433	78,606 bush.	21,617
Rye	12	..	..
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed	5,940	10,048 cwt.	8,039
Panicum, Millet, &c.	39,372	217,905 cwt.	168,873
Sorghum	68,775	1,295,442 bush.	388,633
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne	445	22,231 lb.	2,964
Cultivated Grass	4,135	1,623,216 lb.	31,485
Permanent Pasture	a	176,372 lb.	3,150
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Sorghum	62,560	..	375,360
Sugar and Cow Cane	12,355	..	69,765
Other Green Forage	468,115	..	1,706,551
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne	44,510	89,589 tons	1,142,261
Oaten	5,146	3,454 tons	41,448
Wheaten	9,573	3,346 tons	33,460
Other	8,528 ^b	10,453 tons	74,611
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot	551	5,009 tons	11,426
Broom Millet (Brush)	191	817 cwt.	2,783
Coffee	3	3,270 lb.	123
Cotton	7,902	3,022,320 lb.	65,552
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	1,547	9,678 bush.	12,098
Ginger	145	1,659,840 lb.	24,204
Peanuts	38,800	50,960,000 lb.	848,875
Potatoes (English)	10,536	22,599 tons	357,817
Potatoes (Sweet)	2,694	8,228 tons	73,826
Pumpkins	34,106	70,734 tons	498,965

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47—*continued*.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Tobacco	2,255	1,968,848 lb.	270,717
Sunflowers (Seed)	2,134	1,294,720 lb.	18,785
Other (incl. Nurseries, &c.) ..	221	..	5,457
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Oranges	2,347	276,515 bush.	180,933
Lemons	312	60,703 bush.	35,043
Mandarins	1,413	145,990 bush.	130,783
Other	158	23,624 bush.	12,246
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	4,742	445,187 bush.	352,267
Apricots	253	11,436 bush.	17,845
Custard Apples	326	17,856 bush.	14,808
Figs	30	3,984 bush.	2,390
Mangoes	350	38,930 bush.	21,480
Nuts	159	77,530 lb.	3,020
Peaches	1,212	81,614 bush.	84,635
Pears	268	30,642 bush.	17,163
Plums	849	55,570 bush.	77,985
Other	40	1,774 bush.	3,429
<i>Grapes</i>	2,582	6,513,068 lb.	181,369
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	6,145	617,010 bush.	616,312
Papaws	848	240,576 bush.	102,710
Passion Fruit	125	8,187 bush.	12,938
Pineapples	4,907	1,535,139 doz.	715,066
Strawberries	82	211,974 lb.	29,215
Other	51	..	1,781
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	11,674	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans (French)	5,256	322,116 bush.	377,760
Beans (Navy)	1,253	8,414 bush.	13,042
Peas (Green)	1,292	45,446 bush.	60,524
Onions	1,497	6,089 tons	119,672
Tomatoes	7,605	710,139 bush.	618,177
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	2,486	463,496 doz.	240,681
Lettuces	320	87,229 bush.	43,070
Carrots	605	1,700 tons	70,758
Cucumbers	1,340	101,994 bush.	65,789
Turnips	436	1,094 tons	16,935
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,332	3,942 tons	43,527
Other	2,233	..	101,910
Total	1,617,280	..	20,372,972

a Harvested from 2,059 acres of permanent pasture.

b Not including 706 acres of permanent pasture, from which 739 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Sugar Cane ..	£1,000. 10,429	£1,000. 8,473	£1,000. 7,655	£1,000. 9,558	£1,000. 9,693	£1,000. 8,067
Maize	607	1,187	1,456	1,248	1,000	1,044
Wheat	1,314 ^a	1,015 ^a	1,038 ^a	1,495 ^a	2,255 ^a	179 ^a
Other Cereals ..	89	81	123	142	295 ^r	39
Green Forage ..	1,220	2,005	1,807	2,125	1,964	2,152
Hay	568	1,105	1,340	1,240	1,384	1,292
Cotton	301 ^a	320 ^a	212	186	42 ^a	66 ^a
Peanuts	115	171	351	371	494	849
Potatoes (English)	311	387	491 ^a	533 ^a	532 ^a	358 ^a
Pumpkins	316	690	668	656	590	499
Tobacco	193	373	232	164	190	271
Tomatoes	276	637	927	861	683	618
Apples	108	179	325	186	422	352
Bananas	374	546	842	810	716	616
Citrus Fruits ..	161	324	402	485	403	359
Grapes	87	167	319	208	218	181
Pineapples	467	759	881	846	792	715
Other Fruits ..	208	518	876	482	499	389
Other Agriculture	942	1,439	2,070	2,632	2,659	2,327
Total	18,086	20,376	22,015	24,228	24,831	20,373

^a Including bounty and assistance.^r Revised since last issue.

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 156).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton	6	824	488	1,022	58	..	256
Maryborough ..	4	741	60	439	209	1	14
Downs	692	811	..	..	8	872	149
Roma	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total S. Qld. ..	703	2,376	548	1,461	277	873	419
Rockhampton ..	2	27	31	34	2,718	27	18
Central Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total C. Qld. ..	2	27	31	34	2,718	27	19
Mackay .. ..	..	1	4	2	..	..	8
Townsville .. ..	..	1	7	26	25	3	249
Cairns .. ..	..	537	25	8	2	1,054	14
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	2	4	..	12	1
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total N. Qld. ...	..	540	38	40	27	1,069	272
Total Q'land. ..	705	2,943	617	1,535	3,022	1,969	710

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

The industry is based on 33 "Central Mills", of which 32 operated during the 1946 season. Fifteen of the mills are controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual farm production.

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

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

Sugar production for 1947 was 572,000 tons, produced from 4,152,000 tons of cane cut from 215,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1.27	<i>n</i>
1890	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1.69	<i>n</i>
1900	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1942	309,691	231,256	4,353,488	605,609	18.83	2.62	7.19
1943	320,741	220,932	3,397,617	486,423	15.38	2.20	6.98
1944	312,176	219,652	4,398,268	643,520	20.02	2.93	6.83
1945	321,800	229,736	4,551,971	644,661	19.81	2.81	7.06
1946	308,186	219,394	3,717,330	512,086	16.94	2.33	7.26
<i>Divisions, 1946.</i>							
Cairns	115,655	95,556	1,601,860 ^c	233,727	16.76	} 2.81	{ 6.64
Townsville ..	37,190	21,445	607,091 ^c	94,679	28.31		
Mackay	98,586	72,212	1,059,908	133,082	14.68		
Maryborough	50,694	25,765	342,403	38,803	13.29		
Moreton	6,061	4,416	106,068	11,795	24.02		

^a Excluding fodder crops.^b 94 per cent. net titre.^c Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 1,551,963 tons; and Townsville, 656,988 tons.ⁿ Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 551,854 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in the 1946-47 season, 92.8 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 7.2 per cent. in New South Wales. Victoria has a small beet sugar industry, which produced 1,014 tons of sugar during the 1946-47 season.

While the sugar industry in Queensland has been stabilised near the level of its greatest development (over 300,000 acres under cane), production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached a maximum of 350,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, caused some decrease in later years. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920's, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres). Lower acreages followed during the war, and the area in 1946-47 was 16,187 acres.

Cane fields in Queensland in 1946-47 yielded, per acre *harvested*, 16.94 tons of cane or 2.33 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 40.94 tons of cane or 5.26 tons of sugar. Owing to the longer time it takes cane to come to maturity, the yield of sugar per acre of cultivation

is usually much lower in New South Wales than in Queensland. In 1946-47, however, the yield of sugar per acre *cultivated* was only 1.66 tons in Queensland, compared with 2.46 tons in New South Wales, owing to good results in New South Wales and a particularly poor season in Queensland.

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. Between 1907 and 1939, the hourly wage rates of labour increased almost threefold and the price of materials used by cane-growers doubled, while the average price received for sugar increased by only 17 per cent.

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

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1946-47 was £2,613,418. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pine-apples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-quarter of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. <i>a</i>
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Ac.	12,108	18,687	4,742	7,176	12,390	21,112	76,276
Bananas .. Ac.	15,696	..	6,145	..	183	..	22,024
Citrus Fruits Ac.	24,543	4,883	4,230	4,288	3,990	..	41,934
Grapes .. Ac.	15,102	41,551	2,582	55,830	8,754	..	123,822
Pineapples Ac.	151	..	4,907	..	..	..	5,058
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,063	1,112	445	718	2,723	4,228	10,293
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,144	..	617	..	30	..	2,791
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,013	585	507	884	558	..	5,547
Grapes .. Tons	51,305	189,886	2,908	166,419	24,819	..	435,339
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	16	..	1,535	..	..	..	1,551
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Ac.	88,884	98,420	27,199	79,350	29,104	29,850	352,911
Non-Bearing Ac.	18,053	15,840	11,674	6,997	2,721	1,769	57,061
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	8,470	6,461	2,613	4,141	1,750	1,223	24,659

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £616,000 and £715,000 respectively in 1946-47. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently have declined to less than half that acreage. This has been due to

epidemics of disease, and competition in southern markets from increased plantings in northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (240,576 bushels in 1946-47) and custard apples (17,856 bushels in 1946-47) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis and southern capitals, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £312,000 in 1946-47, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gayndah being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £181,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities were grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1946-47, 29,970 gallons of wine were made from 534,392 lb. of grapes, while 5,978,676 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1946-47, the State produced 445,187 bushels of apples, 81,614 bushels of peaches, 55,570 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The production of the five fruits mentioned was about 20 per cent. lower than in the record 1943-44 season, but their value was approximately the same (£550,000).

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-5) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8,000,000 lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level. In 1944 the area fell to 17,000 acres, with a production of 8½m. lb., and in 1945 and 1946 the area was less than 8,000 acres yielding 1·8m. and 3·0m. lb. of seed cotton in the two years respectively.

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

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

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

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1946, the Local Authority Area of Banana supplied over 83 per cent. of the whole crop.

Grain Sorghum.—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 68,775 acres in 1946-47 for a yield of 1,295,442 bushels of grain, valued at £389,000. The crop is harvested mechanically and has a feed value little, if anything, less than that of maize. It is high yielding, up to 120 bushels to the acre having been harvested. The grain is used extensively for poultry and stock feeding. Large-scale production of grain sorghum has been started in the Peak Downs Shire (Central Western Division) by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) to provide "Food for Britain". In January, 1949, 30,000 acres were sown by the corporation.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 62,560 acres were planted in 1946-47, from which fodder valued at £375,000 was obtained.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years, 1904 to 1906, with high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1946-47, Queensland produced one-half of the Australian crop, Victoria one-quarter, and Western Australia and New South Wales the remainder. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1946-47 was 2,255 acres, producing 1,968,848 lb. of dried leaf. Nearly 60 per cent. of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and most of the remainder from the south of the Downs. Small quantities were produced in the Miriam Vale district and near Cooktown.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased acreages, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000, while, in 1947-48, 34,645 acres yielded 35,403,000 lb. Most of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division and some are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but reached 3,299 in 1930, 10,293 in 1933, and 21,239 in 1939.

In 1946-47, 5,940 acres produced 10,048 cwt., worth £8,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from tubers of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861, the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1946-47, the area was 551 acres and the production 5,009 tons, worth £11,000. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a small amount in the Gympie section of the Maryborough Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, mostly grown on the Downs, was worth £2½m. in 1945-46, but the 1946-47 crop yielded only £179,000 on account of the poor season. Maize was worth £1,044,000 in 1946-47 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

Artificial Fertilisers.—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
1942-43	107,147	13,417	11,503	15,169	1,427	148,663
1943-44	155,463	16,068	11,930	15,103	1,110	199,674
1944-45	177,794	20,546	13,480	16,537	1,672	230,029
1945-46	200,462	17,812	16,543	19,850	2,277	256,944
1946-47	197,428	16,014	17,000	22,113	1,354	253,909
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.)						
1942-43	50,375	9,637	6,944	12,056	1,248	80,260
1943-44	67,314	13,095	6,215	13,185	1,117	100,926
1944-45	105,693	17,757	10,023	14,332	2,008	149,813
1945-46	98,756	17,297	14,394	19,457	2,955	152,859
1946-47	117,703	14,947	9,113	22,423	1,617	165,803
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.)						
1942-43	253,738	74,569	64,734	20,819	872	414,732
1943-44	395,721	90,603	68,971	17,681	456	573,432
1944-45	465,724	111,147	77,286	18,056	1,227	673,440
1945-46	552,306	106,684	104,102	19,477	1,241	783,810
1946-47	686,746	100,487	113,076	18,841	529	919,679
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.)						
1942-43	2.8	6.3	6.2	2.2	1.5	3.3
1943-44	3.0	6.5	6.3	2.0	1.4	3.4
1944-45	3.2	6.3	6.5	2.0	1.9	3.6
1945-46	3.2	6.9	7.2	2.0	1.8	3.6
1946-47	4.1	7.2	7.2	1.9	1.6	4.3

Before the war, in 1939-40 season, 268,266 acres were fertilised with artificial fertilisers, 1,233,360 cwt. being used, or an average of 4.6 cwt. per acre. Shortage of fertilisers after the entry of Japan into the war, combined with manpower difficulties in the rural industry, caused a fall in the area fertilised in 1942-43 to 148,663 acres, and the amount applied per acre fell to 3.3 cwt. The areas fertilised in 1945-46 and 1946-47 had almost recovered their 1939-40 level, but fertilisers used were only 76 and 88 per cent. respectively of the amount used in 1939-40.

No particulars are available for separate crops fertilised in 1939-40, but there is no doubt that there was a substantial increase during the war in the area of vegetables fertilised, and in fertilisers used thereon.

Machinery on Holdings.—There has been a substantial increase during recent years in the mechanisation of rural industries, and notably in agriculture. This increase would have been greater but for the advent of the war and the consequent shortage of machinery and spare parts. The following table shows the types of machinery used and the numbers of each for the five years ended 1946-47. The increase during the past few years in the numbers of milking machines and tractors is very striking. Particulars of the progress of irrigation on rural holdings will be found on page 126.

MACHINERY^a USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	62,945	67,535	66,352	63,691	63,956
Dise Cultivators	n	n	n	19,787	20,671
Rotary Hoes	n	1,751	2,090	2,194	2,298
Harrows (Leaves)	86,672	94,289	93,692	98,366	102,627
Scarifiers	n	n	n	31,447	32,232
Other Cultivators	n	n	n	20,837	20,970
Fertiliser Distributors ..	4,562	4,565	4,744	5,181	5,355
Grain Drills	5,943	6,142	6,696	7,061	7,306
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,533	8,789	8,348	8,425	8,594
Sugar Cane Planters	n	n	n	4,319	4,442
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	2,922	3,029	3,177	3,408	3,452
Reapers and Binders	1,599	1,559	1,555	1,600	1,642
Other Harvesting Implements	22,540	22,836	22,766	24,152	24,355
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	27,970	31,249	33,152	35,009	36,866
Shearing Machines (Stands)	13,031	n	n	n	13,166
Tractors—Wheeled	11,042	11,371	12,696	14,127	15,326
Tractors—Crawler or Track	1,837	1,924	1,957	2,228	2,466
Stationary Engines	33,733	34,456	35,571	35,115	36,326

^a Serviceable machinery only is included.

n Not available.

Assistance to Settlers—See Agricultural Bank, chapter 13.

6. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £693,000 in 1946-47, compared with approximately £350,000 before the recent war. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped fishing for pearl shell, bêche-de-mer, &c., and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. By 1945-46, catches of edible fish and crabs were back to pre-war level, and were greater in 1946-47. Oysters obtained in 1946-47, however, were little more than half the 1938-39 quantity, and the tropical pearl shell fisheries, which had been resumed in 1944-45, produced in 1946-47 less than one-fifth of their pre-war output, although the value was as high. Trochus shell production was, however, twice as great as before the war. The following table gives details of production for five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	3,391	3,368	3,213	4,040	4,812
Crabs 1,000	176	161	196	205	218
Prawns 1,000 Lb.	134	106	163	176	113
Turtles No.	..	..	..	..	74
Oysters Sacks	3,580	2,275	3,773	3,721	3,968
Pearl Shell Tons	a	a	15	53	204
Bêche-de-mer Tons	a	a	..	..	21
Trochus Shell Tons	a	a	122	371	641
VALUE.					
Fish £	263,442	306,714	291,741	428,949	454,637
Crabs £	16,577	16,722	16,560	18,865	17,268
Prawns £	12,111	10,280	12,641	14,068	17,049
Turtles .. .. £	..	..	..	..	151
Oysters £	9,819	8,659	12,917	14,131	17,149
Pearls £	a	a	..	..	..
Pearl Shell £	a	a	2,738	31,800	127,437
Bêche-de-mer £	a	a	..	..	2,610
Trochus Shell £	a	a	15,278	48,795	56,640
Total £	301,949	342,375	351,875	556,608	692,941

a No operations on account of the war.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, and other sources amounted in 1947 to £10,603.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1946-47 are shown in the next table. In 1946-47, 109 boats, employing 998 men, were operating in pearl shell and bêche-de-mer fisheries, compared with 88 boats with 924 men in 1940-41, the last year before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-Mer.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	3,110	71	109	3,290
Value of Boats and Equipment £	581,072	7,070	138,720	726,862
Men Employed No.	5,609	136	998	6,743

7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1m. a year. From 1905 to 1918, the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, the value in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930's raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940. Following the resumption of silver, lead, and zinc production after the war, a record level of £8.5m. was reached in 1947.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal minerals and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland for the pre-war year 1939 and the last five years.

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
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QUANTITY.

	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	62,838	51,223	63,223	62,733	72,281
Silver ..	3,885,963	775,072	112,254	112,710	980,538	2,100,966
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	10,758	15,804	15,007	6,481	2,778
Tin ..	1,239	785	1,232	930	977	1,396
Lead ..	45,292	8,579	..	..	12,754	29,590
Zinc ..	29,092	5,077	..	..	11,361	25,216
Rutile, &c. ^a ..	..	7,969	14,162	13,414	9,500	10,254
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,699,521	1,659,675	1,634,746	1,567,520	1,883,414

VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ..	1,428,598	656,657	538,187	676,739	675,164	777,924
Silver ..	325,000	101,728	14,733	17,788	209,094	380,038
Copper ..	289,927	1,111,049	1,644,747	1,500,662	648,122	338,508
Tin ..	200,652	167,176	275,185	207,948	220,901	390,833
Lead ..	685,856	129,109	..	..	627,775	2,486,942
Zinc ..	415,571	76,158	..	..	519,124	1,738,600
Rutile, &c. ^a ..	..	65,029	123,955	126,020	127,476	152,889
Coal ..	1,167,844	1,824,591	1,785,621	1,759,311	1,692,272	2,237,738
Other ..	43,514	83,028	94,670	66,686	41,475	45,637
Total..	4,556,962	4,214,525	4,477,098	4,355,154	4,761,403	8,549,109

^a Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 165).

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

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. It continued at a low ebb till 1933. From then till 1942 the annual value averaged a little over £1,000,000.

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

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

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943, and concentrated on the production of copper, but in 1947 the quantity of silver produced was back to over half of its 1939 output.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold, its value in 1944 and 1945 being little behind that of coal, but, in 1947, the quantity produced was slightly less than half the pre-war level. Mount Morgan is also a producer of this mineral.

Tin.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland, with smaller quantities near the southern border round Stanthorpe.

Lead and Zinc production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the war copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946, production had been resumed, and by 1947 the combined value of these metals was nearly four times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940,

annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply and reached 1·9 million tons in 1947. Ipswich is the main coalfield, followed by Bowen, Clermont, and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. At Blair Athol, on the Clermont field, coal is being obtained by open-cut methods, and large-scale development of the large coal deposits here is now being planned.

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

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The Oaks State battery at Kidston, and the Venus mill at Charters Towers, deal with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treat tin ore; and crushings of tin ore are made by the State battery at Bamford. The State smelters at Chillagoe produce gold, copper, and smaller amounts of silver and lead. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the war, but the Oaks battery and the Venus mill resumed operations in 1947. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates three coal mines—at Collinsville (near Bowen), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (inland from Cairns). Mount Mulligan mine was worked by a tribute party until 13th October, 1947. The output of these three mines amounted to 13 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1947.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1947 was 6,421, or 5·9 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 7,395. Details for the last ten years are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Metalliferous Mining.		Coal Mining.		Smelters, Mills, &c.	Quarries.	Total.
	Above Ground.	Under Ground.	Above Ground.	Under Ground.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938 ..	3,245	4,172	546	1,949	884	1,230	12,026
1939 ..	3,767	3,544	563	2,052	972	587	11,485
1940 ..	2,713	2,746	573	2,087	912	498	9,529
1941 ..	2,217	2,839	625	2,261	867	422	9,231
1942 ..	1,521	1,844	634	2,204	691	273	7,167
1943 ..	1,538	1,299	662	2,219	541	291	6,550
1944 ..	1,495	1,013	716	2,202	588	238	6,252
1945 ..	1,196	1,040	746	2,222	550	214	5,968
1946 ..	1,576	1,306	881	2,329	601	330	7,023
1947 ..	1,548	1,536	943	2,394	689	285	7,395

Mineral Production in Various States.—Queensland ranks third among the Australian States as a mineral producer. New South Wales owes its superior position to coal and silver-lead, and Western Australia to gold.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1946.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold Oz.	32,009	86,993	62,733	628	616,964	15,362
Silver Oz.	122,364 ^a	13,560	930,538	607	171,452	896,293
Copper Tons	2,946	..	6,481	..	74	9,380
Tin Tons	674	64	977	..	29	701
Lead Tons	^a	..	12,754	1	36	6,891
Coal ^b Tons	11,216,535	5,898,329	1,567,520	135,460	642,287	158,751

VALUE.						
Gold £	344,497	936,262	675,164	6,760	6,640,075	165,334
Silver £	28,297 ^a	2,687	209,094	.151	42,792	187,428
Copper £	344,682	..	648,122	..	105	716,212
Tin £	257,153	14,917	230,901	..	5,838	240,584
Lead £	^a	..	627,775	73	1,068	340,509
Coal ^b £	9,582,985	1,099,316	1,692,272	47,411	730,104	137,736
Other £	8,811,859	26,171	688,075	2,721,750 ^c	166,725	1,067,871
Total £	19,369,473	2,079,353	4,761,403	2,776,145	7,586,707	2,855,674

^a The bulk of silver and lead is contained in the concentrates, &c., dispatched from the Broken Hill field and treated outside the State. Its value is included in "Other".

^b Including brown coal in Victoria.

^c Including salt and iron.

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

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

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1938 ..	335	13	323	77	1	76	9	..	9
1939 ..	295	10	285	77	1	76	4	..	4
1940 ..	226	9	217	64	2	62	7	1	6
1941 ..	253	7	247	62	1	61	1	2	2
1942 ..	311	8	304	75	1	74	2	..	2
1943 ..	277	7	271	96	1	95	..	..	..
1944 ..	310	5	305	68	1	67	..	..	..
1945 ..	341	7	337	74	1	73	4	..	4
1946 ..	306	8	301	67	..	67	2	2	..
1947 ..	361	5	358	77	2	75	..	..	..

Quarries.—During the year ended 30th June, 1947, 81 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during the year.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone. <i>a</i>	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	C. Yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry	7	..	103,587	103,587	34,391
Blue Metal	9	2	33,209	33,211	18,748
Limestone	8	..	42,760	42,760	24,449
Granite	4	2,339	25,527	27,866	14,920
Freestone, Sandstone	10	352	5,767	6,119	6,205
Other	43	64	252,204	252,268	55,072
Total	81	2,757	463,054	465,811	153,785

a Stone fashioned at the quarry.

8. TIMBER.

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

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

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

There were 360 sawmills and 15 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1946-47. Particulars of their operations are shown in the following tables.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Mills No.	317	321	318	303	360
Workers ^a No.	4,873	4,901	4,847	4,884	5,626
Salaries and Wages ^b £	1,121,967	1,218,459	1,218,860	1,236,786	1,427,926
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	801,642	824,942	869,363	907,501	1,058,530
Sawn Timber Produced ^c					
Pine .. 1,000 S. Ft.	79,937	78,708	78,567	72,383	71,628
Hardw'd 1,000 S. Ft.	82,692	80,108	75,383	72,584	94,652
Other 1,000 S. Ft.	18,671	21,943	17,815	17,498	27,670
Total 1,000 S. Ft.	181,300	180,759	171,765	162,465	193,950
Value of Sawn Timber ^d					
Pine £	1,306,317	1,303,330	1,351,803	1,373,511	1,266,230
Hardwood £	1,286,777	1,356,423	1,324,124	1,336,545	1,856,411
Other £	370,954	444,773	404,663	396,988	633,047
Total £	2,964,048	3,104,526	3,080,590	3,107,044	3,755,688

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Only locally-grown timber included.

^d Including an estimate for timber sawn and used in further production in the same works.

The sawmills were distributed in 1946-47 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 269; Central, 30; Northern, 61. The Southern division accounted for 143,503,670 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 11,917,331 super. feet, and the Northern for 38,528,681 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills during recent years are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Mills No.	13	13	12	13	15
Workers ^a No.	784	752	761	839	1,096
Salaries and Wages ^b £	163,228	186,658	193,078	217,916	317,700
Land, Buildings, Plant & £	244,035	230,929	164,355	197,648	221,843
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	21,791	26,167	25,016	30,429	28,491
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	66,708	69,290	70,527	73,581	87,180
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	14,265	15,590	5,487	19,612	27,276
Value of Plywood £	628,179	704,726	712,041	795,387	1,000,358
Value of Veneers £	54,332	48,815	18,363	67,367	109,337

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

9. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 10 of this chapter.)

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

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

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.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'd'gs.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. . .	13,823	251,275	87,342	101,871	61,370	76,859	432,086	178,510
Vic. . .	10,843	185,645	76,976	76,798	44,556	59,665	309,014	128,462
Q'land. . .	3,305	58,125	12,286	19,877	16,853	14,462	97,534	34,239
S.A. . .	2,662	55,455	13,962	20,116	13,812	17,977	84,431	30,013
W.A. . .	2,497	26,579	6,226	8,734	6,009	8,168	36,268	15,126
Tas. . .	1,164	16,018	3,744	5,572	4,793	5,026	24,309	10,498
Total	34,294	593,097	200,536	232,968	147,393	182,157	983,642	396,848

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 1946-47 for £306,972,000 out of a total value of production of £396,848,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and, at the end of the war, Queensland and Western Australia occupied much lower positions with respect to the other States in value of manufacturing production per head. For 1946-47, production per head was:—Victoria, £63·0; New South Wales, £60·2; South Australia, £46·9; Tasmania, £41·2; Queensland, £31·2; Western Australia, £30·4.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 359). On 9th February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, who was Chairman of the Committee, was also State Liaison Officer for the Commonwealth Secondary Industries Commission. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan, and also conducted a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries. Its report was presented to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division has taken over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry and it advises and assists worthwhile industries.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid. b	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. c
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1942-43	2,577	63,955	16,449,294	16,335,649	12,376,667	84,359,141	28,111,694
1943-44	2,588	64,174	17,739,848	15,379,759	12,478,183	88,066,054	28,978,299
1944-45	2,720	64,880	17,625,674	15,565,209	12,873,257	90,240,765	29,612,460
1945-46	2,882	65,383	17,615,548	15,884,167	13,466,498	88,739,284	29,105,442
1946-47	3,305	71,108	19,876,781	16,852,798	14,462,400	97,534,238	34,238,883

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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

In the above table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one

becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1946-47, production of factories (£34,239,000) was worth a little more than half the value of the net production of primary industries (£59,326,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 139; butter and cheese factories, pages 147 and 148; sugar mills, page 156; sawmills and plywood mills, page 168.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan ..	1,265	36,650	9,996,057	45,853,306	17,301,758	12,395,331
Moreton ^c ..	370	7,335	1,957,847	7,544,605	2,809,689	2,001,822
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	72	4,470	1,294,872	3,358,697	1,677,301	947,755
Maryborough ..	352	5,265	1,373,003	6,945,116	2,195,063	2,575,008
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	53	999	262,612	1,349,102	479,997	574,229
<i>Gympie</i> ..	51	360	75,895	653,079	133,523	131,460
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	51	1,944	552,677	1,473,861	764,798	446,995
Downs ..	379	4,505	1,169,716	6,352,236	1,936,744	1,642,170
<i>Toowoomba</i> ..	110	2,629	729,737	3,006,173	1,179,179	802,071
<i>Warwick</i> ..	25	296	75,169	493,831	142,217	132,296
Roma ..	47	221	44,676	164,320	80,072	95,626
South Western ..	31	155	33,006	156,795	52,009	45,404
Total S. Q'land.	2,444	54,131	14,574,305	67,016,378	24,375,335	18,755,361
Rockhampton ..	261	5,412	1,646,012	7,686,159	2,332,505	2,244,155
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	160	3,610	1,060,109	4,556,304	1,379,666	1,009,325
Cent. Western ..	75	395	92,722	1,129,092	154,750	109,851
Far Western ..	13	129	19,190	266,279	32,492	62,573
Total C. Q'land.	349	5,936	1,757,924	9,081,530	2,519,747	2,416,579
Mackay ..	124	2,123	628,235	3,777,918	1,128,335	1,610,228
<i>Mackay</i> ..	71	789	188,258	575,836	291,490	204,302
Townsville ..	166	4,068	1,394,640	6,735,666	2,070,716	2,427,827
<i>Ch. Towers</i> ..	21	134	25,323	113,187	50,627	23,687
<i>Townsville</i> ..	96	2,454	823,805	2,882,888	1,167,019	892,518
Cairns ..	191	4,563	1,405,154	7,694,081	2,340,882	5,533,916
<i>Cairns</i> ..	46	1,420	415,115	1,213,481	686,706	494,653
Peninsula ..	31	287	116,523	3,228,665	1,803,868	571,287
Nth. Western }						
Total N. Q'land	512	11,041	3,544,552	21,436,330	7,343,801	10,143,258
Total Q'land.	3,305	71,108	19,876,781	97,534,238	34,238,883	31,315,198

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 1946-47, accounted for 71 per cent. of the State's total factory production, of which Brisbane's share was 51 per cent. Further details for Brisbane are given on page 178. Sawmills and butter factories are the main types of factories in Moreton and Maryborough, and sawmills and butter and cheese factories in the Downs.

About 21½ per cent. of the State's factory production was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills were most important.

The remaining 7½ per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnyery at Rockhampton.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

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 ..	6,517	3,273,688	10,684	5,245,095	19,449	8,782,975
Moreton ^b ..	2,052	789,654	3,755	1,537,962	1,528	482,073
Maryborough ..	2,393	1,059,049	2,117	814,278	755	321,736
Downs ..	1,548	773,640	1,373	553,505	1,584	609,599
Roma ..	60	15,204	153	61,030	8	3,838
South Western ..	10	3,292	114	39,046	31	9,671
Total S. Q'land.	12,580	5,914,527	18,196	8,250,916	23,355	10,209,892
Rockhampton ..	2,955	1,349,858	1,754	712,428	703	270,219
Central Western ..	106	47,441	212	86,795	77	20,514
Far Western ..	107	25,416	22	7,076	..	..
Total C. Q'land.	3,168	1,422,715	1,988	806,299	780	290,733
Mackay ..	1,270	814,601	452	171,774	401	141,960
Townsville ..	1,945	1,144,909	1,669	733,763	454	192,044
Cairns ..	3,346	1,731,849	917	370,719	300	238,314
Peninsula ..	..	..	2	176	..	..
North Western ..	204	1,764,633	81	39,059	..	..
Total N. Q'land.	6,765	5,455,992	3,121	1,315,491	1,155	572,318
Total Q'land.	22,513	12,793,234	23,305	10,372,706	25,290	11,072,943

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

^b Excluding the metropolitan area.

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

in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1946-47 increased by 14 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 40 and 43 per cent. respectively. In 1946-47, the metropolitan area had 77 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 46 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries.

Employment.—The following table shows details for 1946-47, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Industry.	Establishments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	31	4,133	72	4,205	28	1	266	21
Butter and Cheese ..	98	1,278	225	1,503	17	6	136	90
Meat (including Bacon)	25	5,285	408	5,693	117	6	737	160
Other Food and Drink	720	5,354	1,765	7,119	97	121	596	592
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	375	6,301	234	6,535	83	7	566	101
Wool Scours, &c. ..	14	353	4	357	3	..	11	1
Boots and Shoes ..	23	644	600	1,244	25	48	93	160
Millinery and Dressmkg.	67	72	1,394	1,466	1	216	8	555
All Other Clothing ..	262	1,134	3,576	4,710	47	321	214	1,276
Vehicles	577	10,309	437	10,746	201	10	1,568	199
Other Metal Industries	357	11,308	609	11,917	210	30	1,977	220
Printing and Stationery	156	2,702	1,222	3,924	99	90	413	461
Other Industries ..	600	9,252	1,740	10,992	304	142	1,406	540
Total	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1937-38	2,995	41,609	9,782	51,391	1,833	1,338	7,037	3,964
1938-39	3,017	43,174	10,168	53,342	1,787	1,334	7,398	4,040
1939-40	2,995	44,207	10,513	54,720	2,066	1,379	7,842	4,268
1940-41	2,908	45,754	10,701	56,455	2,111	1,325	8,191	4,549
1941-42	2,724	48,825	12,214	61,039	2,519	1,503	8,353	4,970
1942-43	2,577	49,458	13,967	63,425	2,118	1,308	7,400	5,180
1943-44	2,588	49,889	13,860	63,749	1,724	1,017	7,591	4,954
1944-45	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461
1945-46	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022
1946-47	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376

a In terms of full employment for year.

b Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June.

Females.—In 1910, 6,779, or 20·0 per cent., of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16·6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15·8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18·9. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the proportionate increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1942-43 to 1946-47, with a return towards peacetime conditions, males increased by 8,667, while females decreased by 1,681, causing the proportion of females employed in 1946-47 to drop below the 1938-39 level to 17·4 per cent.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1947, was 14,597, compared with 17,345 in 1942, and 14,559 in 1939. The numbers of juveniles of both sexes showed substantial increases in the early war years, but thereafter their numbers decreased. By 1947, boys and girls under 16 years were respectively 31·1 and 25·2 per cent. fewer than in 1939. Youths and girls from 16 to 21 years, however, increased in numbers in 1946-47, so that at June, 1947, there were more of them employed than in June, 1939. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1947, was:—under 16 years, males, 2·1; females, 8·1; 16 years and under 21 years, males, 13·7; females, 35·6.

Size of Establishment.—The next table shows the distribution of factory employment according to the number of workers engaged in each establishment.

In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, and in 1946-47 they employed 45·5 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1946-47, employment in factories of all size groups increased, but the increase was relatively less in the 101 workers and over group than in the smaller factories. Percentages of total workers in factories of various size groups in 1946-47, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—under 4 workers, 2·5 (4·2); 4 workers, 1·9 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 9·5 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 10·9 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 16·3 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 13·4 (14·6); 101 workers and over, 45·5 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown for 1946-47, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Meat (including Bacon) and Raw Sugar, in each of which 91 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Vehicles with 59 per cent., and Other Metal Industries with 57 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (19 per cent.) in workshops with less than 11 workers. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes bakeries), where 33 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. For all industries together, 46 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 14 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT^a, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,
QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Estab-lish-ments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	19	79	293	3,814	4,205
Butter and Cheese ..	47	36	120	478	452	121	249	1,503
Meat (including Bacon) ..	..	..	23	..	221	272	5,300	5,816
Other Food and Drink ..	585	416	1,380	958	1,112	1,491	1,279	7,221
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	145	164	812	1,223	1,280	1,103	1,995	6,722
Woolscours, &c. ..	..	..	13	130	30	219	..	392
Boots and Shoes ..	2	4	..	56	323	328	531	1,244
Millinery and Dressmkg. ..	..	28	145	248	427	493	129	1,470
All Other Clothing ..	120	52	496	680	1,161	1,465	776	4,750
Vehicles	388	268	1,383	1,114	965	328	6,337	10,783
Other Metal Industries	113	136	734	914	1,866	1,352	6,893	12,008
Printing and Stationery	69	52	281	480	776	624	1,643	3,925
Other Industries ..	282	184	1,341	1,467	2,900	1,459	3,436	11,069
Total	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1937-38	2,267	1,184	5,322	5,622	8,023	7,684	22,046	52,148
1938-39	2,268	1,096	5,319	5,846	8,557	7,915	23,104	54,105
1939-40	2,178	1,240	5,139	5,880	8,363	7,943	24,610	55,353
1940-41	2,160	1,080	4,858	5,609	8,417	7,827	27,022	56,973
1941-42	1,836	1,036	4,722	5,382	8,364	7,556	32,694	61,590
1942-43	1,645	1,084	4,236	5,443	7,585	7,470	36,492	63,955
1943-44	1,615	1,072	4,594	5,465	8,068	7,748	35,612	64,174
1944-45	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,886
1945-46	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383
1946-47	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108

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

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 170 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light. &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	11,128,857	175,935	8,469,913	2,483,009	1,456,450
Butter and Cheese ..	8,584,709	103,121	7,733,548	748,040	447,220
Meat (including Bacon)	15,975,187	254,312	12,847,754	2,873,121	2,177,164
Other Food and Drink	13,819,951	334,498	8,639,246	4,846,207	1,820,373
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	5,583,278	86,423	2,873,277	2,623,578	1,745,626
Wool Scours, &c. ..	3,429,312	25,062	3,229,326	174,924	127,789
Boots and Shoes ..	908,411	3,153	487,708	417,550	302,877
Millinery and Dressmkg.	640,970	3,590	281,514	355,866	236,693
All Other Clothing ..	2,525,941	21,969	1,165,300	1,338,672	842,548
Vehicles	7,053,826	89,002	2,567,595	4,397,229	3,119,398
Other Metal Industries	12,992,156	238,228	5,682,493	7,071,435	3,553,309
Printing and Stationery	3,413,515	39,639	1,441,713	1,932,163	1,106,206
Other Industries ..	11,478,125	341,119	6,159,917	4,977,089	2,941,128
Total	97,534,238	1,716,051	61,579,304	34,238,883	19,876,781

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1937-38	58,425,570	1,086,193	39,405,625	17,933,752	9,959,442
1938-39	61,989,477	1,030,781	42,396,181	18,562,515	10,661,452
1939-40	67,344,707	1,096,440	46,037,064	20,211,203	11,188,481
1940-41	68,709,975	1,175,092	46,711,764	20,823,119	11,919,079
1941-42	74,456,263	1,370,274	49,136,295	23,949,694	14,206,432
1942-43	84,359,141	1,485,796	54,761,651	28,111,694	16,449,294
1943-44	88,066,054	1,501,456	57,586,299	28,978,299	17,739,848
1944-45	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674
1945-46	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548
1946-47	97,534,238	1,716,051	61,579,304	34,238,883	19,876,781

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, 1946-47.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	62,036	7,774,657	590	346	1,849	2,263
Butter and Cheese ..	16,107	1,596,704	498	298	1,062	682
Meat (including Bacon)	20,601	2,900,375	505	382	509	2,619
Other Food and Drink	27,601	4,716,740	681	256	663	4,417
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	34,575	1,280,373	401	267	196	2,391
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,242	110,671	490	358	310	159
Boots and Shoes ..	564	136,460	336	243	110	381
Millinery and Dressmkg.	187	165,664	243	161	113	324
All Other Clothing ..	1,149	631,432	284	179	134	1,220
Vehicles	16,749	2,333,801	409	290	217	4,008
Other Metal Industries..	39,438	5,192,902	593	298	436	6,445
Printing and Stationery	5,251	1,485,914	492	282	379	1,761
Other Industries ..	35,600	2,989,505	453	268	272	4,536
Total	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1937-38	177,606	26,774,667	349	203	521	18,000
1938-39	192,687	27,348,879	348	209	513	18,414
1939-40	199,598	27,663,706	369	214	506	19,791
1940-41	203,841	28,048,930	369	220	496	20,179
1941-42	208,186	28,784,668	392	241	472	23,108
1942-43	213,113	28,712,316	443	268	453	27,025
1943-44	218,220	27,857,942	455	287	437	27,477
1944-45	231,479	28,438,466	469	289	450	27,714
1945-46	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850
1946-47	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207

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

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. Capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production. Wages and salaries per worker were moving gradually upwards before the war, but rose sharply from 1938-39 to 1943-44, and in 1946-47 they were 35 per cent. above 1938-39. From 1938-39 to 1946-47, the All Items Retail Price Index Number for Brisbane rose by 29 per cent.,

showing that there had been some increase in real earnings of factory workers. The increase in the value of production per worker from 1938-39 to 1946-47 (40 per cent.) was a little greater than the increase in average earnings, but, during the war, earnings rose faster than production per worker, probably because the war-time acceleration of production made it impossible for capital equipment to keep pace with increased numbers of workers, as may be seen from the second-last column of the table.

Metropolitan Factories.—Information for factories in the metropolitan area is given in the following table for the year 1946-47, together with a summary for the past ten years.

FACTORIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1946-47.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar ..	4	219	58,487	622,706	96,491	39,375
Butter and Cheese ..	11	2,470	891,885	8,344,174	1,335,972	1,104,192
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	198	3,960	1,081,547	8,640,956	2,900,975	2,712,417
Other Food and Drink	52	1,567	416,779	1,687,319	662,486	335,339
Sawmills, Plyw'd Mills						
Wool Scours, &c. ..	6	270	89,305	1,707,688	123,900	52,095
Boots and Shoes ..	20	1,194	294,192	891,827	407,071	130,513
Millinery & Dressmkg.	57	1,400	229,104	617,725	343,159	158,058
All Other Clothing ..	131	3,559	672,188	2,006,964	1,031,616	420,647
Vehicles ..	129	2,937	857,235	2,120,523	1,345,955	657,696
Other Metal Industries	235	8,014	2,332,391	7,388,972	3,675,807	3,469,023
Printing & Stationery	77	3,017	855,178	2,762,310	1,506,880	1,093,957
Other Industries ..	345	8,043	2,217,766	9,062,142	3,871,446	2,222,019
Total ..	1,265	36,650	9,996,057	45,853,306	17,301,758	12,395,331

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1937-38	1,270	27,459	4,960,795	22,720,324	8,570,767	9,122,608
1938-39	1,271	28,183	5,216,200	23,231,299	8,995,004	9,492,042
1939-40	1,238	28,522	5,421,937	25,428,933	9,292,912	9,491,022
1940-41	1,186	28,834	5,643,372	27,142,119	9,407,988	9,467,836
1941-42	1,137	32,215	6,993,458	32,234,266	11,556,675	10,738,851
1942-43	1,100	34,418	8,504,784	39,524,089	14,597,077	10,974,851
1943-44	1,088	34,424	9,301,957	40,640,103	15,522,300	10,335,809
1944-45	1,108	34,156	9,067,195	40,734,312	15,150,116	10,938,358
1945-46	1,150	33,808	8,799,504	39,633,710	15,356,423	11,507,138
1946-47	1,265	36,650	9,996,057	45,853,306	17,301,758	12,395,331

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors for 1945-46 and 1946-47. In all other years drawings of working proprietors are included.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £17,301,758, or 50·5 per cent. of the total factory production of the State for 1946-47, and provided 50·3 per cent. of the total salaries and wages (excluding drawings of working proprietors) paid.

Products.—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years are shown in the following table.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.			1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Aerated Waters	..	100 Gal.	65,566	76,676	66,179	71,637	73,005
Beer	..	100 Gal.	122,129	128,156	125,710	113,389	132,460
Biscuits	..	100 Lb.	36,667	26,190	23,433	24,703	31,607
Bricks, Ordinary	..	1,000	7,420	5,660	6,488	13,355	25,707
Butter	..	1,000 Lb.	111,511	101,416	95,009	101,242	74,096
Cheese ^a	..	1,000 Lb.	28,515	24,042	22,627	26,932	17,292
Cloth, Flannel	..	Sq. Yds.	635,470	552,197	702,048	574,127	539,698
Cloth, Tweed, &c.	..	Sq. Yds.	705,764	698,908	837,473	992,347	1,215,672
Flour	..	Tons	102,864	125,603	124,473	96,984	98,232
Footwear—							
Boots and Shoes	..	Pairs	793,802	715,465	712,451	692,739	872,678
Slippers	..	Pairs	586,624	571,443	562,032	674,048	810,967
Fruit, Preserved	..	1,000 Lb.	23,419	10,204	7,029	8,931	9,319
Jam	..	1,000 Lb.	8,881	8,963	8,176	6,816	8,497
Leather—							
Dressed	..	1,000 Sq. Ft.	6,220	4,859	4,802	5,239	6,372
Sole	..	1,000 Lb.	6,044	5,992	5,980	6,774	6,927
Lime	..	.. Tons	6,271	13,205	14,111	15,210	18,452
Meat—							
Beef and Veal	..	1,000 Lb.	230,437	248,535	237,933	178,683	278,814
Mutton and Lamb	..	1,000 Lb.	48,955	36,066	38,413	29,274	19,500
Pork	..	1,000 Lb.	11,509	13,379	9,171	15,748	9,221
Bacon and Ham	..	1,000 Lb.	24,973 ^r	26,701	29,703	23,879	20,124
Canned	..	1,000 Lb.	92,059	64,299	69,673	48,356	51,627
Motor Bodies	..	No.	884	531	516	564	1,094
Pickles, Sauces, Chutney	..	100 Pts.	9,143	11,975	11,384	11,893	16,308
Plywood	..	1,000 Sq. Ft.	66,709	69,290	70,527	73,581	87,180
Soap, Ordinary	..	.. Cwt.	165,888	129,272	124,649	140,781	139,743
Soap, Sand	..	.. Cwt.	9,657	9,793	8,874	7,046	8,709
Soda Crystals	..	1,000 Lb.	3,502	3,608	2,322	2,010	2,045
Sugar, Raw	..	.. Tons	605,609	486,423	643,520	644,661	512,086
Timber, Sawn—							
Hardwood ^b	..	1,000 S. Ft.	82,692	80,108	75,383	72,970	95,425
Pine ^b	..	1,000 S. Ft.	79,937	78,708	78,897	72,819	72,096
Other ^b	..	1,000 S. Ft.	19,432	23,141	18,633	17,989	28,024
Veneers	..	1,000 Sq. Ft.	14,265 ^r	15,590	5,487	19,612	27,276
Wheatmeal	..	.. Tons	6,912	7,804	8,388	7,313	6,382
Wool, Scoured	..	1,000 Lb.	18,590	21,196	17,404	17,750	18,289

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

^b Including sawn timber produced in plywood mills.

^r Revised since last issue.

10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—For 1946-47, returns were received from forty-six generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, seventeen factories—seven sugar mills, six butter factories, one garage, one sawmill, one meat-works, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use, and sold small amounts to nearby consumers, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1947, thirty Local Authority Councils operated electric undertakings, but ten of these simply received and distributed electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations were operated by two City Councils (including Brisbane), five Town Councils, and thirteen Shire Councils. Fifteen stations were controlled by Regional Electricity Boards. The eleven remaining stations were operated by private organisations. The most important of these was the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of south-eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area. To provide for emergencies, the power-houses of the City Council and the City Electric Light Company have been interconnected. Towards the end of 1947, Regional Boards took over a further five generating stations.

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

The following table shows progress during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1000 Units	No.
1942-43.. ..	48	612	2,479,844	161,528	434,013	176,694
1943-44.. ..	48	625	2,523,918	170,272	479,712	182,806
1944-45.. ..	47	680	2,613,311	179,896	519,082	183,118
1945-46.. ..	47	797	2,876,359	184,232	529,241	190,324
1946-47.. ..	46	825	3,216,609	203,103	568,590 ^c	202,190

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, 82,488 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 4,720 (000) units were sold by these factories.

The table on the next page shows details of electricity stations in all States for 1946-47. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity stations are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and no fuel is required.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Material Used.	Elec- tricity Gener- ated. <i>b</i>	Value of Output. <i>c</i>	Value of Generat- ing Stations. <i>d</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Million Units.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	99	3,133	1,252	3,754	3,092	9,967	14,975
Victoria ..	67	1,906	753	1,777	1,850 ^e	6,532	13,142
Queensland ..	46	825	308	1,103	569	1,854	3,217
S. Australia ..	41	916	299	929	427	1,825	4,103
W. Australia ..	114	817	308	1,129	372	1,659	2,544
Tasmania ..	3	121	46	26	797	139	4,119
Total ..	370	7,718	2,966	8,718	7,107	21,976	42,100

a Average for whole year.

b Excluding electricity generated in some other factories.

c Valued at the generating station.

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

e Subject to revision.

State Electricity Commission.—This Commission was established in January, 1938, and its main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to secure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. The Commission is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction. The number of private companies has been reduced by absorption and acquisition from 21 in 1938 to 7, and the number of publicly-owned undertakings has been reduced by the process of amalgamation into Regional Authorities from 47 to 32. At the middle of 1948, electricity was generated by 7 private companies and 32 public undertakings, including 5 Regional Boards, all subject to the general supervision of the State Electricity Commission, and well distributed throughout the State.

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

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

extended to a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs are controlled; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

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

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

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

The Commission's plans for the future control and development of electricity supply are designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and the predominantly primary producing economy. Under *The Regional Electric Authorities Act, 1945-46*, regions of electricity supply may be created and Regional Electricity Boards constituted to control the development of regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in their Regions and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in the Region and a representative of the Commission.

Five Regions and Regional Boards have been constituted—Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, Cairns, and South Burnett. Long range programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines, in these Regions have been formulated by the Commission and are now being put into effect.

The programme of development prepared extends over a period of ten years and is divided into two co-ordinated five-year plans. During the first period, main transmission systems will be constructed to provide supplies at basic locations. Work on this plan is at present proceeding in conjunction with the new generating stations mentioned below. The second period of five years provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations then supplied, the ultimate purpose of the plan being the provision of ring transmission lines in each Region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each Region.

Work is proceeding on the construction of the new central generating stations for the Townsville, Capricornia, and Wide Bay Regions at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Howard respectively. When completed, they will transmit energy over the network of transmission lines which are at present being erected in each Region, and so eliminate the need for the continued operation of the various small generating stations at present in use.

The financial operations of the Boards are under the control of the Commission.

Under the provisions of the Act the Boards are empowered to trade in electrical appliances and equipment and they have now commenced activities in this branch of the industry. The Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for the requirements of all Boards.

In conjunction with their trading activities, the Boards have introduced a hire-purchase system for the larger items such as stoves, refrigerators, hot-water systems, &c., in order that the consumer may take full advantage of the benefits to be derived from electricity supplies.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout the Commonwealth.

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

Amending legislation which was passed by Parliament in March, 1948, provided for a change in the constitution of the Commission from a body corporate to a corporation sole. As from 1st July, 1948, a Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed in lieu of the previous Commission consisting of four Commissioners. Under the provisions of the same legislation, the Commission has also been empowered to trade in electrical appliances.

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

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold. <i>b</i>		
					Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
			<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>			
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1— 250 ..	9	1,341	528	652	5.95	4.63	-1.32
251— 500 ..	16	5,562	737	942	4.59	4.78	0.19
501— 1,000 ..	6	4,727	695	1,039	3.61	3.91	0.30
1,001— 1,500 ..	2	2,172	1,060	1,513	2.22	2.26	0.04
1,501— 3,000 ..	1	1,668	1,492	1,693	2.49	2.70	0.21
3,001—10,000 ..	2	13,494	1,062	1,133	2.27	2.41	0.14
Over 10,000 ..	6	176,369	1,957	2,224	1.27	1.48	0.21
Total ..	42	205,333	1,814	2,068	1.40	1.61	0.21

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 £13 17s., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £12 13s. 3d.

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

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Works. <i>b</i>	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1942-43 ..	16	255	760,858	124,334	1,739,953	82,496
1943-44 ..	16	308	767,061	144,681	1,993,233	85,298
1944-45 ..	16	324	771,289	152,895	2,055,945	87,988
1945-46 ..	16	351	795,073	163,897	2,171,894	89,983
1946-47 ..	16	363	854,475	170,734	2,205,262	94,758

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1946-47 amounted to 38,556 tons, valued at £46,977, and 1,392,237 gallons of tar were sold for £23,203. In the metropolitan area, the four gasworks sold 1,661,631,800 cubic feet of gas during 1946-47.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States is made in the following table for 1946-47.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output.	Value of Works. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	39	1,369	464	862	14,685	3,894	3,932
Victoria ..	39	1,230	443	622	9,744	2,398	4,533
Queensland ..	16	363	126	171	2,205	711	854
S. Australia ..	4	378	124	110	1,476	447	1,174
W. Australia ..	4	184	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Tasmania ..	2	54	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Total ..	104	3,578	1,240	1,837	29,462	7,915	11,194

a Average for whole year.

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

c Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

11. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of buildings approved, and the value of proposed operations, have been available for Brisbane, the other eleven Cities, and the towns of Bowen, Charleville, Dalby, Innisfail, Longreach,

Redcliffe, Roma, Southport, and Stanthorpe for a number of years. Since the commencement of State Building Control at the end of 1945, similar particulars have been available for the rest of the State. The following table shows particulars of such operations during the ten years ended 1947 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table, except where otherwise indicated in the footnotes.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.		Other Building.	Total.
	New.	Additions, &c.		

BRISBANE.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938	1,919	1,158	113	763	2,034
1939	1,862	1,164	129	1,080	2,373
1940	1,767	1,130	88	920	2,138
1941	2,025	1,444	71	603	2,118
1942 ^a	199	123	12	238	373
1943 ^a	56	10	13	120	143
1944 ^a	528	300	45	327	672
1945 ^a	1,778	1,233	73	357	1,663
1946 ^a	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661

ELEVEN CITIES AND NINE TOWNS.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938	1,624	770	103	651	1,524
1939	1,643	789	115	521	1,425
1940	1,572	793	104	569	1,466
1941	1,541	803	116	325	1,244
1942 ^a	259	136	27	357	520
1943 ^a	47	11	12	35	58
1944 ^a	314	105	37	161	303
1945 ^a	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946 ^a	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530

REST OF STATE.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 ^b	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896

TOTAL QUEENSLAND.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087

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

^b Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each City and Town during 1947 are as follows. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1947.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	5,024	5,397,588	235,058	294	705,265	322,678	6,660,589
Bundaberg ..	343	296,757	22,934	47	45,047	8,165	372,903
Cairns ..	260	248,807	22,586	31	31,870	23,608	326,871
Charters Trs.	22	14,878	8,592	5	2,640	4,961	31,071
Gympie ..	100	74,301	5,802	22	87,597	7,597	175,297
Ipswich ..	303	273,822	18,463	24	29,825	11,397	333,507
Mackay ..	165	161,951	19,393	2	4,455	8,866	194,665
Maryborough	237	224,846	12,977	17	36,238	7,607	281,668
Rockhampton	351	331,934	27,502	37	39,229	44,293	442,958
Toowoomba..	439	467,734	57,552	55	70,861	46,479	642,626
Townsville ..	495	424,982	43,612	47	32,350	47,582	548,526
Warwick ..	62	61,193	10,008	16	7,495	14,523	93,219
Total Cities	7,801	7,978,793	484,479	597	1,092,872	547,756	10,103,900
Bowen ..	41	41,127	1,015	6	4,995	6,071	53,208
Charleville ..	22	29,093	2,662	6	1,166	2,785	35,706
Coolangatta	129	105,338	11,020	13	4,621	2,972	123,951
Dalby ..	66	62,709	7,937	11	27,293	7,234	105,173
Gladstone ..	46	36,445	2,358	4	19,211	431	58,445
Goondiwindi	34	32,100	3,045	6	2,423	879	38,447
Hughenden ..	3	2,490	730	1	470	257	3,947
Redcliffe ..	367	301,020	20,612	30	15,424	7,859	344,915
Roma ..	13	12,375	5,483	8	3,171	2,892	23,921
Southport ..	313	334,279	7,907	12	5,898	4,784	352,868
Thursday Is.	3	14,082	26	..	..	24	14,132
Total Towns	1,037	971,058	62,795	97	84,672	36,188	1,154,713
Total Shires	3,511	2,510,182	381,876	1,030	613,253	323,457	3,828,768
Total Q'land.	12,349	11,460,033	929,150	1,724	1,790,797	907,401	15,087,381

Before the war, it is likely that building approvals could be taken as measuring the amount of construction actually accomplished within a reasonably short period after the issue of the approval. However, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen has caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure

actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from a sample of the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns, the following table has been constructed. Although some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Period.	Dwellings Approved <i>a</i>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
September Quarter ..	3,266	339	2,428	2,767	255	2,391	2,646
December Quarter ..	3,268	326	2,077	2,403	296	2,188	2,484
March Quarter ..	2,775	305	1,804	2,109	257	1,869	2,126
June Quarter ..	3,158	384	1,821	2,205	307	1,680	1,987
Year	12,467	1,354	8,130	9,484	1,115	8,128	9,243

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 year 1947-48 is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Particulars.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Year.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings	2,313	2,232	2,048	2,053	8,646
Other New Buildings ..	289	353	547	418	1,607
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and Maintenance ..	694	696	676	745	2,811
Total	3,296	3,281	3,271	3,216	13,064

In addition to the work shown in the table as completed during the year, there were under construction at 30th June, 1948, dwellings to the value of approximately £4,342,000 and other new buildings to the value of £2,744,000.

Cost of Building.—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber, having a galvanised iron roof, a total floor area of 1,200 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and front and side verandahs. Water and electric light services, a bath, and a tank are included; but the cost of fencing, gas or electric stove, and drainage are excluded.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed During Year.							
		Completed at Cost of—						Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Under £401.	£401-£600.	£601-£800.	£801-£1,000.	£1,001-£1,200.	£1,201 and Over.		
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1937-38	545	<i>n</i>	240	316	<i>n</i>	..	..	606	636
1938-39	550	<i>n</i>	267	262	<i>n</i>	..	..	552	610
1939-40	527	<i>n</i>	210	301	<i>n</i>	..	..	522	619
1940-41	582	<i>n</i>	175	306	<i>n</i>	..	..	489	631
1941-42	630	3	79	324	18	..	..	424	676
1942-43	660	..	6	18	..	..	..	24	653
1943-44	708	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	669
1944-45	840	..	..	11	51	2	..	64	880
1945-46	930	..	1	10	165	76	5	257	970
1946-47	1,020	..	..	6	88	145	38	277	1,065

a For description, see above.

n Not available.

The average cost of the "standard" house was £645 in 1920-21, or £54 per square (100 square feet), and fell to £417, or £35 per square, in 1931-32. The 1946-47 cost was £85 per square. The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. It must be remembered that the average wooden house shown in the table may be of cheaper construction than the Workers' Dwellings "standard". The table also shows the average size of houses being constructed in 1947-48.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND, 1947-48.

Quarter Ended.	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.	£	£	£
September	1,138	1,027	982	123	86	85
December	1,096	1,015	963	123	99	86
March	1,109	999	946	127	95	90
June	1,116	1,022	984	132	97	90

a Including brick veneer, stone, and concrete.

12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1928. A uniform method for compiling net values from gross has been in operation in all States since 1936.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Average 2 Years Ended 30th June, 1930.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1933.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1936.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1939.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 4 Years Ended 30th June, 1946.	Year Ended 30th June, 1947.
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PRIMARY. ^a

	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. ...	72,693	50,508	64,405	73,360	77,727 ^r	104,769	120,019
Victoria	42,792	30,849	38,623	46,827	50,877	66,995	90,128
Q'land. ...	33,969	28,076	31,521	39,219	46,374	56,352	59,466
S.A. ...	14,513	11,208	14,803	18,595	20,882	27,113	39,425
W.A. ...	16,706	12,838	17,323	19,214	22,933 ^r	22,671	29,336
Tasmania	6,628	4,420	5,385	7,614	8,799	12,060	13,059
Total..	187,301	137,899	172,060	204,829	227,592 ^r	289,960	351,433
Q'land. Proportion	% 18.14	% 20.36	% 18.32	% 19.15	% 20.38	% 19.43	% 16.92

MANUFACTURING.

	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. ...	70,238	48,582	61,647	84,063	116,814	157,365	186,546
Victoria	52,142	39,438	49,003	63,199	91,322	121,834	131,496
Q'land. ...	16,442	12,806	14,673	18,363	22,482	30,107	35,337
S.A. ...	11,773	7,524	9,956	13,257	18,629 ^r	27,412	31,066
W.A. ...	7,841	4,983	6,411	8,428	9,382	12,688	15,749
Tasmania	3,558	2,832	3,425	5,220	6,587	8,805	10,668
Total..	161,994	116,165	145,115	192,530	265,216 ^r	358,211	410,862
Q'land. Proportion	% 10.15	% 11.02	% 10.11	% 9.54	% 8.48	% 8.40	% 8.60

ALL PRODUCTION.

	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. ...	142,931	99,090	126,052	157,423	194,541 ^r	262,134	306,565
Victoria	94,934	70,287	87,626	110,026	142,199	188,829	221,624
Q'land. ...	50,411	40,882	46,194	57,582	68,856	86,459	94,803
S.A. ...	26,286	18,732	24,759	31,852	39,511 ^r	54,525	70,491
W.A. ...	24,547	17,821	23,734	27,642	32,315 ^r	35,359	45,085
Tasmania	10,186	7,252	8,810	12,834	15,386	20,865	23,727
Total..	349,295	254,064	317,175	397,359	492,808 ^r	648,171	762,295
Q'land. Proportion	% 14.43	% 16.09	% 14.56	% 14.49	% 13.97	% 13.34	% 12.44

^a Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	2,282	2,617	3,185	3,936	1,828
Green Forage	2,005	1,807	2,125	1,964	2,152
Hay	1,105	1,340	1,240	1,384	1,292
Sugar Cane	8,791	8,063	9,984	10,108	8,488
Fruit	2,314	3,320	3,017 ^r	3,050	2,613
All Other	3,879	4,868	4,677 ^r	4,389	4,000
Total	20,376	22,015	24,228	24,831	20,373
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.)	13,197	12,268	11,401	10,168	15,087
Sheep Killed in Factories	734	986	991	649	725
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	544	641	596	610	1,009
Net Exports of Live Sheep	510	197	216	1,028	1,070
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>14,985</i>	<i>14,092</i>	<i>13,204</i>	<i>12,455</i>	<i>17,891</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	5,322	5,894	5,895	4,122	7,088
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	2,359	2,573	2,350	2,390	2,594
Net Exports of Live Cattle	2,998	3,064	1,862	3,115	2,860
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>10,679</i>	<i>11,531</i>	<i>10,107</i>	<i>9,627</i>	<i>12,542</i>
Horses and Goats ..	17	28	32	42	36
Total	25,681	25,651	23,343	22,124	30,469
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories	7,485 ^c	8,156 ^c	7,636 ^c	8,466 ^c	6,567 ^c
Milk for Factories ..	974 ^d	959 ^d	903 ^d	1,150 ^d	790 ^d
Milk for Consumption ..	1,670	1,838 ^e	2,036 ^e	2,371 ^e	2,187 ^e
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	218	184	143	142	106
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>10,347</i>	<i>11,137</i>	<i>10,718</i>	<i>12,129</i>	<i>9,650</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	2,025	2,703	2,761	2,603	2,105
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a ..	287	145	59	60	101
Net Exports of Live Pigs	72	28	59	127	104
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>2,384</i>	<i>2,876</i>	<i>2,879</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>2,310</i>
Total	12,731	14,013	13,597	14,919	11,960
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	149	319	297	657	497
Eggs Produced	918	1,137	1,452	1,562	1,049
Total	1,067	1,456	1,749	2,219	1,546
Beekkeeping—					
Honey and Wax	14	55	32	57	54
Total Rural Production	59,869	63,190	62,949	64,150	64,402

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

Industry.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Wild Animals—					
Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	71	69	83	80	570
Forestry—					
Log Timber for Milling and Export	1,717	1,830	1,767	1,824	2,177
Firewood, Railway Timber	991	1,452	1,169	1,098	1,370
Total	2,708	3,282	2,936	2,922	3,547
Fishing—					
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, Turtles	302	342	334	476	506
Pearls, Shell, Bêche-de-mer	..	..	18	81	187
Total	302	342	352	557	693
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper,					
Lead, Tin, Zinc ^b ..	2,269	1,386	1,373	1,446	1,744
Coal	1,698	1,824	1,786	1,759	1,692
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	110	173	218	193	169
Stone Quarry Products ..	205	201	163	223	299
Total	4,282	3,584	3,540	3,621	3,904
Total Primary Production	67,232	70,467	69,860	71,330	73,116

^a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.^b Gross value of ores before treatment.^c Including subsidy—1942-43, £588(000); 1943-44, £1,679(000); 1944-45, £1,692(000); 1945-46, £1,640(000); 1946-47, £1,045(000).^d Including subsidy—1942-43, £80(000); 1943-44, £194(000); 1944-45, £187(000); 1945-46, £197(000); 1946-47, £109(000).^e Including subsidy—1943-44, £94(000); 1944-45, £210(000); 1945-46, £295(000); 1946-47, £99(000).^f Revised since last issue.

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1946-47 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, 1946-47.

Particulars.	Agriculture.	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 ..	20,373	30,469	13,560	3,904	4,810	73,116
Costs of Marketing ..	2,050	2,840	530	60	720	6,200
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	18,323	27,629	13,030	3,844	4,090	66,916
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder ..	1,530	1,100	1,850	^c	^d	4,480 ^e
Other Materials, &c. ..	1,420	440	310	800	140 ^e	3,110 ^e
Depreciation ^a ..	1,440	1,230	630	380	30 ^e	3,710 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	15,373	26,089	10,870	3,044	3,950	59,326

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

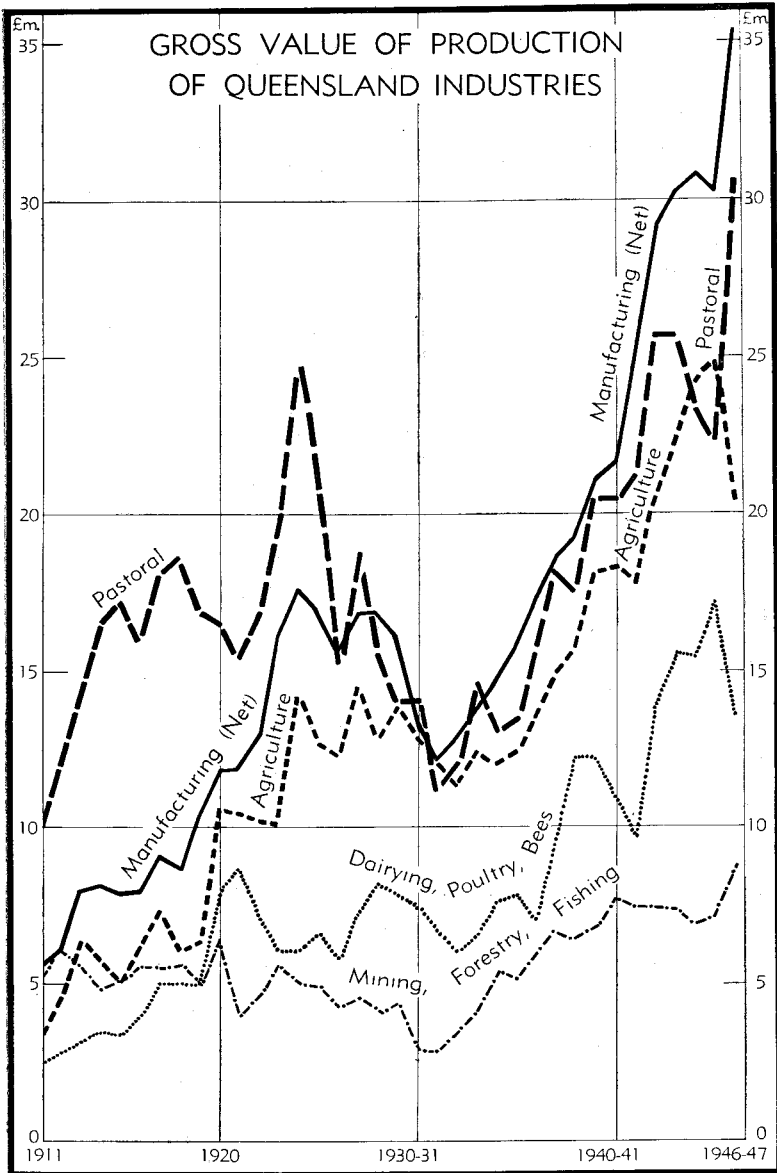
Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing, Net. <i>a</i>
1911 ..	£1,000. 3,186	£1,000. 2,509	£1,000. 9,947	£1,000. 3,715	£1,000. 1,452	£1,000. 20,809	£1,000. 5,547
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,086	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,321	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,273	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,210	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,720	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	55,967	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,376	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,232	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,015	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,467	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,228	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	69,860	30,902
1945-46 ..	24,831	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	71,330	30,270
1946-47 ..	20,373	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,116	35,337

a Including Heat, Light, and Power.



13. NATIONAL INCOME.

Production figures, with certain small amendments, and in combination with estimates of the net output of the service industries, are the basis of national income calculations.

The national income is the value of national production less the depreciation and maintenance required to keep capital intact, and less net payments of interest and dividends due abroad.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure, 1947-48*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1948-49 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the five years ended 1947-48. The presentation of the tables has been slightly altered, and in some cases the figures have been revised, compared with those appearing in previous *Year Books*.

Gross national product is the value at current prices of the production of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping existing capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of "national income" which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.), and net payments due overseas. (See table on page 195.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal gross national product valued at market prices, and is called gross national expenditure. It consists of the expenditure on goods and services of persons (for consumption and investment), public authorities, and financial enterprises, and the amount by which goods sold abroad exceed goods bought in other countries (i.e., net exports). The distribution of gross national expenditure is shown in the table on page 196.

National income is not the sole source of personal incomes. A certain element in personal income known as "transfer income" is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service, and is not therefore an element in national income. Such transfer incomes include old-age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income is calculated from national income by (i) adding the amount of interest paid by public authorities on loans from the private sector of the economy, (ii) adding the pensions and cash benefits provided by public authorities and not given in return for current productive services, (iii) subtracting the income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, and (iv) subtracting the income received by companies and not distributed as dividends. (See table on page 197.)

NET NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,
AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938- 39.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.	1946- 47.	1947- 48.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries	440	607	600	632	740	871
Pay and Allowances (in Cash and Kind) of Members of the Forces	4	195	189	154	31	23
Company Income	84	135	134	131	155	167
Public Authority Income from Business Undertakings	32	56	49	38	30	22
Income of Unincorporated Busi- nesses, Farms, &c.	161	220	208	235	305	450
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner- occupied Dwellings)	59	66	66	67	68	70
Other Rents and Interest	34	30	28	27	30	32
National Income	814	1,309	1,274	1,284	1,359	1,635
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	45	57	56	54	57	63
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	90	130	125	133	175	172
Gross National Product at Market Prices	949	1,496	1,455	1,471	1,591	1,870

Wages and salaries have increased by 98 per cent. since 1938-39. As a proportion of the national income, they were 54.1 per cent. in 1938-39, fell to about 47 per cent. during the war years, and recovered to 53.3 per cent. in 1947-48. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount was 54.5 per cent. of the national income in 1938-39 and 54.7 per cent. in 1947-48. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) registered a substantial increase during the war years, but the figure for 1947-48 was only 69 per cent. of the pre-war level. Company income, like wages and salaries, was approximately double the pre-war amount; but income from unincorporated businesses, which include farms, was nearly three times as great as in 1938-39.

The aggregate value of the gross national product is the same as the gross national expenditure on goods and services both for final consumption and for investment. The distribution of gross national expenditure is shown in the table on the next page. In addition to the spending of individuals on consumers' goods and services, expenditure is made by private persons and organisations on new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks. This is shown as "Gross Private Investment". There is also the spending of public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities. The item "Financial Enterprises" stands

for expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services. Another part of the total expenditure is taken up on expenditure on goods bought here and exported. The significant figure here is, of course, the net exports, being the excess of exports over imports.

Personal expenditure was 70 per cent. of the gross national expenditure in 1938-39, but declined to 50 per cent. in the war years; in 1947-48 it was 65 per cent. of the total. Australian expenditure on war rose to its peak of £537 million in 1942-43 but by 1947-48 it had fallen to £29 million. This item accounted for most of the increase in the gross expenditure up to 1942-43, but, as it subsequently decreased, personal expenditure and private investment, including war-time arrears of maintenance, increased rapidly. It should be noted that, in previous issues of the *Year Book*, war expenditure represented all war expenditure in Australia, whereas the figures shown below are for all war expenditure by Australia, i.e., they include Australian expenditure overseas, but exclude expenditure of allied forces in Australia, &c. Compensating adjustments have been made to the "Net Exports" entry.

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Expenditure on Consumers' Goods and Services ..	667	744	762	862	998	1,208
Public Authority Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
Social and Administrative ..	46	53	57	67	99	121
Civil Works	56	28	32	41	69	89
War	13	486	385	230	86	29
Financial Enterprises	9	10	10	11	14	15
Gross Private Investment ..	140	50	90	175	330	355
Net Export of Goods and Services	18	125	119	85	—5	53
Gross National Expenditure	949	1,496	1,455	1,471	1,591	1,870

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits and interest on loans to public authorities. To calculate personal income from national income, the value of these amounts must be added, but, on the other hand, it is necessary to deduct non-personal income which does not go into the hands of individuals, such as the surplus of public authority business undertakings, company income not distributed as dividends to persons, and the investment income of life offices, superannuation funds, and other non-profit-making institutions. The

next table shows the personal income of Australia as derived from the national income shown in the table on page 195. The lower part of the table shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, and savings (which include personal spending on capital equipment, as well as savings through assurance funds, and in banks, &c.). Direct taxation and savings took 4.4 and 6.4 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1938-39, and 11.1 and 12.8 per cent. respectively in 1947-48.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938- 39.	1943- 44.	1944- 45.	1945- 46.	1946- 47.	1947- 48.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Net National Income	814	1,309	1,274	1,284	1,359	1,635
Pensions, Cash Benefits, Deferred Pay	31	56	63	139	94	94
Net Interest Received from Public Authorities	-6	3	10	13	13	14
Dividends Received by Persons	25	33	31	30	32	35
Less Company Income	-84	-135	-134	-131	-155	-167
Less Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings ..	-32	-56	-49	-38	-30	-22
Personal Income	748	1,210	1,195	1,297	1,313	1,589
Consumption Expenditure ..	667	744	762	862	998	1,208
Direct Taxes	33	143	166	171	167	177
Savings	48	323	267	264	148	204

Personal income of the residents of each of the various States was estimated until 1945-46, but the figures are not available since that year. In 1945-46, the estimated personal income of residents of Queensland was £182.8 million, or 14.3 per cent. of the total estimate for Australia. In 1938-39, the corresponding total for Queensland was £107.2 million, or 14.4 per cent. of the Australian total.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the table which follows on the next page. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net Borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises. It is equal to the net increase in indebtedness of all public authorities to the private portion of the economy.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdrafts, &c.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons	33	143	166	171	167	177
Other Direct Taxes	16	52	60	56	54	70
Indirect Taxes	92	153	153	171	216	227
Less Subsidies	-2	-23	-28	-38	-41	-55
Net Taxation	139	325	351	360	396	419
Business Undertakings Surplus ..	32	56	49	38	30	22
Rent and Interest Received ..	13	16	16	16	18	20
Net Borrowing	27	306	211	158	4	-25
Total Receipts	211	703	627	572	448	436
Interest and Exchange	62	79	86	91	94	96
Pensions and Cash Benefits ..	31	51	53	67	80	87
Deferred Pay .. ..	..	5	10	72	14	7
Pay and Allowances to Forces ..	4	195	189	154	31	23
Wages and Salaries	58	76	75	74	91	107
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings	49	358	279	167	88	111
Purchases, &c., Overseas	4	-62	-69	-57	44	-2
Capital Transfers ^a	3	1	4	4	6	7
Total Outlay	211	703	627	572	448	436

^a War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationships with other countries were as follows.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports, less Imports, &c. ..	18	125	119	85	-5	53
Overseas Borrowing—						
Public Authority	2	-24	-20	-45	-7	-9
Private	-2	34	-31	12	34	69
Decrease in International Reserves	25	-94	-29	-18	14	-76
Total Receipts from Overseas ..	43	41	39	34	36	37

The figures in the total line of the above table represent the amounts required each year for transfers of income overseas in the form of interest, dividends, profits, &c.

Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

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

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably of the order of about £25m., or nearly 10s. per head of population per week. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

At the Occupation Survey in 1945, 41,278 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 10·4 per cent. of all persons working. At the Census of June, 1947, this total had become 44,444, equivalent to 9·6 per cent. of the working population. In addition to these persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were in June, 1947, 5,499 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 4,432 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles, and 1,976 in shipbuilding. The Census also showed 21,075 persons engaged in construction works and maintenance other than building, of whom perhaps 12,000 may have been occupied on roads, telegraph lines, &c. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 68,000 persons, or 14·8 per cent. of the total working population.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

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

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping

downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

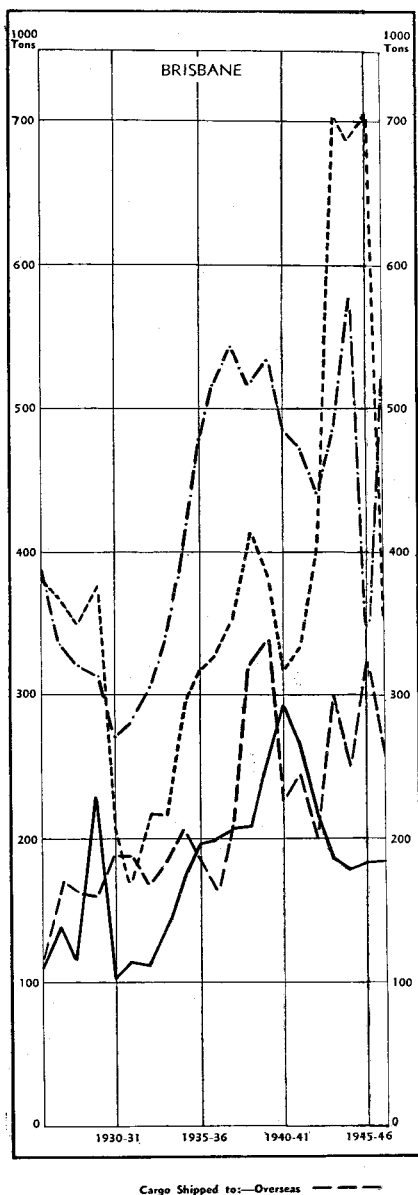
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

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

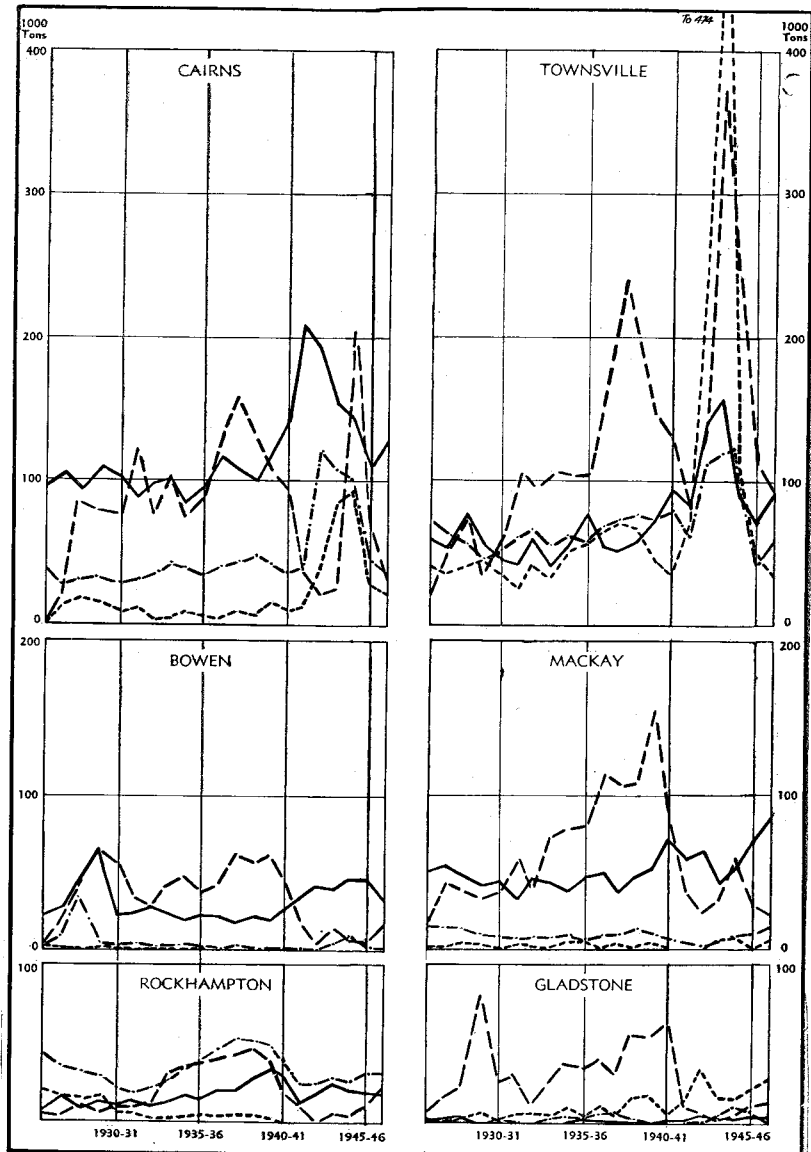
Mackay has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels.

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

Trade at



Queensland Ports—1926-27 to 1946-47



Other States ——— Discharged from Overseas - - - - Other States ———

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

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

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

The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946 to 1947, provides for the issue of licenses to the operators of water transport services, and the question is under investigation.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour, which is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1947, was £1,162,864, and the Working Account had a credit of £132,481.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Credit Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1942-43 ..	108	121	46	125	45
1943-44 ..	156	175	30	109	111
1944-45 ..	164	198	97	176	132
1945-46 ..	146	247 ^b	127	206	173
1946-47 ..	149	171	133	212	132

^a Including interest and redemption.

^b Including accumulated hire charges, &c., for dredging work done for the Commonwealth Government.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1947, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £14,813, *Cr.* £25,162, and *Cr.* £24,780 respectively.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1947, totalled £131,717, of which Innisfail accounted for £111,424. Debits totalled £71,403.

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

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1947.

Harbour Board.	Wharfrage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, Excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, Excluding Loans.	Loan Indebted- ness, 31st Dec., 1947.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen ..	10,655	12,558	6,050	12,505	267,628
Bundaberg ..	3,211	4,735	2,984	4,702	21,501
Cairns ..	49,265	75,790	81,179	90,992	161,621
Gladstone ..	7,637	10,587	3,037	13,003	91,193
Mackay ..	84,008	89,759	13,129	54,497	371,088
Rockhampton ..	18,320	41,268	30,586	36,818	505,439
Townsville ..	61,776	93,767	68,607	117,505	62,743
Total ..	234,872	328,464	205,572	330,022	1,481,213

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

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. In 1945-46, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. These adjustments wiped out all the arrears of indebtedness of these ports.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped.—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1947.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1946-47.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	340,595	529,369	869,964	257,025	182,538	439,563
Maryborough ..	..	6,725	6,725	..	4,384	4,384
Bundaberg ..	..	4,588	4,588	..	3,195	3,195
Gladstone ..	29,382	1,136	30,518	11,634	2,264	13,898
Rockhampton ..	..	31,339	31,339	20,379	17,910	38,289
Mackay ..	5,997	15,264	21,261	23,569	86,549	110,118
Bowen ..	..	3,440	3,440	19,319	32,906	52,225
Townsville ..	34,784	59,501	94,285	90,501	90,852	181,353
Cairns ..	22,261	36,119	58,380	32,911	129,184	162,095
Thursday Is. ..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total ..	433,019	687,481	1,120,500	455,342	549,782	1,005,124

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table compares the amounts of cargo passing through Queensland ports (excluding intrastate movements) during the five years ended 1946-47. The tonnage of cargo discharged in 1946-47 was slightly less than in 1938-39, after increasing to 66 per cent. above that level in 1943-44, the year of maximum war activity. Shipments of cargo in 1946-47 were 28 per cent. below the 1938-39 figure.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1942-43 ..	743,659	707,758	1,451,417	397,098	716,396	1,113,494
1943-44 ..	1,290,890	765,933	2,056,823	761,598	638,389	1,399,987
1944-45 ..	916,076	884,091	1,800,167	777,810	571,489	1,349,299
1945-46 ..	821,031	507,131	1,328,162	563,819	547,727	1,111,546
1946-47 ..	433,019	687,481	1,120,500	455,342	549,782	1,005,124

^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, 1946-47.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. ^a		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane	98	80	232	82	25	517
Maryborough	1	..	11	24	2	38
Bundaberg	1	..	3	27	..	31
Gladstone	1	2	10	39	5	57
Rockhampton	1	..	12	40	2	55
Mackay	1	1	13	49	3	67
Bowen	11	..	16	59	18	104
Townsville	19	9	20	96	147	291
Cairns	22	1	23	120	61	227
Thursday Island	9	1	..	4	32	46
Total	164	94	340	540	295	1,433

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	448	419	597	153	10	1,627
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	4	11	..	15
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	1	10	..	11
Gladstone	8	9	3	107	2	129
Rockhampton	6	..	11	80	1	98
Mackay	3	5	26	95	..	129
Bowen	30	..	25	119	6	180
Townsville	83	41	33	230	20	407
Cairns	57	1	28	189	17	292
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Total	635	475	728	994	65	2,897

^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, 1946-47.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane ..	111	59	180	151	22	523
Maryborough ..	2	..	9	30	1	42
Bundaberg ..	1	..	2	26	1	30
Gladstone ..	9	5	8	30	5	57
Rockhampton ..	..	3	7	42	3	55
Mackay ..	5	..	20	36	2	63
Bowen ..	8	..	34	46	15	103
Townsville ..	24	8	19	102	143	296
Cairns ..	63	1	54	50	62	230
Thursday Island ..	9	..	1	2	28	40
Total ..	232	76	334	515	282	1,439

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	477	296	530	310	10	1,623
Maryborough ..	..	..	4	25	..	29
Bundaberg ..	..	..	1	10	..	11
Gladstone ..	33	26	5	62	2	128
Rockhampton ..	..	18	3	75	1	97
Mackay ..	16	..	54	48	..	118
Bowen ..	13	..	59	103	6	181
Townsville ..	58	38	55	230	21	402
Cairns ..	72	1	118	88	18	297
Thursday Island ..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Total ..	669	379	829	951	67	2,895

a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea Direct" clearance. In 1946-47, shipping was still feeling the effects of the war. The number and tonnage of vessels making purely local voyages within the State were only one-quarter as great as in 1938-39. Entries and clearances on overseas voyages accounted for a little over one-third, and those on interstate voyages less than one-half, of the 1938-39 tonnages, while coastwise entries and clearances of overseas and interstate vessels were only two-thirds of the pre-war level.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.

1937-38	..	..	278	306	652	1,565	1,233	4,034
1938-39	..	..	292	287	639	1,728	1,165	4,111
1939-40	..	..	255	209	574	1,463	1,334	3,835
1940-41	..	..	239	97	514	1,212	1,503	3,565
1941-42	..	..	190	89	480	880	1,100	2,739
1942-43	..	..	225	43	401	799	556	2,024
1943-44	..	..	287	72	389	701	576	2,025
1944-45	..	..	202	63	410	668	581	1,924
1945-46	..	..	193	99	303	459	366	1,420
1946-47	..	..	164	94	340	540	295	1,433

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1937-38	..	..	306	260	648	1,577	1,243	4,034
1938-39	..	..	291	279	657	1,705	1,171	4,103
1939-40	..	..	273	184	597	1,448	1,345	3,847
1940-41	..	..	222	93	551	1,188	1,506	3,560
1941-42	..	..	187	67	504	887	1,103	2,748
1942-43	..	..	262	22	401	841	544	2,070
1943-44	..	..	393	19	449	612	561	2,034
1944-45	..	..	276	31	427	648	584	1,966
1945-46	..	..	273	52	325	427	359	1,436
1946-47	..	..	232	76	334	515	282	1,439

a "Coastwise" means having called at or calling at other Queensland ports since arriving from or proceeding to other States or overseas.

3. RAILWAYS.

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

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in

the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

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

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 includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track).

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

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, as the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication between the capitals of the mainland States. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively. A Commonwealth proposal to convert all Australian railways to a uniform 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge at a cost of over £200m., including over £100m. for Queensland railways, was mentioned in the 1946 *Year Book*.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Existing tracks were considered suitable for electric operation. The cost was estimated at £2,504,660, providing for a 50 per cent. increase in the number of passengers carried with a 30 per cent. increase in schedule speeds, and an annual saving of £44,900 after meeting all fixed and operating charges. Reasons for the recommendation included higher train speeds, cleaner and more comfortable services and benefits to property adjacent to railway lines, and increased capacity of existing lines, resulting in encouragement of settlement in outer suburban areas, and diminution of congestion in suburban road passenger transport. At the same time, revenue from suburban services would be increased and the scheme would be economically sound from its inception.

At present the Queensland railway system is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. The Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement.

The following table shows the miles of route operated, capital account, and financial results of working in each division during 1946-47. It should be noted that capital account shown on the first four lines of the table represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. Rates of profit on capital, and profit after meeting interest, must be read with this qualification in mind. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and

represents only a proportion of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of the uniform gauge line (see above).

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit after meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Proportion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,235	13,108	375	2.9	-71
South-Western Division ..	3 6	1,584	7,283	50	0.7	-198
Central Division ..	3 6	1,673	9,862	401	4.1	65
Northern Division <i>a</i> ..	3 6	2,006	11,101	-84	-0.8	-463
South Brisbane - Border Railway	4 8½	69	625	87	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	..	6,567	41,979	829	1.8 ^c	-667 ^c

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

b See comment preceding this table.

c Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Average freight charges per ton-mile in 1946-47 were 22 per cent. below the 1942-43 peak level. This was caused by reductions in freight rates and a falling off in the quantity of expensive war-time freights carried.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods and Live Stock Carried.	Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Net Earnings as Proportion of Capital Account.
	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
1937-38	25,688	5,061	1.69	7,383	5,893	39,187	3.80
1938-39	24,639	5,234	1.73	7,798	6,198	39,597	4.04
1939-40	24,638	5,472	1.76	8,090	6,373	40,022	4.29
1940-41	26,194	5,600	1.67	8,415	6,714	40,403	4.21
1941-42	29,099	5,761	2.00	11,654	8,494	40,333	7.83
1942-43	33,263	6,706	2.23	18,027	11,409	40,408	16.38
1943-44	38,154	6,567	1.96	16,430	13,184	40,824	7.95
1944-45	38,962	6,240	1.81	13,809	11,699	41,301	5.11
1945-46	38,149	5,638	1.82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3.55
1946-47	34,161	5,654	1.75	11,033	10,204	41,979	1.97

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

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

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways, before the war, made substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. Thus, the capacity of the railway system is, in peace time, greatly in excess of the traffic offering. During the war years, however, movements of essential military and civil traffic used the railways to capacity, and pre-war losses changed temporarily into substantial profits, after meeting interest charges.

The year 1946-47 can be regarded as the first complete peace-time financial year. Total earnings (including the South Brisbane-Border Section of the uniform gauge railway) were 39 per cent. lower than the peak year 1942-43, and 7 per cent. less than those for the preceding financial year, indicating a return to normal conditions. Earnings were still 41 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Total ton-miles—steam and rail motor, but excluding the uniform gauge railway—were 29 per cent. higher in 1946-47 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 22 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 39 per cent. above the figures for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains was 10 per cent. greater and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 26 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. All these figures, however, were lower than those in the busy war years, 1943-44 and 1944-45.

The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 185 miles in 1946-47, compared with 173 miles in 1945-46—an increase of 12 miles. The highest figure was in 1943-44—214 miles—when the war necessitated the carriage of military supplies very long distances due to shortage of shipping.

During the year 1946-47, 4 new locomotives, 7 new carriages, and 33 new wagons were put into service, but, on account of the withdrawal of old rolling stock, there were net decreases of 1 carriage and 124 wagons during the year.

Passenger Traffic.—During 1946-47, the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 34,161,260, first class passengers totalling 1,277,613 and second class 32,883,647. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 448,559, or 35·1 per cent., of the first class passengers, and 26,549,225, or 80·7 per cent., of the second class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 22·5 per cent. of the total revenue in 1946-47, compared with 29·8 per cent. in the previous year and 20·1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1946-47 were 58 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. The impetus gained by air travel in the post-war era, coupled with the return to the road of many motor vehicles which were either impressed for military needs during the war or laid aside through lack of fuel, interfered to some extent with passenger travel over those portions of the country where aerodromes exist and motor roads are provided, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1946-47.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Division—Suburban ..	First	152,961	295,598	448,559	} 483,559
	Second	10,292,237	16,256,988	26,549,225	
Other	First	278,691	297,750	576,441	} 965,439
	Second	1,814,684	1,253,330	3,068,014	
South-Western Division	First	51,405	7,422	58,827	} 227,104
	Second	387,417	82,912	470,329	
Central Division ..	First	49,104	18,900	68,004	} 284,326
	Second	721,159	250,226	971,385	
Northern Division	First	41,617	16,916	58,533	} 417,531
	Second	1,042,379	662,434	1,704,813	
South Brisbane—Border Railway	First	66,745	504	67,249	} 108,007
	Second	119,881	..	119,881	
Total	First	640,523	637,090	1,277,613	} 2,485,966
	Second	14,377,757	18,505,890	32,883,647	

Goods Traffic.—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1946-47 in each of the various administrative sections of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1946-47.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. ^a
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Division	2,101,331	2,843,094	158,599	145,255	280,375
South-Western Division	482,901	751,674	224,828	279,484	62,375
Central Division	892,114	943,972	170,699	260,692	90,661
Northern Division	1,222,093	1,705,078	159,894	339,211	82,291
South Brisbane—Border Railway ..	241,236	256,399	773	1,561	31,924
Total	4,939,675	6,500,217	714,793	1,026,203	547,626

^a Excluding Refreshment Rooms, Rents, and Miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels and miscellaneous) traffic in Queensland provided 73·2 per cent. of the total revenue in 1946-47, compared with 76·5 per cent. in 1938-39, whilst the total earnings from that source were 35·4 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 5·0 per cent. greater, receipts being 38·4 per cent. greater, indicating a longer haul per ton of goods carried. This was caused by a shortage of shipping, due to the war and its after-effects which necessitated the carrying of all goods for the north the whole distance from Brisbane by rail. The weight of live stock carried increased by 35·4 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 32·1 per cent. Revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic was up by 12·3 per cent.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At the 30th June, 1947, there were 90 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 67 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 21 miles were operated by four private companies; two to serve mines in the north of the State—Trekellano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine; and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, the Douglas Shire Council operated a public tramway on the 2 ft. gauge—Port Douglas-Mossman, 23 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1946, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland Local Authorities' and private railways carried 178,000 tons of goods and live stock.

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.	
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
New South Wales	..	6,128	..	6,128	1,156	2,809	24,282	57,395	
Victoria	..	4,634	..	4,748 ^a	581	2,484	20,144	27,544	
Queensland	..	69	6,468	6,567^b	778	1,297	20,831	23,323	
South Australia	..	1,480	..	1,067	330	648	7,611	10,383	
Western Australia	4,348	4,348	441	428	11,103	9,455	
Tasmania	642	642	96	216	2,252	2,844	
Commonwealth..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	161	124	2,058	2,449	
Total	..	6,114	7,310	13,613	27,181	3,543	8,006	88,281	133,393

^a Including 114 miles of 2' 6" gauge. ^b Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

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

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>a</i>
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000tons	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	37,500	261,644	17,270	31,153 ^b	25,886 ^c	157,231
Victoria	15,539	170,165	7,562	13,577	12,916 ^d	51,627
Queensland ..	15,997^e	34,161	5,654	11,033	10,204	41,979
South Australia ..	6,010	19,827	3,240	4,622	4,789	30,950
Western Australia	6,728	13,879	2,577	4,046	4,424	27,290
Tasmania	2,245	3,253	871	893	1,126	2,870
Commonwealth ..	1,513	223	342	1,100	1,224	18,266
Total ..	85,532	503,152	37,516	66,424	60,569	330,213

^a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25.7m., £28.0m., £3.1m., and £4.7m. respectively from their original figures.

^b Including £800 (000) governmental contributions towards losses on non-paying developmental lines.

^c Including £509 (000) transferred to reserve funds.

^d Excluding £91 (000) charged to other accounts.

^e Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was

opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results, the receipts frequently failing to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways: It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by the government railways and by motor bus services operated by the City Council or licensed private proprietors. The City Council took over most of the bus services of private operators during 1948.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937-38 ..	60-05	374	1,785	7,874	89,534	818	612	2,341
1938-39 ..	60-15	379	1,805	8,100	91,444	831	632	2,391
1939-40 ..	61-59	385	1,745	8,164	93,431	869	641	2,443
1940-41 ..	61-59	396	1,773	8,390	97,982	916	656	2,432
1941-42 ..	62-92	398	1,871	8,744	112,448	1,056	734	2,420
1942-43 ..	62-92	403	1,899	9,467	135,480	1,249	824	2,397
1943-44 ..	62-92	406	2,092	10,017	157,432	1,455	896	2,350
1944-45 ..	62-92	413	2,259	10,327	159,679	1,462	956	2,327
1945-46 ..	63-12	415	2,383	10,107	147,007	1,355	988	2,358
1946-47 ..	64-29	420	2,492	10,228	135,757	1,276	988	2,574

5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Commission (see pages 215 and 216) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities which are subsidised out of government funds. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the following table as at 30th June, 1947. During the recent war years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. This is reflected in the figures in the table at the foot of this page, which show an increase from 1940 to 1944 of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Uncon- structed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane	11	508	636	424	510	2,089
Other Cities	12	494	124	650	393	1,673
Towns	1	106	98	191	100	496
Shires	52	2,389	6,631	40,639	78,965	128,676
Total	76	3,497	7,489	41,904	79,968	132,934

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor in Council under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925, the Board was replaced by a Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Its operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. a
	State High- ways.	Main.	Develop- mental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1938 ..	3,435	9,166	256	231	411	13,499	4,616
1939 ..	4,181	9,655	248	247	532	14,863	5,566
1940 ..	5,428	9,424	248	255	682	16,037	6,209
1941 ..	5,733	9,261	244	278	762	16,278	6,955
1942 ..	5,880	9,201	250	274	841	16,446	7,273
1943 ..	5,910	9,172	250	274	847	16,453	7,806
1944 ..	6,232	9,060	249	246	858	16,645	8,197
1945 ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	858	17,183	8,316
1946 ..	6,983	9,932	244	247	1,033	18,439	8,424
1947 ..	7,244	10,235	244	251	1,104	19,078	8,619

a Excluding those under construction.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service, and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Local Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>					<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	..	..	..	..	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years					Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years					Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years					Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years					Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies					Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence					As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	..	..	..	..	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, loans from the State Treasury for permanent works, and Treasury grants and advances. A large proportion of permanent construction is from revenue. Until April, 1947, the Commissioner shared with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing Fees, which were imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. During the later war years, the finances of the Commission were dominated by contributions from the Commonwealth for defence roads. Receipts and expenditure of the Commission during the five years ended 1946-47 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Government Loan ..	165,500	230,400	220,000	300,000	321,250
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	512,745	622,250	462,577	400,000	17,150
Federal Aid Roads ..	301,979	337,152	402,229	596,564	893,622
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	633,416	689,783	705,948	804,840	893,825
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	116,018	93,368	103,660	138,132	167,230
Commonwealth Contributions for Defence Roads ..	248,868	90,700	224,650	122,747	6,009
Other ..	152,742	157,474	169,484	178,124	169,640
Total ..	2,131,268	2,221,127	2,288,548	2,540,407	2,468,726
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Port Development ..	296,791	420,152	158,799	46,910	15,095
Commonwealth Defence Works ..	10,866,951	8,678,711	2,194,073	342,145	Dr. 35,060
Transport Licensing Fees ..	48,685	58,393	64,209	81,351	c
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	..	..	..	60,000	200,000
Other ..	208	16,089	27,379	11,820	Dr. 2,014
All Receipts ..	13,343,903	11,394,472	4,733,008	3,082,633	2,646,747
EXPENDITURE.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Road Construction ..	1,021,502	449,816	576,440	653,729	1,472,426
Road Maintenance ..	308,772	368,002	646,681	641,122	936,158
Interest and Redemption ..	238,567	268,309	291,651	316,083	319,821
Purchase of Plant ..	60,842	15,876	47,029	191,685	211,458
Maintenance of Plant	43,072	52,802	86,139	100,693	120,833
Administrative ^a ..	381,827	151,199	211,081	240,139	350,793
Total ..	2,054,582	1,306,004	1,859,021	2,143,451	3,411,489
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Port Development ..	314,019	403,730	158,799	46,910	15,096
Commonwealth Defence Works ..	9,373,576	9,267,981	2,378,099	721,174	17,039
Transport Licensing Fees ^b ..	43,579	48,685	58,393	64,209	81,350
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	..	..	..	..	134,770
Other ..	425,815	Cr. 116,989	Cr. 15,093	110,808	58,243
All Expenditure	12,211,571	10,909,411	4,439,219	3,086,552	3,717,987

^a Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

^b Payment of Transport Licensing Fees to Local Authorities and Consolidated Revenue.

^c From 1946-47, Transport Licensing Fees have been collected by the State Transport Commission.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Drivers' and Riders' Licenses and Transport Licensing Fees) are shown in the next table.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1938 ..	71,342	1,065	387	38,168	7,846	118,808	1,888	819,691
1939 ..	75,570	1,272	362	42,791	8,168	128,163	2,148	940,985
1940 ..	75,548	1,489	385	44,304	8,031	129,757	2,525	1,029,372
1941 ..	73,068	1,469	406	45,367	8,129	128,439	2,881	1,032,479
1942 ..	59,765	1,164	435	42,594	5,566	109,524	2,797	881,412
1943 ..	63,645	1,060	459	45,244	5,432	115,840	3,088	742,664
1944 ..	67,188	1,059	498	50,290	6,103	125,138	3,780	812,946
1945 ..	67,956	1,044	549	53,249	6,394	129,192	4,306	839,297
1946 ..	69,615	1,388	603	63,091	8,627	143,324	4,953	967,677
1947 ..	72,398	1,595	708	71,979	11,567	158,247	6,153	984,629

During the year 1946-47, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 2,763; buses, 57; trucks, 2,627; and motor cycles, 1,138. In 1938-39, the numbers of new vehicles registered were:—cars and taxis, 7,604; buses, 50; trucks, 5,280; and motor cycles, 1,090. Only for motor cycles and buses were the numbers of registrations of new vehicles in 1946-47 as great as before the war. The number of trucks, however, has increased much faster than the new vehicles available would have permitted, owing to the disposal by the Armed Services of large numbers of second-hand vehicles.

Motor vehicles registered in the various States are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES ^a REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1946-47. ^b
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	261,773	276,184	286,850	311,072	340,204	2,525,036
Victoria... ..	233,629	244,161	255,179	272,050	294,927	1,912,432
Queensland ..	115,840	125,138	129,192	143,324	158,247	899,600
S. Australia ..	82,629	87,927	91,801	100,815	109,591	629,300
W. Australia ..	55,170	57,488	59,377	66,875	73,010	357,305
Tasmania ..	23,880	25,634	26,838	28,387	31,151	222,286
N. Territory ..	1,229	1,779	2,520	3,463	2,990	4,146
A. C. Territory..	1,846	1,909	2,225	2,459	2,638	12,127
Total ..	775,996	820,220	853,982	928,445	1,012,758	6,562,232

^a Including motor cycles.

^b Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

Registration of Motor Vehicles.—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 2s. 4½d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 2s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 3s. 9d. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. To the total is added a sum of 7s. 6d. for Authority to Operate the vehicle. Registration fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 2s. 4½d. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 3s. 9d. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year.

The fees payable, exclusive of driver's license, on *motor cars* range from £1 15s. on "Baby" Austins to approximately £10 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £5 to over £6 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £6 to over £8 for 1½ tons capacity, £6 to over £9 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £12 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged 19s., or £1 8s. with a side car. This excludes the rider's license.

Drivers.—Every driver must possess a Certificate of Competency. This is issued, after test, without fee, but gives no right to operate a vehicle.

The fee of 7s. 6d. charged with vehicle registration entitles the owner or his nominee to have his Certificate of Competency endorsed, giving authority to operate any registered vehicle. A non-owner may receive the same authority on payment of a fee of 7s. 6d. An owner, for a total fee of 15s., may secure authority for any person to operate his vehicle, provided such person has a Certificate of Competency.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Commission, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums.

The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

Licensing of Road Transport.—Prior to April, 1947, vehicles used for carriage of goods or passengers upon prescribed traffic routes or within prescribed traffic areas were liable for licensing under *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*. A body known as the State Transport Commission administered the Acts.

In April, 1947, portions of *The State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*, were repealed, and a new Act, *The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946*, was put into operation, the administration being vested in a single Commissioner. Under the 1946 Act, any vehicle used for the carriage of passengers or goods on any public road is liable for licensing unless specially exempted. The Act is designed to control the operation of passenger and goods services engaging in competitive services.

The fees received from licenses are paid to Consolidated Revenue. There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and also discretionary exemptions. The principal exemption is that which excludes from the licensing provisions of the Act any vehicle used for the carriage of goods on a journey of not more than 15 miles.

Certain limits are prescribed for weight, maximum load, height, length, overhang, &c. Vehicles used on licensed services must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport and operators of the vehicles must pass tests as to driving ability and satisfy the Commissioner as to their physical fitness. Every vehicle approved must display a special number plate as directed, and operators must possess a Certificate of Authority issued by the Commissioner.

Vehicles used for the carriage of passengers must be appropriately covered under the provisions of *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, and must comply with the requirements of *The Inspection of Machinery Acts*.

The fees chargeable for licenses are fixed by the Commissioner in each case. Fees are based either on a percentage of gross revenue derived from the service or at a rate computed on a passenger- or ton-mileage basis.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The forms used since 1938-39 for reporting accidents were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of a League of Nations Committee.

The total number of accidents reported in 1946-47, 8,202, was 20 per cent. less than in 1938-39, probably because of the smaller number of vehicles registered and petrol rationing. The lowest level of accidents was in 1941-42, when accidents reported were 43 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

Time of Occurrence.—The greatest number of accidents, 1,443, occurred on Saturday, and there were 1,302 on Friday. Monday to Thursday had about 1,020 each, while Sunday was much lower, with 662. Before the war, Sunday's accidents were as numerous as those on week days. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., and 43 per cent. occurred between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Road Conditions.—The cause of 130 accidents, 64 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, but another 240 accidents occurred where road conditions were reported as bad, which may have been a contributing factor.

Type of Accident.—The following table shows accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1946-47.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian &—								
Motor Vehicle..	433	414	32	396	607	585	45	566
Motor Cycle ..	65	62	..	78	98	95	1	119
Pedal Cycle ..	32	31	..	37	65	62	2	77
Tram ..	41	39	..	41	41	39	..	41
Other Vehicle..	4	4	1	3	7	6	2	4
Motor Vehicle alone	334	125	6	222	1,018	525	45	855
Motor Cycle alone	88	70	7	72	175	152	13	170
Pedal Cycle alone	53	50	1	52	90	85	1	89
Tram alone ..	128	121	3	118	128	121	3	118
Other Vehicle alone	14	9	..	9	25	19	1	18
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles	1,859	122	1	178	2,964	327	18	515
Motor Cycles ..	11	9	..	14	21	17	..	25
Pedal Cycles ..	8	7	..	9	22	18	..	25
Trams ..	9	3	..	6	9	3	..	6
Other Vehicles	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Motor Vehicle &—								
Motor Cycle..	385	219	14	244	605	378	18	447
Pedal Cycle..	251	145	10	139	536	354	14	356
Tram ..	421	35	3	48	421	35	3	48
Other Vehicle	49	11	1	12	129	44	9	62
Motor Cycle &—								
Pedal Cycle..	28	17	1	20	78	48	2	64
Tram ..	8	3	..	3	8	3	..	3
Other Vehicle	7	5	1	8	11	9	3	13
Pedal Cycle &—								
Tram ..	4	1	..	1	4	1	..	1
Other Vehicle	2	..	..	..	8	6	..	8
Tram &—								
Other Vehicle	4	1	..	1	4	1	..	1
Obstruction &—								
Motor Vehicle..	568	22	..	28	974	56	3	80
Motor Cycle ..	34	21	2	23	72	52	4	63
Pedal Cycle ..	11	9	..	9	24	19	..	19
Tram ..	24	4	..	5	24	4	..	5
Other Vehicle..	22	..	..	..	33	1	..	1
Total ..	4,897	1,559	83	1,776	8,202	3,066	188	3,799

^a Accidents involving death or injury.

Causes of Accidents.—The table on the two following pages shows road accidents classified according to the main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedes- trians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.
Drivers, excluding Pedal Cyclists—					
Excessive Speed	107	58	3	11	33
On Wrong Side of Road	70	30	4	7	11
Failure to Observe Right of Way ..	30	3	..	1	..
Overtaking Improperly	125	21	..	1	15
Swerving Negligently	111	22	4	9	7
Skidding	45	26	2	6	12
Dazzled by Lights of Another Vehicle	31	16	4	4	..
Careless at Intersections	793	165	4	14	98
Inattentive	1,150	176	35	40	51
Losing Control	81	40	3	14	19
Under the Influence of Drink ..	98	31	2	9	8
Other	889	82	12	18	26
Pedal Cyclists—					
On Wrong Side of Road	5	3	..	..	..
Failure to Observe Right of Way ..	..	..	..	..	..
Swerving Negligently	10	6	..	..	..
Careless at Intersections	56	34	..	..	..
Inattentive	59	40	6	..	1
Losing Control	37	31	1	..	..
Under the Influence of Drink ..	5	4	..	..	..
Other	37	26	4	..	..
Pedestrians—					
Crossing Roadway Carelessly	345	326	333	1	9
Stepping into Roadway Carelessly ..	20	18	21	..	..
Boarding Vehicle Carelessly	40	36	36	..	..
Under the Influence of Drink ..	45	44	44	..	..
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	49	49	49	..	..
Other	11	11	11	..	..
Vehicles—					
Mechanical Defect or Failure	228	72	7	16	12
Other	115	37	18	6	3
Tramways	6	..	..	..	..
Obstructions	26	..	..	..	..
Road Conditions	49	21	1	..	11
Weather Conditions	18	6	1	1	2
Miscellaneous—					
Animal in Roadway	108	29	1	2	11
Passenger Alighting Carelessly ..	37	37	..	..	..
Falling from Moving Vehicle	56	54	..	..	..
Riding Improperly on Vehicle	4	4	..	..	..
Other	1	1	..	..	1
Total	4,897	1,559	606	160	330

a Accidents involving death or injury.

ACCIDENTS, 1946-47.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
or Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.					
Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Total. <i>b</i>	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Total. <i>b</i>
1	32	81	253	153	8	46	62	2	123	243
4	12	38	220	82	7	28	22	11	61	130
1	3	5	93	24	..	3	11	4	13	32
2	9	27	216	50	1	5	20	14	19	59
1	13	34	199	57	5	25	11	6	40	87
..	15	35	144	97	2	32	34	..	77	145
3	9	21	106	56	9	19	5	7	50	91
20	68	204	1,147	303	8	43	152	44	151	402
21	64	216	1,615	307	51	68	89	40	140	395
..	23	59	182	111	4	43	45	..	85	178
3	22	44	216	87	6	35	12	12	56	122
5	37	99	1,264	147	16	39	45	12	70	183
3	..	3	15	12	1	..	2	11	1	15
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
6	..	6	35	20	..	..	..	20	1	21
34	1	35	118	79	..	..	2	77	7	86
37	2	46	117	87	13	..	2	82	4	102
31	4	36	62	53	1	..	..	52	6	59
4	..	4	18	14	1	..	..	14	..	15
23	..	27	93	70	7	..	1	66	..	74
3	..	346	437	413	421	2	12	5	3	443
..	..	21	30	28	31	..	1	..	..	32
..	..	36	42	38	38	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	44	66	64	64	..	2	1	..	67
..	..	49	90	90	91	..	..	..	1	92
..	..	11	28	28	28	..	..	..	..	28
21	77	133	477	199	7	85	23	28	221	364
7	7	42	238	89	29	21	7	27	35	122
..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	51	4	..	2	..	..	3	5
6	5	23	130	64	2	15	22	9	42	90
2	..	6	64	28	1	11	5	7	19	44
1	5	32	291	76	1	8	32	4	20	87
..	37	37	48	48	..	..	..	..	48	48
..	53	54	83	81	..	..	..	..	80	81
..	3	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	5
..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
239	501	1,859	8,202	3,066	853	530	620	556	1,380	3,987

b Including "Others".

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1946-47 has been used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Age.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7	112	..	..	3	66	..	181	11.9
7-14	110	..	..	139	91	6	346	25.5
15-19	53	26	127	125	179	8	518	58.4
20-24	59	93	299	48	270	3	772	83.2
25-29	41	96	101	36	169	4	447	50.6
30-44	114	178	76	90	281	10	749	31.6
45-59	195	107	13	83	201	12	611	33.2
60 and Over ..	161	27	2	31	116	5	342	28.7
Total ^b ..	845	527	618	555	1,373	48	3,966	36.1

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

b Excluding 21 whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 10,000 of population was 36.3.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Age.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	158	4
15-19	81	..	161	159	161	20
20-24	299	28	502	378	47	22
25-29	357	51	512	121	34	65
30-34	321	54	508	54	21	77
35-39	290	51	372	20	23	93
40-44	236	36	259	14	17	64
45-49	265	36	215	8	20	46
50-54	240	12	150	8	14	39
55-59	178	16	96	3	15	32
60 and Over ..	251	7	80	1	21	22
Not Known ..	201	15	214	15	20	45
Total ^b ..	2,719	306	3,069	781	551	529

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 247 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 1946-47, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.								All Ages. <i>b</i>
	Under 7.	7-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-44.	45-59.	60 and Over.	
PEDESTRIANS.									
1938-39 ..	8.0	7.9	5.7	6.1	4.8	5.7	9.4	19.1	8.1
1942-43 ..	6.1	7.9	8.3	9.5	8.4	8.6	11.1	19.4	9.8
1943-44 ..	6.0	6.6	4.7	9.8	9.3	7.2	8.1	13.0	8.0
1944-45 ..	7.1	7.4	4.9	8.4	5.8	6.4	8.6	14.3	8.0
1945-46 ..	6.7	7.3	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.8	8.4	15.0	7.8
1946-47 ..	7.2	7.9	6.0	6.6	4.7	4.8	10.7	13.3	7.8
MOTOR DRIVERS.									
1938-39 ..	..	0.1	4.9	12.3	12.7	9.3	7.7	3.5	6.2
1942-43 ..	..	..	2.4	8.7	11.0	6.7	5.2	2.6	4.5
1943-44 ..	..	..	2.9	8.7	11.5	5.2	4.3	1.8	4.0
1944-45 ..	..	..	1.9	9.4	9.8	5.1	4.1	1.7	3.8
1945-46 ..	..	..	3.4	10.7	10.7	7.3	5.4	3.1	4.9
1946-47 ..	..	..	3.0	10.4	10.9	7.6	5.9	2.2	4.8
MOTOR CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	..	..	9.1	20.8	6.9	2.3	0.7	0.1	3.9
1942-43 ..	..	..	4.5	13.6	6.8	2.5	1.1	0.3	2.9
1943-44 ..	..	..	4.2	13.0	5.6	1.8	0.9	..	2.5
1944-45 ..	..	..	4.3	11.5	6.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	2.3
1945-46 ..	..	..	9.1	17.9	8.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	3.5
1946-47 ..	..	..	14.5	33.6	11.5	3.2	0.7	0.2	5.6
PEDAL CYCLISTS.									
1938-39 ..	0.2	14.2	28.9	9.4	5.8	5.4	5.5	3.3	8.4
1942-43 ..	0.2	10.9	15.5	5.0	4.6	4.6	5.4	2.7	5.8
1943-44 ..	0.1	5.1	11.8	4.0	3.1	3.1	4.5	3.4	4.1
1944-45 ..	0.2	8.0	10.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.5	4.1
1945-46 ..	0.1	10.4	13.6	5.0	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.9
1946-47 ..	0.2	10.0	14.3	5.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	2.6	5.1
OTHERS. <i>c</i>									
1938-39 ..	6.0	7.5	22.9	29.3	21.4	13.9	13.3	12.1	15.0
1942-43 ..	4.0	4.7	13.0	27.1	23.6	14.2	10.8	10.0	12.6
1943-44 ..	4.4	4.8	14.7	32.1	27.9	13.5	11.8	10.5	13.9
1944-45 ..	3.7	5.4	13.2	34.8	25.9	12.7	9.3	8.9	12.8
1945-46 ..	5.5	6.1	19.8	33.2	20.6	14.5	12.1	11.1	14.2
1946-47 ..	4.2	7.0	21.3	30.7	19.7	12.4	11.7	10.0	13.0

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group. All rates have been adjusted in accordance with revised population estimates based on the results of the 1947 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.

Among pedestrians, the death-or-injury rate was very much higher for children and old people than for people in the middle ages of life. The general picture remained much the same in 1946-47 as it was in 1938-39, and even in the year of minimum traffic accidents, 1941-42, casualties among pedestrians were very little reduced.

Accidents to motor car drivers were most common among persons in their twenties. The rate at all ages fell to something like half its pre-war level in 1941-42, but in 1946-47 had moved about half-way back to the 1938-39 level. Motor cyclists were most commonly injured in their early twenties, the death-or-injury rate for motor cyclists aged 20 to 24 years being over twice that for any other age group, and three times that for motor car drivers of the same age group. In 1946-47, the rates for motor cyclists under 25 years of age rose sharply to nearly twice the 1945-46 level, partly, but not wholly, on account of increased numbers of motor cycles coming into use. The death-or-injury rate for pedal cyclists was heaviest in the 15 to 19 years age group, but was only half as high as in 1938-39.

Among "others"—mostly passengers in various types of private and public vehicles—the death-or-injury rate rose from a minimum of 3·7 under 5 years to a maximum of 30·7 at 20 to 24 years, and gradually fell to 10·0 at 60 years and over.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

In October, 1948, three organisations were operating on trunk routes between North Queensland, Brisbane, and the Southern States; two companies were operating between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne; and one company provided services from Brisbane to Queensland and New South Wales country towns. Two other companies operated between Queensland towns only.

Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, provided services between Cairns, Brisbane, and the Southern

capitals. The services of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. extended from Thursday Island and Burketown to Hobart, connecting in Sydney with their planes for America. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated by land plane between Lae, New Guinea, and Sydney, Cloncurry and Normanton, and Brisbane and Darwin; also by flying boat between Sydney, Bowen, and Darwin. Other companies provided services from Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville to a large number of inland centres. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 228 shows the routes operating in Queensland.

Many new aerodromes were built during the war and others improved, and the State Government is now assisting Local Authorities to provide aerodromes in all the more important country centres.

The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946 to 1947, provides for the issue of licenses to the operators of airline services in Queensland. License fees are computed on a percentage of gross revenue in regard to general services, and on a flat rate per plane in respect of services of a specific nature such as aerial ambulances or flying doctor services.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

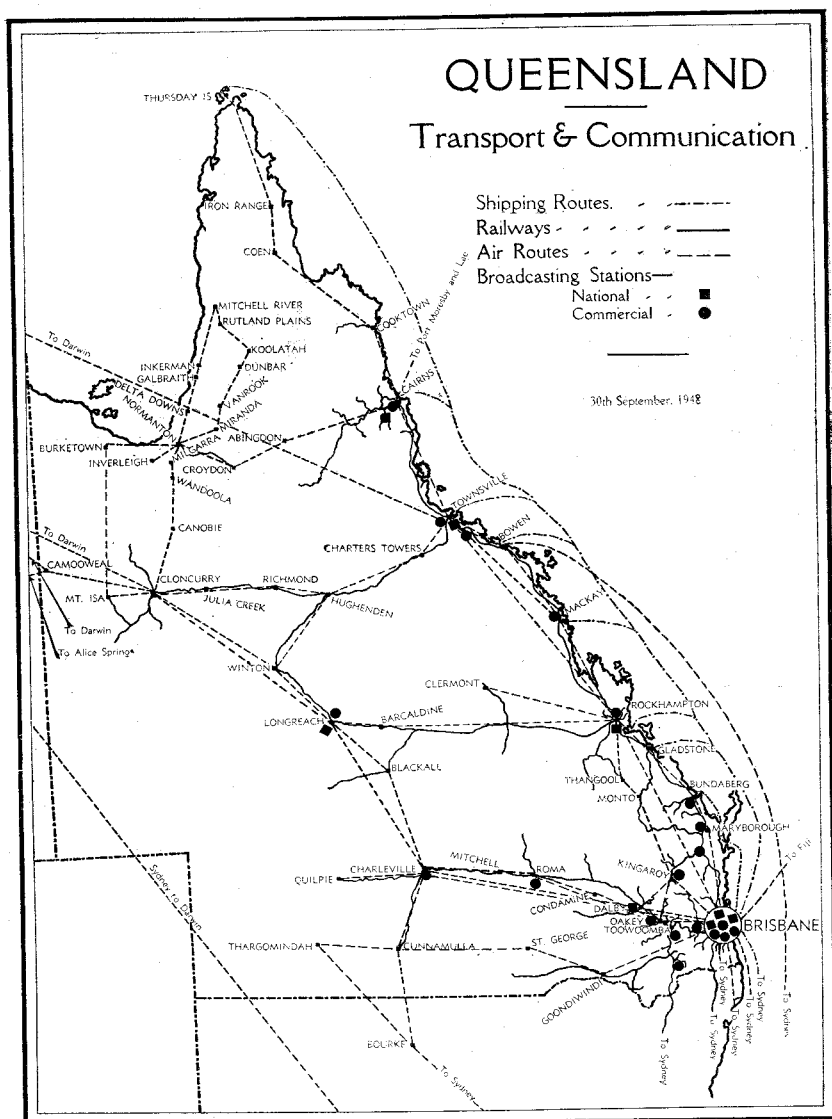
CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.^a

Particulars.			1938-39.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Registered Aircraft							
Owners ..	No.		149	116	125	182	323
Registered Aircraft ..	No.		296	185	206	349	643
Licensed Pilots—							
Private ..	No.		1,096	159	215	320	501
Commercial ..	No.		346	305	428	1,019	1,371
Licensed Ground							
Engineers ..	No.		525	1,039	1 122	1,226	1,702
Aerodromes—							
Government ..	No.		71	69	77	96	125
Public ..	No.		213	206	230	230	237
Government Emergency							
Grounds ..	No.		147	78	83	73	59
Hours Flown ..	No.		121,935	84,274	111,122	152,140	170,138
Approximate Mileage 1,000			14,099	10,082	14,992	21,538	24,485
Passengers Carried—							
Paying ..	No.		123,566	232,161	337,195	515,347	860,028
Non-paying ..	No.		24,353	3,614	4,875	6,810	11,443
Total ..	No.		147,919	235,775	342,070	522,157	871,471
Goods Carried 1,000 Lb.			1,735	3,132	4,756	10,260	24,436
Mails Carried ^b 1,000 Lb.			144 ^c	2,438 ^c	2,806 ^c	1,862	941
Accidents—							
Persons Killed ..	No.		38	1	26	44	15
Persons Injured ..	No.		15	1	10	1	17

^a Figures shown for all years except 1946-47 include oversea services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.

^b Gross weights of internal mails.

^c Net weight.



9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act*, 1946, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries. Compensation was paid to private companies previously operating the services.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Tele-graph.	Tele-phone.	Wireless.	Total.		
N. S. Wales ^a ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria ..	5,047	1,232	5,617	284	12,180	9,973	2,207
Queensland ..	3,725	750	4,042	209	8,726	6,912	1,814
S. Australia ^b ..	1,764	560	1,923	93	4,345	3,896	449
W. Australia ..	994	358	1,173	79	2,604	2,218	386
Tasmania ..	859	301	729	54	1,943	1,764	179
	417	90	370	26	903	834	69
Australia ..	12,806	3,291	13,859	745	30,701	25,597	5,104

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

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <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>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1942-43 ..	115,591,500	22,291,100	2,235,300	3,188,900	6,711,044
1943-44 ..	118,069,300	22,153,300	2,851,200	3,369,300	7,817,791
1944-45 ..	123,625,600	23,061,700	3,011,600	3,434,400	8,039,304
1945-46 ..	119,767,800	23,293,500	2,756,200	3,257,400	6,993,220
1946-47 ..	122,811,700	26,510,600	2,833,300	3,363,000	6,128,706

^a These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

^b Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters".

^c Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles".

^d Other than registered parcels.

^e Included under other headings.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,150 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1946-47 were:—953,579,500 letters, &c., 189,438,700 newspapers, 19,216,600 registered articles, 19,812,700 parcels, and 34,716,410 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.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,959,913	3,611,844	3,729,969	3,239,718	2,521,939
Value £	1,497,371	2,053,994	1,977,827	1,624,914	989,039
Commission£	19,950	19,162	20,454	19,806	21,016
Paid—					
Number ..	2,434,768	2,602,111	2,743,473	2,633,895	2,632,717
Value £	1,065,613	1,194,158	1,193,567	1,080,677	1,016,727
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	659,919	637,693	603,678	568,355	570,682
Value £	4,830,067	5,293,154	4,803,343	4,511,962	4,284,725
Commission£	24,059	24,973	21,947	21,105	25,564
Paid—					
Number ..	589,463	544,683	544,512	506,611	502,515
Value £	4,250,995	4,425,875	4,282,438	4,011,588	4,003,189

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1946-47 were £560,510, out of £3,291,468 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £532,973, out of £3,056,797. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	6,258,397	7,438,894	7,865,441	6,915,936	6,075,804
Value £	463,927	514,851	503,086	468,149	378,829
Overseas—					
Number ..	452,647	378,897	173,863	77,284	52,902
Value £	269,743	183,091	150,722	74,935	41,182
Total Value £	733,670	697,942	653,808	543,084	420,011
Messages Received					
from Overseas					
No.	142,118	58,988	61,995	65,437	40,836

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1946-47 in Queensland were £1,928,068, out of an Australian total of £13,858,455, and working expenses £1,454,492, out of £10,007,679.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	77,508	86,848	90,800	91,348	93,010
Trunk .. 1,000	8,412	9,120	9,532	9,842	10,113
Earnings .. £	1,531,940	1,759,062	1,868,885	1,900,825	1,928,068
Exchanges at End of					
Year No.	1,100	1,087	1,090	1,092	1,106
Lines Connected .. No.	66,655	69,422	72,622	77,821	82,561
Instruments Connected .. No.	95,601	103,734	106,872	109,482	113,814

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in force in Queensland at the end of each of the last five years.

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June.				
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	7	7	7	7	8
Commercial	19	19	19	19	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary	174,783	176,358	180,089	186,396	221,345
Supplementary ^b	3,063	3,732	4,252	4,790	6,721
Coast	6	6	6	6	6
Other Transmitting and					
Receiving	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	218
Other Receiving Only ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	78

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener.

n Not available.

The six coastal wireless stations were situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. They were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited and used for transmitting commercial messages. In 1946-47, these stations sent 3,480

service messages of 179,609 words, 9,976 weather messages of 347,472 words, and 12,913 paying messages of 208,282 words.

Broadcasting.—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it is entitled to receive 11s. out of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retains the balance of the fees for technical services.

In February, 1944, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Broadcasting recommended that the payment to the Australian Broadcasting Commission be increased to 12s. However, as *The Broadcasting Act* had not been amended, the increase was paid for 1944-45, 1945-46, and 1946-47 by means of a special appropriation.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1947, there were twenty-eight broadcasting stations in Queensland, including eight stations (three at Brisbane, including a short-wave station, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, and Longreach) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and 14s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum, but were suspended during the war.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses. <i>e</i>			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i>	8	36	643,818	361,334	214	243
Victoria ..	3 ^d	4	19	475,215	304,140	231	248
Queensland <i>b</i> ..	1	8	20	221,345	104,044	200	259
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	..	4	8	165,523	108,289	252	283
W. Australia ..	1	5	10	114,798	80,808	228	297
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	57,577	17,875	224	234
Total ..	5	32	101	1,678,276	976,490	221	254

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Papua.

c Including Northern Territory.

d Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

e Excluding licenses issued for receivers in excess of one; 6,721 in Queensland and 92,971 in all States.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist almost entirely of primary produce.

Before the recent war, about two-thirds of the exports went overseas and one-third interstate. Imports, however, were approximately two-thirds interstate and one-third overseas. Queensland thus provides an important market for the manufactured products of the Southern States.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales and Queensland-South Australia borders from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports stretch from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. This trade could not be carried on during the war years but has now been resumed. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 242.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m. for exports, and £7·2m. for imports. By 1909, exports were £14·8m. and imports £10·2m., and, in 1938-39, exports were £44·8m. and imports £31·9m. In 1946-47, exports amounted to £68·1m., and imports to £54·5m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 10s. 3d. in 1938-39, and were £62 1s. 6d. in 1946-47. External trade is large in proportion to production.

During the war years, loss of markets in enemy countries, restrictions on oversea exports of goods to available markets, lack of shipping facilities, and interstate transport restrictions, resulted in a considerable decline in the value of exports from Queensland. It fell from £51·2m. in 1939-40 to £37·4m. in 1943-44. Against this decline in value of actual shipments must be taken into account the fact that Great Britain contracted for the purchase of much otherwise exportable produce, for which payment was made on delivery notwithstanding that the goods remained unshipped and were sometimes consumed here. In addition, a considerable quantity of goods was used for the maintenance of the Armed Forces overseas and in neighbouring islands in the Pacific, but was not passed through the Customs as exports. The presence in Queensland of large numbers of Australian and Allied Servicemen led to much exportable produce being consumed locally. The value of all these exportable goods would probably have more than made up the decline shown by recorded figures of actual shipments, and, with the end of the war, exports rose to £50·1m. in 1945-46, and, aided by high prices for primary products, to £68·1m. in 1946-47.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the recent war normally approximated £1m. annually. During the war years, the border crossing exports of live stock reached very large proportions, and, in 1946-47, net exports of live stock were worth £4·0m.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the

same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the 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, special war duty and war-time import licensing regulations and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 36, pages 311 to 331).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. The amount is determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever is the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency until 15th November, 1947. From that date the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above.

Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter where imports and exports are directly compared.

Exports.—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1946-47, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 236. A comparative table showing the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years is given on page 237.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed usually at a much lower level by butter, meat, and sugar. The remaining items are normally of relatively little significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1946-47 were worth £43,195,383, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £17,047,639, or 39·5 per cent., of the 1946-47 exports, compared with £21,148,625, or 73·8 per cent., in 1938-39. Exports of certain commodities to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom's share of the total exports of each commodity, in 1946-47, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—Meat, £5,762,197 (£4,349,937), or 84·0 (89·0) per cent.; wool, £4,601,772 (£3,380,596), or 18·8 (39·7) per cent.; butter,

£3,371,178 (£7,343,482), or 99·0 (97·6) per cent.; sugar, £355,859 (£3,685,747), or 14·6 (88·7) per cent.; and all minerals, £2,038,277 (£1,524,219), or 77·7 (75·6) per cent. In 1946-47, sugar exports to other British countries, four-fifths of which went to Malaya and New Zealand, amounted to £1,707,751, compared with £470,038 in 1938-39, while £378,880 went to foreign countries, mostly to Persia and Italy, compared with no such exports in 1938-39. Other large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £19,631,171, principally to U.S.A., compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £586,306.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
Pastoral—	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Frozen Beef (incl. Veal) ..	2,901,598	173,805	107,422	3,182,825
Frozen Mutton	32,343	234	6,023	38,600
Canned Meats, &c. ..	2,509,716	273,855	475,124	3,258,695
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	26,992	..	156,157	183,149
Leather	16,229	6,334	12,016	34,579
Tallow	1,695	3,465	..	5,160
Wool	4,601,772	210,526	19,631,171	24,443,469
Other Pastoral Products ..	9,467	15,146	13,833	38,446
Total Pastoral	10,099,812	683,365	20,401,746	31,184,923
Agriculture and Dairying—				
Bacon and Ham	795	4,260	882	5,937
Butter	3,371,178	11,804	21,293	3,404,275
Cheese	218,454	30,754	22,504	271,712
Eggs	319,138	881	1,051	321,070
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	51,185	80,950	79,385	211,520
Pork	317,745	47,410	9,650	374,805
Sugar	355,859	1,707,751	378,880	2,442,490
Other Agricultural Products	992	25,687	32,032	58,711
Other Dairying Products ..	139,138	21,626	19,025	179,789
Total Agriculture and Dairying	4,774,484	1,931,123	564,702	7,270,309
Mineral—				
Silver and Silver-Lead Concentrates .. ..	..	..	..	..
Zinc .. ..	..	..	324,379	324,379
Other Minerals	2,038,277	..	261,927	2,300,204
Total Mineral	2,038,277	..	586,306	2,624,583
Miscellaneous—				
Fish .. ..	..	540	10,742	11,282
Furred Skins	9,543	4,620	536,274	550,437
Timber	33,931	12,808	17,720	64,459
All Other	91,592	620,244	777,554	1,489,390
Total Miscellaneous	135,066	638,212	1,342,290	2,115,568
Total Exports	17,047,639	3,252,700	22,895,044	43,195,383

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	401,196	358,705	287,830	549,575	329,360
Bacon, Ham, and Pork .. Cwt.	340	18,197	33,155	77,338	79,319
Beef, Frozen Cwt.	126,309	270,170	335,776	725,475	1,129,633
Lead .. Tons	29,689	2,603	..	611	22,975
Sugar .. Tons	60,332	82,967	104,843	137,684	109,081
Tallow .. Cwt.	7,796	119,412	91,473	44,305	2,705
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	145,382	100,374	103,996	134,664	210,502
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	7,442	9,159	13,212	13,022	37,369

VALUE (£A.).

Butter	2,797,254	2,622,317	2,868,872	5,472,450	3,404,275
Hides and Skins	87,575	111,841	98,577	327,742	733,586
Bacon, Ham, Pork	1,739	81,842	158,245	367,399	380,742
Beef, Frozen ..	338,157	702,886	906,351	1,941,649	3,147,598
Other Meat ..	1,178,086	679,823	637,183	1,924,394	3,332,522
Lead	881,987	77,900	..	18,078	2,009,754
Sugar	874,559	1,244,533	1,570,549	2,649,910	2,442,490
Tallow	11,601	167,849	139,102	71,256	5,160
Wool, Greasy ..	10,399,261	7,990,882	8,111,931	10,675,021	18,796,277
Wool, Scoured ..	851,502	1,111,578	1,500,054	1,455,574	5,602,126
Other	1,201,786	3,097,753	2,292,623	2,181,106	3,340,853
Total	18,623,507 ^a	17,889,204 ^a	18,283,487 ^a	27,084,579	43,195,383

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

Imports.—The table on the next page shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1946-47 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries. In the table on page 239 a comparison of the total oversea imports of various commodities during the previous four years is given. The effect of the war on the importation of the various commodities can be seen. The intensification of the Pacific War is reflected in the increase during 1943-44 and 1944-45 of certain imports, e.g., oils, petrols, vehicles (including aircraft), mainly from U.S.A., and their subsequent decrease in 1945-46 and 1946-47. Hardware, metal manufactures, motor vehicles, textiles, and piece goods increased in 1946-47.

Oversea imports in 1946-47, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £5,206,713 (£3,394,478); from other British countries £2,588,715 (£1,231,268); and from foreign countries £4,185,123 (£3,330,072). The total value of imports from the United Kingdom was 53 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, the greatest increases being in textiles and piece goods, and machinery other than electrical. Imports from other British countries had doubled, due principally to motor vehicles, paper and stationery, tea, and textiles and piece goods, while imports from foreign countries exceeded their 1938-39 level by £855,000, chiefly on account of an increase in the value of imports of petroleum.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, n.e.i.	21,201	1,216	2,625	25,042
Asphalt, Bitumen	347	36,492	50,044	86,883
Boots and Shoes	1,316	51	26	1,393
Brushware, Brooms	14,853	2	23	14,878
Drapery, Haberdashery . . .	177,362	5,120	14,603	197,085
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers . .	419,781	146,700	71,590	638,071
Earthenware, China, Glass . .	257,902	4,300	23,141	285,343
Fibres, Manufactured	19,637	175,276	26,210	221,123
Fish, Fresh and Preserved . . .	69,725	27,957	24	97,706
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	105	17,460	20,871	38,436
Groceries, n.e.i.	8,788	37,775	9,578	56,141
Hardware, Metal Manufactures .	728,338	6,392	248,422	983,152
Hats and Caps	4,095	5,696	7,513	17,304
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	79,283	25,066	20,640	124,989
Kerosene . . . . .	..	28,978	274,091	303,069
Leather, Leather Goods	2,733	11	163	2,907
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	314,560	12,809	21,955	349,324
Other	527,880	8,298	357,673	893,851
Meat, All Kinds ^a	1,749	1,521	2,519	5,789
Motors, Cycles, and Parts . . .	583,220	827,578	337,923	1,748,721
Musical Instruments and Parts .	9,154	144	2,982	12,280
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	96	..	296,640	296,736
Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	1,829	651	274,379	276,859
Paints and Varnishes	9,700	324	3,579	13,603
Paper and Stationery	296,293	347,670	88,630	732,593
Petroleum Spirit . . . . .	..	..	1,214,919	1,214,919
Rubber Goods	42,510	48,790	27,249	118,549
Scientific Apparatus	40,803	687	5,783	47,273
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	267	9,345	369	9,981
Sporting Goods and Materials . .	9,387	3,631	221	13,239
Tea . . . . .	..	106,058	8	106,066
Textiles and Piece Goods	1,296,799	417,877	329,984	2,044,660
Timber . . . . .	..	7,682	5	7,687
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	60,357	3,398	13,055	76,810
Wine, Beer, Spirits	14,871	205	1,253	16,329
Wood and Wicker Manufactures . .	9,265	711	5,470	15,446
Miscellaneous ^b	182,507	272,844	430,963	886,314
Total	5,206,713	2,588,715	4,185,123	11,980,551

^a Including sausage casings, £3,928.

^b Including military stores and equipment returned from operational areas, £74,780, and outside packages, £356,636, the latter all being included under Foreign Countries irrespective of actual country of origin.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, n.e.i.	1,555	198	1,870	4,894
Asphalt, Bitumen	24,087	138,457	17,673	70,262
Boots and Shoes	605	173	706	9
Brushware, Brooms	727	330	1,311	1,567
Drapery, Haberdashery	90,400	98,548	91,200	125,824
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	159,171	355,223	279,528	426,536
Earthenware, China, Glass	49,963	42,477	71,447	125,013
Fibres, Manufactured	40,607	86,966	53,610	59,453
Fish, Fresh and Preserved	2,559	1,843	3,950	13,697
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	29,664	9,003	27,447	31,821
Groceries, n.e.i.	26,096	9,420	37,594	206,563
Hardware, Metal Manufactures	924,668	551,132	602,287	409,861
Hats and Caps	4	254	1,721	6,513
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	13,076	11,358	12,739	43,100
Kerosene	233,323	267,402	310,833	308,992
Leather, Leather Goods	754	498	720	1,161
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	95,098	111,327	162,113	196,609
Other	196,718	380,562	647,424	1,421,201
Meat, All Kinds	26,696	9,520	45,755	15,239
Motors, Cycles, and Parts	274,830	202,122	603,718	250,019
Musical Instruments and Parts	200	348	704	2,079
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	236,370	910,320	603,904	177,475
Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	499,737	1,736,673	871,681	651,376
Paints and Varnishes	4,549	2,409	8,365	12,593
Paper and Stationery	112,577	283,823	387,945	367,020
Petroleum Spirit	2,706,530	4,112,426	2,397,792	1,863,974
Rubber Goods	7,984	23,298	3,627	38,770
Scientific Apparatus	25,420	37,046	26,685	25,147
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	4,349	1,653	5	2,479
Sporting Goods and Materials	610	355	646	3,102
Tea	118,565	..	20,571	..
Textiles and Piece Goods	1,205,301	1,145,463	1,260,995	1,316,979
Timber	28,770	25,691	6,694	7,614
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	1,895	1,286,147	2,229,826	1,575,557
Wine, Beer, Spirits	10,705	9,814	11,360	18,477
Wood and Wicker Manufactures	2,909	720	699	8,744
Miscellaneous	391,470	1,016,378	2,150,636	952,676
Total	7,548,542	12,869,377	12,955,731	10,742,396

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Brisbane					
Imports ^r ..	6,869,595	12,104,434	12,919,996	11,163,399	12,420,277
Exports ..	15,862,911	14,803,028	14,874,604	20,207,196	34,552,329
Maryborough					
Imports ^r ..	3,158	1,448	5,377	7,994	14,602
Exports ..	5	45,230	..	48,110	..
Bundaberg					
Imports ^r ..	3,840	3,686	7,583	16,734	25,286
Exports ..	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone					
Imports ^r ..	190,179	237,884	113,935	162,960	190,866
Exports ..	809,688	620,227	523,145	1,213,250	937,910
Rockhampton					
Imports ^r ..	61,275	41,801	25,479	27,598	68,459
Exports ..	82,592	252,397	192,279	869,782	1,571,117
Mackay					
Imports ^r ..	4,771	87,169	77,531	146,596	131,191
Exports ..	503,960	545,868	936,848	567,507	713,941
Bowen					
Imports ^r ..	41	1,076	144	352	1,696
Exports ..	109,856	306,104	183,958	319,668	538,669
Townsville					
Imports ^r ..	1,154,037	1,798,168	1,097,916	443,718	456,427
Exports ..	1,012,982	1,021,934	1,072,701	2,505,272	4,185,545
Cairns					
Imports ^r ..	318,442	395,424	521,629	276,981	303,461
Exports ..	241,513	294,416	499,952	1,353,794	695,687
Thursday Island					
Imports ^r ..	..	..	..	..	45,563
Exports ..	..	..	..	..	185
Total					
Imports ^r ..	8,605,338	14,671,090	14,769,590	12,246,332	13,657,828
Exports ..	18,623,507 ^a	17,889,204 ^a	18,283,487 ^a	27,084,579	43,195,383

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

^r Revised since last issue on basis of f.o.b. country of export (see page 235).

The overseas import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war, and over 90 per cent. in 1945-46 and 1946-47. About 70 per cent. of the exports were handled through Brisbane before the war, but the proportion rose to 80 per cent. in 1946-47. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton,

meat and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, sugar, and wool; Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl and trochus shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the oversea trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows, in Australian currency value, 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 244. The balances shown in the last column are more favourable to Queensland than those shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*, because, owing to the changed basis of valuation of imports, they now make no allowance for costs incurred in transporting imports to the State (see note following the table).

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.^r

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1937-38	35,949,273	9,390,757	26,558,516	17,167,759
1938-39	37,721,475	9,069,633	28,651,842	19,582,209
1939-40	42,177,107	9,981,781	32,195,326	22,213,545
1940-41	32,473,717	7,226,330	25,247,387	18,021,057
1941-42	29,353,038	8,056,138	21,296,900 ^a	13,240,762
1942-43	27,228,845	8,605,338	18,623,507 ^a	10,018,169
1943-44	32,560,294	14,671,090	17,889,204 ^a	3,218,114
1944-45	33,053,077	14,769,590	18,283,487 ^a	3,513,897
1945-46	39,330,911	12,246,332	27,084,579	14,838,247
1946-47	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

^r Revised since last issue, on account of revaluation of imports on basis of f.o.b. values at port of export, in accordance with valuations adopted for Customs purposes from 1947-48 (see page 235).

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total oversea trade of Australia for the past ten years is shown in the next table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia received payment for some exportable

commodities irrespective of when the goods were shipped. Export figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. Therefore payments for exportable goods since 1939-40 will be somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade will be more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "Stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years, the value of "Stores" amounted respectively to £6.0m., £8.5m., £11.4m., £6.3m., and £4.5m. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of overseas Governments. The great increase in imports in 1942-43, 1943-44, and 1944-45 was due to war materials brought here under "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.^a

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1937-38 ..	127,376	140,633	2,556	16,947	13,257	27,648
1938-39 ..	113,217	121,533	3,241	18,963	8,316	24,038
1939-40 ..	131,870	148,750	4,698	21,684	16,880	33,866
1940-41 ..	123,861	134,738	3,725	22,426	10,877	29,578
1941-42 ..	170,266	159,328 ^a	3,020	9,649	-10,938	-4,309
1942-43 ..	242,965	125,552 ^a	2,663	5	-117,413	-120,071
1943-44 ..	239,433	146,672 ^a	4,783	10	-92,761	-97,534
1944-45 ..	212,090	155,262 ^a	2,781	9	-56,828	-59,600
1945-46 ..	177,095	196,424	1,635	26,864	19,329	44,558
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,884	1,020	120	100,541	99,641

^a Including estimated value of exports on Government account for which no Customs entries were passed, which for these four years has been estimated for Australia at £12.6m., £2.5m., £10.0m., and £2.0m., respectively. No attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Statistician to distribute these amounts among the figures for the various States.

^r Revised since last issue, on account of revaluation of imports on basis of f.o.b. values at port of export, in accordance with valuations adopted for Customs purposes from 1947-48 (see page 235).

3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. From February, 1940, returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1947.

The last item includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture.

INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh)	141,228	879,827
Groceries	5,176,389	1,918,251
Confectionery and Soft Drinks	523,636	38,133
Fresh Fruit	528,056	1,202,321
Fresh Vegetables	146,791	292,924
Beer	171,325	12,041
Wine and Spirits	652,103	67,710
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories	2,546,481	190,009
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c.	146,035	28,678
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots and Shoes	5,900,328	442,530
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum (except Unfinished)	750,370	32,377
Radio and Gramophones—Complete	333,114	778
Cars and Cycles—Complete	227,637	193,516
Refrigerators—Complete	229,277	323,662
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete	53,878	20
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete	991,525	39,998
Printed Books and Periodicals	292,537	21,056
Stationery	413,942	53,304
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods	594,000	12,735
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment	361,594	7,745
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments	146,846	10,489
Photographic Goods	129,944	4,806
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods	1,005,567	19,406
Drugs and Medicines	943,628	47,675
Musical Instruments, Music, Records	98,243	1,360
Other Goods Ready for Sale	2,366,878	303,911
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c.	115,232	3,304
Fodders and Stock Licks	368,257	140,747
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete	510,856	115,122
Wire and Wire-Netting	160,396	222
Fertilisers	230,093	1,732
Other	479,530	49,441
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods	1,582,275	318,596
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c.	2,325,847	442,691
Radio and Gramophone Parts	307,915	2,482
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete	624,740	137,595
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts	399,743	21,806
Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts	342,011	19,022
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes	2,328,735	70,321
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection	33,405	8,413
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale	6,182,576	17,434,590 ^a
Total	40,862,963	24,911,346

^a Including raw sugar, £8,028,452; gold, £762,416; and net export of live stock and wool overland, £3,965,673.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the overseas imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been so detailed. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports. Indirect overseas exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade. <i>d</i>	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade. <i>d</i>
	Over-sea. <i>a d</i>	Inter-state.	Total. <i>d</i>	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1937-38 ..	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	13,801	1,238	41,595	73,609	9,581
1938-39 ..	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	14,780	1,389	44,820	76,729	12,911
1939-40 ..	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	17,540	1,440	51,175	86,254	16,096
1940-41 ..	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	20,053	1,162	46,460	79,737	13,183
1941-42 ..	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	21,644	1,226	44,166	77,443	10,889
1942-43 ..	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	22,842	829	42,295	77,813	6,777
1943-44 ..	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	18,930	542	37,361	80,806	-6,084
1944-45 ..	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,072	565 ^r	37,920 ^r	83,207	-7,367
1945-46 ..	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	22,359	682 ^r	50,125 ^r	94,526	5,724
1946-47 ..	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,149	762	68,095	122,615	13,575

a Excluding specie; and, for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45, excluding Government exports for which no Customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland.

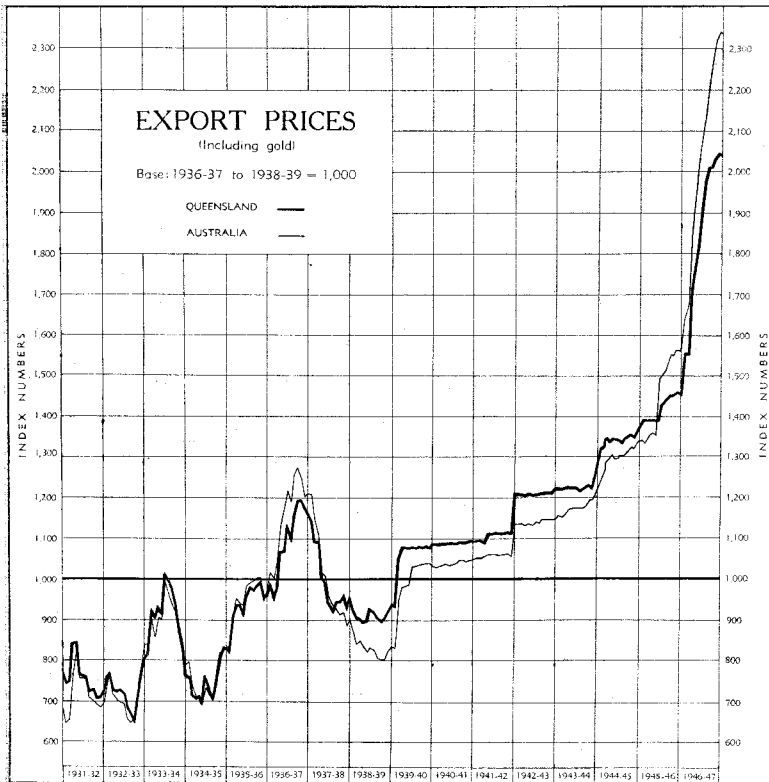
c Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States, but there are no export statistics.

d See page 241 regarding revision of import values.

r Revised since last issue.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balances of 1943-44 and 1944-45 were due to (i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in exports on account of shipping difficulties and the

consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would normally have been exported. In normal 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 = 1,000.)

Year.				Australia.		Queensland.	
				Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	..	..	..	715	718	757	759
1932-33	..	..	..	698	705	715	716
1933-34	..	..	..	959	896	909	910
1934-35	..	..	..	741	753	741	745
1935-36	..	..	..	942	945	931	933
1936-37	..	..	..	1,155	1,144	1,082	1,078
1937-38	..	..	..	1,024	1,022	1,012	1,010
1938-39	..	..	..	821	834	906	912
1939-40	..	..	..	964	980	1,048	1,054
1940-41	..	..	..	1,026	1,039	1,084	1,090
1941-42	..	..	..	1,047	1,059	1,105	1,108
1942-43	..	..	..	1,137	1,142	1,209	1,209
1943-44	..	..	..	1,169	1,171	1,224	1,225
1944-45	..	..	..	1,304	1,298	1,348	1,342
1945-46	..	..	..	1,476	1,460 ^r	1,431	1,422
1946-47	..	..	..	2,065	2,007	1,892	1,865

^r Revised since last issue.

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

During the past thirty years Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, making it possible for the Minister for Agriculture and Stock to establish marketing authorities for any agricultural product unless a majority of the producers voted against it in a poll. The Marketing Boards generally consist of one government representative and producers' representatives. Legislation in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

The Marketing Boards do not and cannot aim at securing monopolistic benefits for the producer, for the reason that in nearly all forms of primary production Queensland is an exporting State, and the price of the commodity depends on the world market (or on the Australian market where an Australia-wide pooling scheme is in operation).

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme has come into operation to stabilise the local price for a period of five years up to the end of the 1952-53 season (see page 269). Post-war conditions have improved the export prices relatively to the home prices of these commodities.

An important objective of Queensland Marketing Boards is grading, now recognised to be of advantage to producer and consumer alike.

Where excessive production stimulated by high home prices threatens to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, or where increased exports are prevented by external circumstances, control of production becomes necessary. The amount of sugar which may be delivered from each mill is controlled by *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts Amendment Act, 1939*. Sugar cane may not be grown except on land "assigned" by the Cane Prices Board, and, until the end of the recent war, no fresh assignments had been made after existing assignments had been reviewed and stabilised in the late 1920's. Recent legislation provided for new assignments to be made available for returned servicemen, but no mill peak was to be increased by more than 3 per cent. To the beginning of 1949, assigned lands had been increased under this provision by 15,049 acres in the form of increased assignments to 119 growers, and new assignments to 260 farmers without previous assignments or men formerly without land.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the war compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage, but the 1947-48 crop was good, and large oversea exports were made from Australia.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Act, 1939, makes provision for the licensing of growers and the restriction of the tonnage which each may deliver.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before the war, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers. (See section 11 of this chapter.)

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth Parliament in 1946 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1951 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government also 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. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. During the course of the war the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible. (See page 267.)

Subject to the above undertakings regarding the price in the Australian market and the limitation of the volume of exports, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For the 1947 season a Proclamation was issued by the State Government acquiring the mill peak quotas aggregating 737,000 tons. This was the amount fixed by a Royal Commission in 1939 and has not been altered since. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds from Australian sales after meeting the

charges for the above services (£24 per ton in 1947) and of export sales (at prices which have ranged from £8 to £29 12s. 6d. per ton during recent years) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land realises export prices, but if from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Fifteen of the mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining seventeen mills are owned by companies. The terms of sale of sugar cane to the mills by farmers are controlled by the Cane Prices Board, a government authority whose object is to prevent any excessive profit-making by the mills, but, on the other hand, to allow them substantial incentives to improvements in efficiency.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board since 1923. The decreases during the war years were due to lack of labour and fertilisers, and bad seasons in 1943 and 1946 contributed to the low figures in those seasons.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	" Excess " Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1933	348	319	667	48	72	23
1934	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936	359	423	782	54	150	35
1937	365	445	810	55	184	41
1938	364	458	822	56	164	36
1939	383	545	928	59	169	31
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1941	441	304 ^a	745	41	8	3
1942	442	207 ^a	649	32	7	3
1943	434	90	524	17	..	..
1944	454	216 ^a	670	32	13	6
1945	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1946	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947	498	107	605	18	17	16

^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 1947. Similar figures for all seasons from 1923, when exports for the first time became large and imports negligible, to 1938, will be found on page 221 of the 1939 *Year Book*.

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
	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1943 ..	9,779	1,177	10,956	22 10 6	13 2 6	21 1 3	21 1 3 ^c
1944 ..	10,038	3,240	13,278	22 2 0	15 0 6	19 18 1	19 16 1
1945 ..	9,984	3,545	13,529	21 18 0	16 17 9	20 8 2	20 6 1
1946 ..	10,149 ^r	1,900 ^r	12,049 ^r	21 18 0	21 10 0	21 16 11	21 16 10
1947 ^d ..	11,963	3,155	15,118	24 0 0	29 12 6	24 16 0	24 18 9

a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

b Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

c No "excess" sugar acquired.

d Subject to revision.

r Revised since last issue.

Sugar Board Accounts.—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ended 30th June, 1947.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	13,510	14,213	14,130
Sales Overseas	3,390	4,105	2,562
Total Sales	16,900	18,318	16,692
Stocks at End of Year	1,607	1,665	1,731
Charges on Australian Sales ^a —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c.	1,260	1,361	1,386
Refining	1,426	1,514	1,542
Managing	543	582	537
Selling	147	155	156
Trade Discounts, &c.	143	157	146
Syrup and Treacle Packages	82	96	89
Refined Sugar, &c., Freights	61	78	106
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c.	618	460	260
Sacks and Exchange	144	185	111
Insurance, Commission, &c.	54	51	28
Contribution to Fruit Industries ..	216	216	216
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..
Administration and Sundries	4	4	4
Total Expenses	4,698	4,859	4,581
Raw Sugar Purchases	13,276	13,523	12,050
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts	27.8	26.5	27.4
Purchases	35.4	35.9	38.0

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £126,525 was carried forward at 30th June, 1947, and the total excess of assets was then £250,453.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese.—The Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards, operates with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria in the voluntary marketing of butter and cheese. Quotas are decided for local, interstate, and oversea sales, and proceeds are pooled. (See section 11 for War and Post-War Marketing.)

The Butter Marketing Board.—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

Butter Statistics.—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Percentage Sold Overseas.
	Queensland.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. ^a		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1937-38	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,357	50,827	68.8
1938-39	13,148	2,032	52,582	1,618	69,380	78.1
1939-40	13,352	2,528	44,876	2,075	62,831	74.7
1940-41	13,698	4,039	32,306	2,113	52,156	66.0
1941-42	13,970	6,988	18,121	3,085	42,164	50.3
1942-43	19,243	10,946	18,983	1,461	50,633	40.4
1943-44	22,818	4,017	18,168	369	45,372	40.9
1944-45	20,185	2,991	19,043	93	42,312	45.2
1945-46 ^r	15,094	3,917	25,568	652	45,231	58.0
1946-47	10,716	3,555	17,977	500	32,748	56.4

^a Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores.

^r Revised since last issue.

Butter sales in 1946-47 were worth £6.0m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £1.0m. The average net price returned to factories (approximately 1s. 7½d. per lb.) was about 1d. higher than in 1945-46 and about 4½d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, but declined to 11,090 tons by 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32.

The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33·2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32·7 lb. Australian consumption dropped to 30·2 lb. in 1939-40 but rose to 33·3 lb. in 1940-41. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19·5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafés, &c., averaged 22·6 lb. per head in 1946-47.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment, or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.	£ Aust.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1937-38	12·79	15·97	16·06	14·74
1938-39	12·17	15·21	17·00	14·62
1939-40	12·97	16·21	17·00	15·25
1940-41	12·98	16·23	17·00	15·34
1941-42	12·98	16·23	17·28	15·72
1942-43	13·46	16·83	17·88	16·35
1943-44	13·46	16·83	17·88	16·41
1944-45	14·38 ^a	17·98 ^a	17·88	16·96
1945-46	17·14 ^a	21·43 ^a	17·88	18·42
1946-47	20·36 ^a	25·45 ^a	17·88	19·48 ^b

^a Butter is now sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

^b Subject to revision.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced on 1st July, 1942. Subsidy paid on butter produced in Queensland in 1942-43 was £588,776; on 1943-44 production, £1,678,877; on 1944-45 production, £1,692,210; on 1945-46 production, £1,639,627; and on 1946-47 production, £1,045,117.

The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0·9d. per lb., of butter in 1942-43, and 35s. 5·575d. per cwt., or 3·8d. per lb., in 1943-44. This subsidy was equivalent to a return to the producer of 1d. per lb. on the butter-fat content of cream in 1942-43, and 4·6d. per lb. in 1943-44.

It was originally intended that the 1943-44 subsidy rates should apply for two years from 1st April, 1944. However, the price position was substantially altered by a long-term contract with the United Kingdom resulting in an increase in the net equalisation return which permitted of

a lower subsidy rate. From June to November, 1944, the subsidy was 6·375d., and from December, 1944, to March, 1945, 4·25d., per lb. of butter-fat. As from 1st April, 1945, a new scheme of subsidy was introduced to provide for the payment of a general subsidy of 22s. 3d. per cwt. of butter, and seasonal and special subsidies per lb. of butter-fat as follows:—April, 1945, 2·66d.; May to August, 1945, 5·0914d.; September, 1945, 3·8757d.; October, 1945, 1·2157d.; November, 1945, to February, 1946, 0·5349d.; March, 1946, 3·1949d. From 1st April, 1946, the practice of seasonal subsidies was discontinued in favour of a flat-rate basis throughout the year, and the general subsidy became 31s. 8d. per cwt. of butter, which, added to the average equalisation value, was calculated to give an overall return to manufacturers of 1s. 9½d. per lb., and an average return to dairy farmers of 1s. 7½d. per lb. of commercial butter. From July, 1946, an increase in export prices enabled the objective return to manufacturers of 200s. 8d. per cwt. (1s. 9½d. per lb.) to be raised to 205s. 1d. per cwt., with a general subsidy of 25s. 4½d. per cwt. For February and March, 1947, the general subsidy was supplemented by a special subsidy of 0·9324d. per lb. of butter. From April to November, 1947, an interim subsidy was fixed at 59s. 6d. per cwt., calculated to give an objective return to manufacturers of 245s. 6d. per cwt.

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intra-state prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Average equalisation prices for cheese (excluding subsidy) for the five years ended 1946-47 were 9·906d., 10·164d., 10·103d., 10·854d., and 11·786d. per lb. respectively. The price for the last year is of an interim nature, and subject to revision. Since 6th March, 1942, local wholesale prices have been fixed at 1s. 0d. per lb. for medium sizes (40 lb.) and 1s. 1d. for loaf sizes (10 lb.), and for processing for the Australian market at 10·5d. per lb.

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, subsidy was at the rate of 0·52d. per lb. of cheese, and from April, 1943, to March, 1944, 1·77d. per lb. of cheese. In April, 1944, the basis of subsidy payment was changed to butter-fat content. Until November, 1944, the rate was approximately 6·38d. per lb. butter-fat, which is equivalent to approximately 2·2d. per lb. of cheese. From December, 1944, to March, 1945, it was 4·25d. per lb. butter-fat. From April, 1945, the subsidy rate and method of payment was again changed, and a general subsidy of 1·10d. per lb. of cheese was made throughout the year with an additional seasonal subsidy from April to September, 1945, of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat. In addition, a special subsidy at the rate of 2·43d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August, and 1·21d. for September and October. From November, 1945, to March, 1946, a special subsidy of 0·53d. per lb. butter-fat was paid with the additional seasonal subsidy of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat in March. From April, 1946, seasonal and special subsidies were discontinued.

From April to December, 1946, a general subsidy of 1·78d. per lb. of cheese was paid, but, on account of an increase in the export price, it was retrospectively reduced to 1·10d. per lb. From January to March, 1947, the rate remained at 1·10d. per lb., and from April to June, 1947, it was 1·16d.

Subsidy paid on cheese produced in Queensland each year was:— 1942-43, £79,366; 1943-44, £193,996; 1944-45, £186,549; 1945-46, £197,155; and 1946-47, £107,034.

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.

Most of the commodity is handled through the Board's premises in Brisbane, but the Board has a depot at Toowoomba, and in 1946-47 employed agents in six of the other main country centres. It controls a defined area in South Queensland. On 1st July, 1947, a new board, 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.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., owners of 50 or more domesticated fowls), and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

Receipts by the Board and its agents in 1945-46 totalled 11,085,700 dozen, all Queensland production, and, in 1946-47, 8,820,449 dozen, including 43,200 dozen imported from New South Wales.

Gross payments to producers in 1946-47 amounted to £742,061, and the average net payment for all grades was 17·46d. per dozen.

Honey.—This Board was established in 1929 and employs two agents in Brisbane and one in Maryborough who receive and dispose of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. The Board levies growers for administrative purposes at the rate of 1 per cent. of the proceeds of sales, whether the sales are through the Board's agents or are exempted local sales. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. The Board has made provision for grading honey to four or five grades, which has effected a substantial improvement in marketing. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1946-47, 17,851 60-lb. tins, compared with 27,473 in the previous year, were sold. Most sales of choice and first-grade honey were made at the maximum fixed price of 7½d. per lb. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 13,227 lb. being sold during the year, the bulk of which realised the ceiling price of 2s. 6d. per lb.

4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. It owns and operates numerous wheat storage sheds situated near railway sidings in practically all the important wheat-growing areas of the State. The grain is delivered into these sheds immediately after harvesting for grading and storing, with the exception of a small proportion delivered direct from the farms to mills and merchants. The wheat is handled in bagged form as bulk storage and handling facilities are not available in Queensland, other than silos at two flour mills and one at a poultry-food factory, all in Brisbane.

In the past, Queensland has normally not grown sufficient wheat to meet its own requirements for milling and feed purposes, but in recent years sufficient has been produced to supply millers' demands, except during poor growing seasons and during the recent war when there was a very heavy demand for flour and feeding grains.

Conditions during the 1946 growing season were the worst recorded for forty years and the total yield was only three-quarters of a million bushels, necessitating the importation from other States of 8 million bushels. This poor result was followed by a record yield of 10½ million bushels in 1947 (later surpassed by more than 14 million bushels in 1948).

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see section 11); but, as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed, apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed the agent and licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Wheat Board, and receives allowances to cover the cost of services rendered in receiving and handling the crop. The Australian Wheat Board continued in control for the 1946-47 crop.

For some years the Australian Board's price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but all sales are now made on a bulk basis.

Price variations have also been made. From 19th January, 1947, wheat for the produce trade was sold at 4s. 11d. per bushel, plus cost of bags, which is equivalent to 5s. 7d. per bushel bagged. Mills paid 3s. 11½d. per bushel (bulk), plus cost of bags and Flour Tax of approximately 1s. per bushel. They also paid a premium for quality of 2½d. a bushel for Queensland-produced wheat, but, throughout the year 1947, a large proportion of imported wheat was gristed on account of the failure of the 1946 Queensland crop. The premium allows for a payment to Queensland growers of 3d. per bushel on Q1 grade and 1½d. per bushel on Q2. Millers on the Downs receive 25s. per ton more than the metropolitan selling price for flour sold on the Downs and down the Range to Ipswich, and pay an additional 2½d. per bushel for the wheat represented in this portion of

their flour sales. Further price adjustments took place on 19th January, 1948, when there were increases to 6s. 3½d. to the produce trade and 6s. 3d. to mills.

The Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades, which remain at a constant standard. Queensland milling wheat is now recognised as being the best on the average in Australia.

Varieties of wheat sown in recent years are chiefly strong milling wheats, highly rust-resistant. Many of these varieties have been bred as the result of careful seed selection and cultivation carried out by the plant-breeding section of the Department of Agriculture.

5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. Its oil mill treated 498 short tons of cottonseed and 1,394 short tons of peanut kernels in 1947.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 90,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. The quantity of lint produced has not increased since 1936, and, in spite of efforts to extend production during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 1,305 bales in 1945, 2,372 bales in 1946, and 1,531 bales in 1947. In 1947, lint production was less than 2 per cent. of total consumption by spinners.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, which guaranteed, for a period of five years, a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5·25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station. This amendment provided for the extension of the period for an additional five years up to and including the 1951 crop.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11.24d. per lb. in 1939 to 16.58d. in 1945, 15.02d. in 1946, and 15.68d. in 1947, equivalent to 3.96d., 5.93d., 5.34d., and 5.44d. respectively for seed cotton. No Commonwealth bounty was paid for the 1943 and 1944 seasons, but for the 1945, 1946, and 1947 seasons payments were £11,887, £5,731, and £8,867 respectively.

For the 1947 season, 2,197,709 lb. of seed cotton was received, and 762,010 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers, including bounty, were £49,777, averaging 5.44d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.			Seed Cotton.	Percentage of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
			1,000 Lb.		Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a
1938	..	..	13,688	34.9	9,654	30,000
1939	..	..	17,528	35.3	12,447	35,000
1940	..	..	12,108	34.1	8,370	50,000
1941	..	..	15,869	35.5	11,437	60,000
1942	..	..	14,057	35.0	9,962	70,000
1943	..	..	9,539	35.1	6,814	70,000
1944	..	..	8,515	34.6	6,055	70,000
1945	..	..	1,820	35.8	1,305	70,000
1946	..	..	3,202	35.6	2,372	80,000
1947	..	..	2,198	34.7	1,531	90,000

^a Bales of approximately 500 lb.

6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. In 1946-47, the Board charged £14 per ton for maize sold in North Queensland, and the average payment to growers was £13 4s. 3d. The Board's expenses were £2 3s. 7d. per ton. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is especially liable to be infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with government loans for silos equipped with

mechanism for drying, cleaning, and disinfecting the maize. It also shells maize and produces poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The district has a local market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize competes as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces less than one-fifth of Queensland's maize production, but the rest is grown over a wide area and is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount generally at a price in excess of prices obtained elsewhere. Supplies above northern requirements are sold in Sydney and Melbourne. The following table gives information for five years, including the amount outstanding on loans made by the Government for silos, &c.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos (gross) ..	12,230	14,553	17,638	4,741	11,536
Northern Sales ..	5,641	8,991	15,923	4,433	9,000
Payments to Growers per Ton ^a ..	£ s. d. 9 15 0	£ s. d. 10 17 3	£ s. d. 11 3 4	£ s. d. 13 5 0	£ s. d. 13 4 3
Expenses per Ton ..	2 17 7	2 5 1	2 1 7	4 5 5	2 3 7
Loan Liability to Government (approx.)	£ 52,000	£ 53,000	£ 51,000	£ 51,000	£ 47,000

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

During the 1944-45 season, maize delivered to the Board was subject to a Commonwealth Government guarantee and subsidy scheme under which maize was made available to essential users north of St. Lawrence at 4s. 3d. per bushel at buyer's siding, and the Board was paid a subsidy at the rate of 2s. per bushel plus freight when sold in truck lots of not less than six tons. The guaranteed price at silos was £12 10s. per ton. Owing to the light crop in the 1945-46 season, the guaranteed price was increased to £15 per ton, and the area of the guarantee and subsidy scheme restricted to essential users north of Ingham. The same area limitation was imposed in 1946-47, and subsidised sales were restricted to essential feeders or their co-operative societies in minimum truck loads of six tons. The guaranteed price was reduced to £14 per ton, and the subsidy to feeders was £4 10s. per ton.

Northern Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923, and is associated with a co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba. The Board controls the district market for pork, but most of the pigs are taken by the factory.

In June, 1943, the operations of the Board were brought within the control of measures provided under National Security (Meat Industry Control) Regulations, and the price for pig meats was stabilised for various grades. Producers were assured that the guaranteed prices would operate

for at least two years and that twelve months' notice would be given of any withdrawal of the guarantee. The following table shows the operations of the Board over the last five years.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	14,229	12,278	12,953	11,802	6,586
Pigs Sold to Butchers.. No.	520	208	170	165	2,332
Average Weight, First Grade Pigs Lb.	114	131	138	116	109
Average Price, First Grade Pigs .. Pence per Lb.	7.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
Amount Paid to Growers £	51,004	60,237	66,704	50,395	36,611

7. OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. The first silo was built in 1928, and, together with treatment plant, cost £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938 costing a further £58,665. Two more silo-blocks are now in course of construction and are expected to cost approximately £107,000 and £53,000 respectively. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank and these advances were repaid by levies from growers. Repayments of advances on the first two silo buildings and equipment were completed by 31st March, 1946. On the third and fourth silos, which were still in process of erection, the debt was £65,714 at 30th June, 1948.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

From 1943 till the end of the recent war, the crop was marketed under control of National Security Regulations. The 1947 crop was marketed by the Board without restrictions as far as edible nuts were concerned, although oil-milling nuts were still under Commonwealth control. There was no Commonwealth control over the 1948 crop.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years, in each of which there was only one pool.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	5,050	7,807	9,420	11,325	13,404
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised	4.14	4.77	4.50	4.80	4.46
Paid to Growers	3.06	4.13	3.85	4.23	3.96
Working Expenses	1.08	0.61	0.64	0.56	0.50

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see section 11—War and Post-War Marketing). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which it acquired the Queensland crop; but, from 1942-43, it again became the marketing authority for the Queensland crop. Queensland does not produce the whole of its barley requirements.

In 1945-46, 114,128 bushels were received, which was only 17½ per cent. less than the peak of 138,217 bushels for the 1939-40 season. The 1946-47 season was very poor, and the Board received only 3,855 bushels, practically all of which was sold to growers for seed purposes.

Arrowroot.—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs had a limited market before the war (about 800 tons), chiefly in other States, and sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices had a depressing effect upon the price obtained. Before the war, between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs per annum were milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour. Flour delivered to the Board from the 1947 crop amounted to 324 tons, and was sold at £50 per ton. Millers received £15 per ton of flour, and growers paid the Board a levy of 1s. per ton on the 3,240 tons of bulbs treated.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from Southern States. As a result of small crops since 1937-38, the Board has not insisted on the harvest being pooled. In 1945-46, 98 tons were sold for £7,170, and receivals to 30th June, 1947, for the 1946-47 season, 47 tons, were sold for £3,192.

8. FRUIT.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, or 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, and to engage in canning.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets, which are being added to as opportunity offers.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables to consumers in Queensland through a chain of retail shops, which is being extended as opportunity offers.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

It also engages upon scientific investigations, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana and tomato ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney and Melbourne, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year, a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The following table shows the principal fruits carried in the special trains for each month of 1947. Strawberries are sent to Southern States by passenger trains and by air.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1947.

Month.	Avocados.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Passion Fruit.	Pineapples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	3	5,963	420	..	3,565	2,354	1,515	68,196
February	11	4,581	497	..	58	167	46	77,326
March ..	65	5,264	9,677	851	..	182	4	56,867
April ..	193	6,372	25,963	4,793	..	3,184	5	47,890
May ..	317	5,175	15,857	5,478	..	6,547	29	61,627
June ..	161	6,249	10,003	1,127	..	4,156	49	41,495
July ..	325	12,403	1,397	117	..	5,354	68	52,133
August	248	10,860	1,641	50	..	6,818	17	49,436
September	112	9,985	21	2	..	8,405	42	50,073
October	50	17,461	2	..	33	16,836	19	67,691
November	69	15,339	..	..	2,151	17,863	1,268	54,646
December	..	17,560	3	..	22,031	15,222	3,674	54,845
Total..	1,554	117,212	65,481	12,418	27,838	87,088	6,736	682,225

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1947.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
	1½ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	1½ Bush.	Bush.	Cwt.	½ Bush.
January	1	64	63	5	3	4,475	1,031
February	..	..	3	9	..	184	3,431
March ..	27	..	19	17	..	..	4
April ..	272	..	545	..	..	1	73
May ..	6,193	..	4,722	79	..	..	24,927
June ..	27,196	..	1,633	136	2	..	135,978
July ..	31,287	..	1,550	756	246	..	203,174
August	19,793	20	2,630	2,068	1,368	20	157,449
September	18,847	102	5,374	5,783	426	210	149,742
October	11,072	942	25,678	9,322	20	5,426	56,519
November	680	3,999	22,108	6,171	35	10,355	28,294
December	15	2,047	5,962	469	..	3,686	4,474
Total..	115,383	7,174	70,287	24,815	2,100	24,357	765,096

The C.O.D. used to have a half interest in Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd., but now operates its own tropical fruit cannery at Northgate, Brisbane, which specialises in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. Experiments on the handling of other tropical fruits are being conducted.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1946-47 being pineapples, 6,784 tons; papaws, 629 tons; citrus, 1,539 tons; figs, 89 tons; strawberries, 30 tons; apples, 369 tons; plums, 112 tons; tomatoes, 263 tons; and passion fruit, 28 tons.

Ginger.—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Deliveries to the Board increased from 14 tons in the 1941-42 season to 576 tons in 1945-46, 741 tons in 1946-47, and 524 tons in 1947-48.

9. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

Plywood and Veneer.—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment, under the same general legislation as for farm commodities, of the Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935, a Northern Board was established for the area

north of Rockhampton. The Boards have a large membership and include a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (see Chapter 6). The object of the Boards is to standardise prices and qualities of plywood. They also promote research and technical improvements. The Boards are, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the war.

In 1946-47, deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 48,018,725 square feet, valued at £432,168, and to the Northern Board 26,483,453 square feet, valued at £238,350, giving a combined total of 74,502,178 square feet, valued at £670,518. Of the total quantity handled, 30,105,645 square feet were sold in Queensland, and 44,396,533 square feet in other States.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulates the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there are four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board includes a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices is Chairman. Quotas are determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Transport costs from New South Wales determine the limits of prices. The Board is empowered to levy 3d. per ton on production to subsidise exports but has not yet done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1946-47 amounted to £3,504. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1920, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act*, 1939, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1948. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister. The Act established the Queensland Prices Board, an advisory and consultative Board comprising the Commissioner and representatives of the Industrial Court and the Bureau of Industry. To preserve uniformity between States as far as possible, frequent conferences are held by the State Governments. On assuming control, the States gazetted practically uniform lists of goods and services on which control was retained. Many goods and services, mainly those not in short supply, were removed from control.

The Fish Board.—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1946-47, the Board also operated in 16 other fishing ports. A loss of £1,738 was made in 1946-47. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1947, was £23,405.

The Meat Industry Board.—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Commonwealth legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931, and its members are a Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the metropolitan area. All sales are conducted on its premises, and it slaughters as agent for the individual owners. The Board also kills for export, though it has not a monopoly in this field. The Board provides facilities for the trade, including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef.

From the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled meat was discontinued and all meat exported either frozen or preserved. During 1946-47, Queensland exported 37 per cent. of all meat exports from Australia, but Queensland's export of frozen beef was 71 per cent. of the Australian total.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services and sales of products. At 30th June, 1947, the capital value of its works was

£700,101, and its excess of assets over liabilities was £755,813. The following table gives particulars of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir for five years.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Cattle Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	123	101	105	76	104
For Interstate Markets ..	37	1	1	13	20
For Oversea Markets ..	87	78	74	53	102
Total	247	180	180	142	226
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	866	873	855	627	576
For Oversea Markets ..	294	281	202	141	92
Total	1,160	1,154	1,057	768	668 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	68,348 ^b	36,788 ^b	7,977	—27,812	22,981
Applied for Scientific Research	8,350	6,684	2,100	2,126	2,100

^a Including 505(000) sheep and lambs, 114(000) calves, and 49(000) pigs.

^b Including reserve for post-war development; £45,000 in 1942-43, and £15,000 in 1943-44.

11. WAR AND POST-WAR MARKETING.

When war commenced in 1939 the Commonwealth Government decided to control the marketing of certain primary products. The existence of statutory boards for the meat, dairy produce, and fruit industries facilitated war-time arrangements, whilst committees were established for other commodities not previously under the control of Boards, &c.

Contracts were made between Australia and the United Kingdom for the supply of some commodities. Particulars of the arrangements are set out in the following paragraphs.

Wool.—The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the war, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian clip (less the amount used in Australia). The price per lb. at store in Australia was fixed at 10½d. (sterling), or 13·4375d. (Australian) for the 1939-40 to 1941-42 clips. For the 1942-43 to 1945-46 clips, the United Kingdom increased the price by 15 per cent., thus bringing the price to 15·453125d. Australian currency, and provision was made for an equal division between the two Governments of any profits derived from the sale of the wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of ¼d. (Australian) per lb. was also paid to cover all costs from wool store to ship.

Following the resumption of wool sales in September, 1946, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool in 1946-47 and 1947-48, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers,

was 24-49d. and 39-50d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool of whatever type or quality marketed during the two years mentioned.

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as "United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.") representative of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa was formed for the purpose of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The Australian subsidiary body, known as the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, commenced operations as agent for the parent company on 15th November, 1945. The total stock of United Kingdom owned wool (amounting to 10,407,000 bales greasy and scoured at 31st July, 1945, of which 65 per cent. was of Australian origin) was transferred to the joint organisation, which also acquires wool on the open market, when commercial bidding fails to reach a predetermined reserve price. This is designed to guarantee the price stability of wool of current clips while stocks are being sold. By 30th June, 1948, stocks of wool held by the joint organisation had been reduced to 3,218,000 bales, of which 70 per cent. was of Australian origin.

Meat.—Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. On 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year. New prices, resulting in increases for most items, were approved on 1st October, 1947, 1st May, 1948, and 1st October, 1948.

Butter and Cheese.—At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. In the period commencing 1st July, 1944, and ending 30th June, 1948, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia made available for sale to the Government of the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of that required—(a) to satisfy the needs of Australia, including those of the Australian Forces; (b) to provide requirements of the Forces of the U.S.A. in such quantities as the Government of Australia, following consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to supply; (c) to provide supplies which the Government of Australia, subject to consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to make available to U.N.R.R.A.; and (d) for sale to other markets, subject to prior consultation with and the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom. This agreement has been extended for a further term of seven years, i.e., until 30th June, 1955. The terms of the contract provide that Australia will ship to the United Kingdom the total exportable surplus of butter and cheese, less quantities agreed upon annually between both parties for shipment elsewhere.

The prices specified for the first year of the extended agreement range from 291s. 10½d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 281s. 10½d. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 164s. 4½d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 159s. 4½d. according to grade for cheese, in respect of butter and cheese shipped up to 30th June, 1949. The prices under the contract shall be subject to review annually if either party requires such review on substantial grounds. However, any variation will not exceed 7½ per cent. of the prices ruling in the preceding year.

Eggs.—During the war, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season. The contract provided for prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. The contract specified maximum quantities of 30 million dozen shell eggs, 13,500 tons of whole egg pulp, 2,700 tons of sugared egg powder, and 450 tons of whole egg powder. Early in 1948, an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53. The agreement envisages progressive expansion in the export of eggs, with the ultimate objective target of the equivalent of 105 million dozen eggs in all forms. Prices for the initial three seasons of the agreement have been determined at 2s. 4d. per dozen shell eggs, 1s. 8½d. per lb. frozen whole egg pulp, 7s. per lb. whole egg powder, 5s. 1d. per lb. sugared egg powder (Australian currency, f.o.b. Australian ports). These prices represent further increases on those operating for 1947-48. Prices for the last two seasons of the agreement will be decided by negotiation between the two Governments prior to sixteen months before the season to which they apply.

Sugar.—Arrangements were concluded by the Queensland Government at the commencement of each season for the sale to the British Ministry of Food of raw sugar as shown in the following table.

AGREED SUGAR SALES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Season.	Quantity Indicated.				Price (sterling) per Ton c.i.f. U.K. Ports, Basic 96° Pol.	
					£	s. d.
1941 ..	Up to 290,000 tons	..	..	..	12	12 6
1942 ..	Up to 100,000 tons	..	..	..	13	15 0
1943 ..	Up to 100,000 tons	..	..	..	14	5 0
1944 ..	Exportable surplus	..	..	..	15	5 0
1945 ..	Up to 200,000 tons	..	..	..	17	5 0
1946 ..	Up to 90,000 tons	..	..	..	19	10 0
1947 ..	Exportable surplus	..	..	..	24	5 0
1948 ..	Exportable surplus	..	..	..	27	5 0

The above prices include the British Tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar.

Shipments of sugar from Queensland under these arrangements were made to Empire and Allied consuming countries in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Food, as and when sugar and suitable freight were available.

Apples and Pears.—The Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was appointed to control the marketing and disposal of apple and pear crops acquired by the Commonwealth. In 1940, 1941, and 1942, the whole of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but for the 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition has been restricted to apples and pears produced in Western Australia and Tasmania. The complete cessation of fresh fruit exports to the United Kingdom after 1940 placed the industry in a difficult position, but stability was maintained as a result of the emergency marketing arrangements. Since 1945, exports to the United Kingdom have been resumed on a small scale as a result of the purchase by the British Ministry of Food of a limited quantity of Australian apples, but the continued limitations on refrigerated shipping space restricted exports of these fruits. However, during the year ended June, 1948, there was considerable improvement in the shipping position, and 3,352,000 bushels of apples and 400,000 bushels of pears were exported from Australia, compared with 5,027,000 bushels and 655,000 bushels respectively in 1938-39.

Canned Fruits.—The United Kingdom Government undertook purchases of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 and 1941 seasons' packs at prices fixed on an f.o.b. basis, Australian ports. After that date, increasingly heavy governmental requirements for canned fruits to meet Service and ancillary demands necessitated the virtual cessation of normal exports, and purchases by the United Kingdom authorities were restricted to quotas allocated to specific war zones. Commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and the quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements. Approximately 70 per cent. of the 1945 pack was allocated to meet Service and other governmental demands. In 1946, commercial shipments were resumed and approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis. A similar arrangement operated in respect of 1947 exports to the United Kingdom.

Wheat.—All wheat produced in Australia since 1938-39 has been acquired by the Commonwealth, and marketed through the Australian Wheat Board with separate Pools for each crop. Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various Pools as at 24th February, 1949, are given below and are in terms of amount paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports; 1938-39, 2s. 9-91d.; 1939-40, 3s. 7-96d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0-37d.; 1941-42, 4s. 0-63d.; 1942-43, 4s. 8-50d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6-23d.; 1944-45, 5s. 0-83d.; 1945-46, 6s. 6-25d.; 1946-47, 8s. 6-5d.; 1947-48, 12s. 6d. An initial advance on bagged wheat of 5s. 6d. per bushel had been approved in respect of 1948-49. The amounts are exclusive of refunds on account of 1945-46 and 1946-47 Pools (see page 270).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, which operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction.

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948, following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas. This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 season and will continue for a period of five years up to the end of the 1952-53 season.

The principal provisions of the plan embodied in the Commonwealth *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act*, 1948, and *Wheat Export Charge Act*, 1948, are as follows:—

- (i.) The Commonwealth Government shall guarantee a price (6s. 3d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bulk basis, for the 1947-48 season) for wheat grown and delivered by wheat-growers.
- (ii.) The guaranteed price, which is based on ascertained costs for the 1947-48 season, shall vary according to an index of production costs for each season starting with the 1948-49 crop.
- (iii.) The guarantee shall apply to the wheat crops marketed through approved organisations for the period up to the end of the 1952-53 season.
- (iv.) Approved organisations shall be the Australian Wheat Board and those organisations which are empowered by State Governments with authority to receive wheat and to market it as the agents for the Australian Wheat Board. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)
- (v.) The Commonwealth shall ensure the guaranteed price in respect of the export from any one season's crop, provided that this guarantee shall not apply to the quantity of export in excess of 100 million bushels.
- (vi.) A Stabilisation Fund shall be established by means of a tax on wheat exported to meet the guaranteed price above mentioned.

- (vii.) The tax shall apply when the export price is higher than the guaranteed price, and shall be 50 per cent. of the difference between the two but shall not exceed 2s. 2d. a bushel.
- (viii.) The tax shall apply to the 1947-48 and later wheat crops.
- (ix.) The Commonwealth agrees that it will not hold an excessive amount in the fund, and it will consider a refund of tax to the oldest contributing pool whenever the financial prospects of the fund justify it.

State Acts complementary to the Commonwealth Act came into operation on 25th November, 1948, the date on which the Commonwealth Act received Royal assent. The Australian Wheat Board, as reconstituted under the 1948 Act, commenced to operate under the new Act on 18th December, 1948.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Wheat Stabilisation Plan relating to the levy of a tax on wheat exported and the establishment of a Stabilisation Fund have been implemented by the Commonwealth Government under legislation passed in 1946 in respect of the 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 harvests. Contributions to the Stabilisation Fund have amounted to about £7 million and £4 million from the 1945-46 and 1946-47 harvests respectively, and approximately £15 million from the 1947-48 harvest. The Commonwealth *Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act*, 1948, which repealed the *Wheat Tax Act*, 1946, provides for the refund to growers, through the Australian Wheat Board, of the amounts contributed to the fund from the 1945-46 and 1946-47 harvests, which are equivalent to approximately 1s. 1½d. per bushel and 10½d. per bushel, respectively. Refunds of contributions to the fund from the 1945-46 harvest were paid in December, 1948.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board controls the purchase and marketing of this crop. Payments to growers are according to the grade of their produce. Barley crops in all States were acquired in 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, and marketed by the Australian Barley Board. For the 1942-43 season, acquisition by the Commonwealth applied only in South Australia and Victoria. Since 1943-44, barley has been grown under contract to the Commonwealth in South Australia and Victoria, with a specified first advance, and further advances according to the returns from the Pool. The crop in other States is not marketed by the Australian Barley Board, but in Queensland and Western Australia is handled by the State Marketing Boards.

Hides and Leather.—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was appointed late in 1939 for the purpose of acquiring at appraised prices all cattle hides, yearlings' and calves' skins in Australia. The Board allocates to Australian tanners the approved requirements of the tanning industry at fixed Australian domestic prices, and the balance of the hides and skins is sold for export. The Board also controls leather production in Australia.

Rabbit Skins.—The Australian Rabbit Skins Board was set up in 1940 to control the marketing of all Australian rabbit skins. The object of this control is to ensure to Australian fur felt hat manufacturers their raw skin requirements at fixed domestic prices, which enable wholesale and retail hat prices to be maintained at reasonable levels. The future of the scheme in the post-war period beyond 1947-48 has yet to be determined.

Potatoes.—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments of Agriculture and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers. The Australian Potato Committee ceased to function on 30th October, 1948.

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 274 the Commonwealth Statistician's wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of live stock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	13 4 9	14 13 6	14 12 9	15 7 5	16 11 11
Cows	7 19 2	8 18 10	8 19 1	10 2 4	10 3 7
Steers	10 0 6	11 10 0	11 9 11	11 10 3	12 15 0
Heifers	8 11 11	9 14 5	8 10 9	9 6 2	9 14 8
Vealers and Yearlings	4 18 9	5 10 4	6 13 2	5 6 7	6 18 4
Calves	0 19 7	1 0 10	1 0 11	1 1 5	1 8 2
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	0 18 8	0 16 9	0 18 10	1 4 10	1 16 3
Wethers (Crossbred)	1 0 2	1 2 4	1 6 3	1 5 5	1 19 3
Wethers (All Kinds)	0 18 1	0 17 1	0 18 11	1 4 6	1 16 8
Ewes (Merino) ..	0 12 3	0 14 2	0 13 5	1 0 2	1 7 6
Ewes (Crossbred) ..	0 18 4	0 18 5	0 18 5	1 7 3	1 15 10
Ewes (All Kinds) ..	0 12 1	0 14 2	0 13 9	1 0 11	1 9 2
Hoggets	0 16 11	0 15 1	0 18 7	1 3 5	1 13 7
Lambs	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 3 5	1 7 5	1 18 7
Rams	0 16 0	0 15 10	0 16 3	0 19 10	1 3 3
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	4 12 11	5 3 11	5 7 6	5 9 2	5 19 1
Porkers	3 2 7	3 6 6	3 8 4	3 7 5	3 16 3
Stores	1 17 7	2 5 2	2 12 0	2 3 10	2 8 10

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	15 7	17 6	15 2	21 11	14 0
Cabbages ..	doz.	7 3	9 9	12 8	9 4	6 4
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	19 2	19 8	17 7	15 11	14 1
Chaff—						
Lucerne ..	cwt.	11 8	12 11	13 6	13 9	13 7
Oaten ..	cwt.	10 2	10 8	11 9	10 9	12 2
Mixed ..	cwt.	9 10	10 0	11 5	10 7	10 7
Hay—Lucerne ..	cwt.	8 6	9 10	10 9	10 10	10 3
Maize ..	bush.	6 3	6 8	7 0	7 2	6 9
Onions ..	cwt.	15 2	18 7	15 11	18 5	19 0
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	20 0	18 8	18 5	23 1	14 8
Potatoes—						
English ^a ..	cwt.	12 11	7 11	7 11	7 11	8 10
Sweet ..	cwt.	11 9	10 8	10 4	15 6	16 1
Pumpkins ..	cwt.	7 5	11 11	7 6	13 0	8 2
Tomatoes ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	10 8	9 4	8 0	10 1	7 8
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples ..	bush.	20 4	17 4	26 10	14 11	20 10
Bananas ..	doz.	1 1	1 3	1 2	0 11	1 1
Grapes ..	lb.	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4	1 4	0 9	0 9
Lemons ..	bush.	20 8	16 3	18 5	17 6	16 2
Mandarins ..	bush.	21 5	18 11	19 10	14 2	19 11
Mangoes ..	bush.	14 7	19 9	14 2	12 5	12 0
Oranges ..	bush.	21 3	15 3	18 1	14 1	15 5
Papaws ..	bush.	8 0	12 11	12 8	9 5	8 4
Passion Fruit ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	17 8	22 0	23 1	20 10	21 1
Peaches ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	8 8	11 9	17 7	9 11	10 1
Pineapples ..	doz.	8 2	9 0	10 2	9 8	9 10
Strawberries ..	doz.	22 8	21 5	18 7	19 5	19 3
	boxes					
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran ..	ton	125 0	125 0	125 0	125 8	135 9
Flour ^b ..	ton	260 8	261 6	261 6	262 1	272 6
Pollard ..	ton	145 0	145 0	145 0	145 8	155 9
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon ..	lb.	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3
Butter ..	lb.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Cheese ..	lb.	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Eggs ..	doz.	1 9	1 6	1 7	1 6	1 8
Ham ..	lb.	1 6	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7
Honey ..	lb.	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk ^c ..	gal.	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork ..	lb.	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	0 10	0 10
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks ..	lb.	10 6 ^e	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Fowls ..	lb.	12 11 ^e	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 3
Geese ..	lb.	10 0 ^e	1 5	1 5	1 4	1 5
Turkey Cocks ..	lb.	39 4 ^e	1 7	1 6	1 6	1 6
Turkey Hens ..	lb.	19 0 ^e	1 7	1 6	1 6	1 6

^a Excluding subsidy paid to producers from 20th July, 1943.

^b Including Flour Tax.

^c Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

^d No pork available for civilian consumption.

^e Price per pair.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. The Government Statistician of New South Wales published, until 1943, a wholesale price index for Sydney, and a table showing fluctuations of this index appeared in issues of this *Year Book* until 1941. Since 1912, the Commonwealth Statistician has computed a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and figures for this index, going back to 1861 and coming up to date, are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. This index is considered to give an indication of long-term trends over the past 87 years which it covers, but as neither the component items nor the weighting have been varied since it was first computed, the index no longer serves as a measure of price variations from month to month, or from year to year, of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. A new wholesale price index, covering basic materials and foodstuffs, in which the items have been regrouped and reweighted, has therefore been computed by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. The price quotations have been in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home-produced building materials, coal, and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29	1,269	1,064	1,288	1,214	1,148	948	1,070	911	1,183	1,103
1938-39	1,025	1,004	815	1,011	925	970	1,029	991	1,020	1,011
1939-40	1,051	1,152	1,038	1,068	1,163	1,084	1,012	1,106	1,025	1,047
1940-41	1,074	1,374	1,105	1,236	1,256	1,284	1,069	1,325	1,060	1,140
1941-42	1,173	1,509	1,184	1,372	1,350	1,352	1,169	1,525	1,123	1,242
1942-43	1,288	1,667	1,471	1,422	1,379	1,628	1,279	1,760	1,212	1,373
1943-44	1,310	1,695	1,501	1,432	1,398	1,743	1,287	1,824	1,217	1,396
1944-45	1,307	1,676	1,518	1,428	1,398	1,747	1,308	1,819	1,232	1,405
1945-46	1,302	1,561	1,518	1,416	1,398	1,766	1,348	1,782	1,257	1,412
1946-47	1,318	1,453	1,913	1,402	1,313 ^r	1,802	1,380	1,768 ^r	1,288	1,429 ^r
1947-48	1,460	1,607	2,853	1,478	1,262	1,892	1,531	1,925	1,447	1,587

^r Revised since last issue.

From 1938-39 to 1947-48, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 57 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1948, in the "All Items" *retail* price index for Queensland of 42 per cent. (see page 284). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 49 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 39 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 250 per cent., against 104 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 276 and 277.

In 1920, the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "All Items" Index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

The Present Regimen.—The complete regimen at present (December, 1948), allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprises 39 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 27 items of household drapery and utensils, and 8 miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 278 and 279. 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.—Eighteen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas and electric light and power are used in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items", and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

Effects of War Conditions.*—During the recent war, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grade due to standardisation created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this

* Adapted from the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 34, in which will be found a fuller discussion of war-time and other problems of index number construction.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This was the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the index. Substitutions of a similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. In themselves, such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, application of multipliers served to neutralise those differences in prices which were solely due to substitution of a new item for one which had ceased to be available or in common use. The net effect of this process was that the price of the old item was taken as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The "C" series retail price index measures the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peacetime proportion. As conditions return to normal, substituted grades, qualities, and types of articles will be replaced by those originally specified, and the index will become directly comparable in all respects with indexes published before the outbreak of war. During the war, its practical significance was limited because a single index could not take into account all changes that occurred, in spite of all possible efforts to make allowance for necessary changes of grade, quality, or type.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1947, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1947.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb.	5.75	6.06	6.23	6.21	6.54	6.19
Flour	2 lb.	4.17	4.72	5.35	4.48	5.00	4.64
Flour (Self-raising)	2 lb.	8.84	9.78	10.07	9.61	9.88	9.73
Tea	1 lb.	32.01	33.00	32.96	32.57	33.10	32.80
Sugar	1 lb.	3.97	4.01	4.04	4.24	4.69	4.37
Rice	1 lb.	3.57	4.00	4.25	3.83	4.20	4.00
Sago	1 lb.	13.69	13.81	13.68	13.87	13.41	14.12
Jam (Plum) ..	1½ lb.	12.90	13.61	14.29	13.45	14.34	13.65
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb.	7.04	7.65	8.19	7.90	8.12	7.88
Oats (Flaked) ..	1 lb.	4.47	4.13	4.70	4.60	4.25	4.38

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1947—continued.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb.	13.79	13.90	14.18	13.97	14.47	14.02
Currants ..	1 lb.	11.73	11.98	11.83	11.59	11.98	11.90
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	21.28	20.03	22.00	22.03	21.67	20.25
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	17.30	16.58	17.73	16.83	18.26	17.24
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	18.27	16.76	18.52	18.00	19.42	18.88
Salmon (in Tins) ..	1 lb.	21.33	21.00	20.50	24.63	24.00	22.33
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	9.41	9.80	10.43	9.63	11.12	9.86
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	3.20	3.25	3.65	3.30	3.72	3.70
Soap ..	1 lb.	7.54	7.69	7.77	7.94	7.84	7.86
Kerosene ..	1 quart	5.31	5.78	6.36	5.76	5.87	5.88
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	20.18	20.06	20.41	20.11	22.25	20.16
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	15.29	15.45	15.78	15.35	16.44	15.67
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	27.83	26.04	26.55	27.14	25.33	27.83
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	22.33	21.85	22.54	22.20	22.08	22.41
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	10.22	10.51	11.19	10.45	10.83	10.47
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	7.26	8.00	7.27	7.57	9.73	7.00
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	13.46	13.63	13.21	13.69	13.71	13.75
Rib ..	1 lb.	7.52	8.07	7.69	7.99	8.13	8.02
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	18.29	16.25	15.78	18.30	16.46	18.33
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	8.58	9.76	9.07	8.05	8.17	8.12
Sausages ..	1 lb.	9.41	10.02	9.82	9.36	9.44	9.33
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	10.96	12.75	12.05	12.52	11.68	12.53
Brisket ..	1 lb.	8.50	10.97	11.00	9.51	8.99	9.41
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	11.38	12.87	11.91	11.87	12.88	11.83
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	7.38	9.77	8.39	8.22	8.29	8.36
Loin ..	1 lb.	10.10	11.99	10.41	10.39	10.38	10.45
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	11.38	12.74	11.41	11.38	10.39	11.35
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	11.37	12.87	11.89	11.86	12.62	11.88
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	15.09	15.07	15.12	15.05	15.07	15.03
Loin ..	1 lb.	17.11	16.89	17.13	17.07	17.09	16.91
Chops ..	1 lb.	18.11	17.63	18.11	17.93	17.88	17.84

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1925, all years from 1927 to 1947, and for each month of 1947. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <i>a</i>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <i>b</i>	Australia. <i>c</i>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1927	940	1,139	1,005	912	1,134	969	951	1,000
1928	935	1,087	970	891	1,106	930	940	985
1929	951	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	965	1,044
1930	844	966	912	846	976	877	851	941
1931	778	902	843	764	919	798	788	826
1932	738	876	808	729	860	770	749	796
1933	699	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1934	727	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935	763	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936	791	880 ^a	846	761	887	781	795	825
1937	828	869	863	794	901	797	834	851
1938	838	884	879	794	931	814	846	886
1939	864	912	904	823	961	860	872	927
1940	889	931	921	852	969	873	895	939
1941	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
<i>Months, 1947.</i>								
January ..	1,008	1,072	1,046	1,049	1,107	1,047	1,022	1,048
February ..	1,057	1,122	1,096	1,095	1,153	1,097	1,071	1,078
March ..	1,049	1,120	1,093	1,092	1,152	1,094	1,064	1,087
April ..	1,031	1,107	1,079	1,076	1,139	1,073	1,047	1,084
May ..	1,036	1,100	1,087	1,078	1,133	1,076	1,051	1,087
June ..	1,040	1,103	1,091	1,086	1,136	1,083	1,055	1,093
July ..	1,050	1,110	1,098	1,091	1,142	1,088	1,064	1,103
August ..	1,056	1,105	1,098	1,091	1,152	1,088	1,069	1,105
September ..	1,054	1,104	1,093	1,087	1,145	1,088	1,056	1,104
October ..	1,075	1,114	1,114	1,099	1,154	1,102	1,086	1,119
November ..	1,077	1,117	1,111	1,103	1,161	1,104	1,088	1,129
December ..	1,123	1,168	1,153	1,149	1,204	1,144	1,134	1,167

^a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column until 1936; from 1937 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

^b Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937 Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

^c Weighted average of six capital cities.

n Not available.

The next table gives food and groceries index numbers for thirty-two towns in the State, calculated on prices collected for the month of November only for the years 1938, 1941, and 1942. Compilation of these indexes for places other than the six towns shown in the preceding table was suspended from November, 1942, on account of war conditions.

The towns have been grouped according to the Basic Wage Districts in which they are situated. The weighted average is given for each district, but, in the South-Eastern District, Brisbane was omitted when calculating the averages for the district. The basic wages in operation at the three dates are also shown.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.	Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.
<i>S. Eastern.</i>				<i>Mackay.</i>			
Brisbane ..	824	920	974	Mackay ..	916	989	1,026
Bundaberg ..	875	970	1,018	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Dalby ..	835	951	1,002	Basic Wage ^b ..	86 6	94 6	99 6
Gayndah ..	895	992	1,060				
Gladstone ..	903	969	1,007	<i>N. Eastern.</i>			
Goondiwindi ..	893	990	1,025	Ayr ..	913	1,008	1,082
Gympie ..	859	970	1,040	Bowen ..	961	1,025	1,068
Ipswich ..	824	927	995	Cairns ..	949	1,012	1,069
Maryborough	849	945	1,001	Charters			
Mount Morgan	902	979	1,041	Towers ..	933	981	1,056
Nambour ..	883	924	993	Chillagoe ..	944	1,070	1,123
Rockhampton	863	935	990	Cooktown ..	1,003	1,072	1,136
Stanthorpe ..	898	989	1,038	Innisfail ..	978	1,026	1,066
Toowoomba ..	781	879	943	Townsville ..	933	985	1,051
Warwick	822	911	955				
Weighted Av. ^a	841	931	990	Weighted Av.	939	998	1,060
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Basic Wage ^b ..	81 0	89 0	94 0	Basic Wage ^b ..	91 0	99 0	104 0
<i>S. Western.</i>				<i>N. Western.</i>			
Barcaldine ..	993	1,055	1,107	Cloncurry ..	1,050	1,106	1,186
Charleville ..	970	1,073	1,105	Hughenden ..	989	1,045	1,081
Cunnamulla ..	951	1,024	1,056	Winton ..	1,021	1,071	1,109
Longreach ..	1,009	1,098	1,153				
Roma ..	921	995	1,023	Weighted Av.	1,019	1,073	1,123
Weighted Av.	969	1,051	1,090	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Basic Wage ^b ..	98 4	106 4	111 4
Basic Wage ^b ..	88 4	96 4	101 4				

^a Excluding Brisbane.

^b Weekly basic wage for males fixed by State Industrial Court.

Rent.—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses

occupied by employed salary- or wage-earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland). This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different cities throughout Australia.

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. However, during the war years, tenants were occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses which had not been let previously and for which they were paying high rents.

The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.

Description of Dwellings.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 Roomed Houses	10 7	11 5	9 6	10 3
4 Roomed Houses	13 5	14 2	11 1	12 8
5 Roomed Houses	16 11	16 2	12 8	15 7
6 Roomed Houses	19 9	18 2	13 9	18 3
3, 4, 5 and 6 Roomed Houses	17 0	16 1	12 0	15 4
All Houses	18 0	16 5	11 9	15 7
Tenements and Flats ..	18 6	15 0	12 0	16 8
All Private Dwellings ..	18 1	16 3	11 9	15 8

The next table shows particulars regarding housing in Queensland in 1939-40, derived from a family expenditure enquiry made in that year. It

is noteworthy that over two-thirds of all Queensland dwellings were owner-occupied, and that this proportion varied little between income groups. Similarly, the proportion of family income being devoted to housing was fairly uniform amongst all grades of income, representing about one day's income for one week's rent.

HOUSING COSTS, FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

Weekly Income of Family per Head.	Annual Income of Whole Average Family.	Dwelling Occupied.		Proportion of all Families Renting Homes.	Rental as Proportion of Family Income.	
		Capital Value.	Annual Rental Value.		All Families. <i>a</i>	Renting Families. <i>b</i>
	£	£	£	%	%	%
Under 20s. . .	188.2	239	36.0	31	19	20
20s. and under 25s. . .	275.3	302	43.8	46	16	16
25s. and under 30s. . .	294.3	383	47.7	36	16	18
30s. and under 35s. . .	409.6	548	56.6	21	14	19
35s. and under 40s. . .	371.0	508	53.0	33	14	17
40s. and under 45s. . .	441.1	648	65.9	22	15	13
45s. and under 50s. . .	462.5	878	72.7	25	16	..
50s. and under 60s. . .	629.1	902	78.0	39	12	15
60s. and under 70s. . .	510.5	1,007	80.1	41	16	..
70s. and over . .	854.6	791	73.1	17	9	..
Average . .	367.0	476	52.2	31	14	17

a Including imputed values for owner-occupied dwellings.

b Including only families consisting of one earner and three dependants who were occupying rented homes.

"All Items."—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the All Items ("C" Series) Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the All Items Index and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1947-48, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the June, 1943, quarter, when the Commonwealth Price Stabilisation policy commenced to operate, and the end of the war (September, 1945, quarter).

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1948, clothing had increased by a further 33 per cent., food and groceries by a further 22 per cent., and miscellaneous items by a further 9 per cent.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
September, 1939 ..	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
June, 1943 ..	998	1,056	1,018	989	1,056	1,004	1,058
September, 1945 ..	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1947 ..	1,053	1,107	1,096	1,090	1,146	1,067	1,104
December, 1947 ..	1,092	1,133	1,126	1,117	1,173	1,103	1,138
March, 1948 ..	1,155	1,194	1,185	1,177	1,236	1,165	1,190
June, 1948 ..	1,185	1,224	1,221	1,207	1,269	1,196	1,229

HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
September, 1939 ..	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
June, 1943 ..	862	667	767	859	865	849	975
September, 1945 ..	863	674	768	860	865	851	975
September, 1947 ..	864	682	781	865	866	853	977
December, 1947 ..	864	682	781	865	866	853	977
March, 1948 ..	865	682	781	872	866	854	978
June, 1948 ..	865	686	781	872	866	854	979

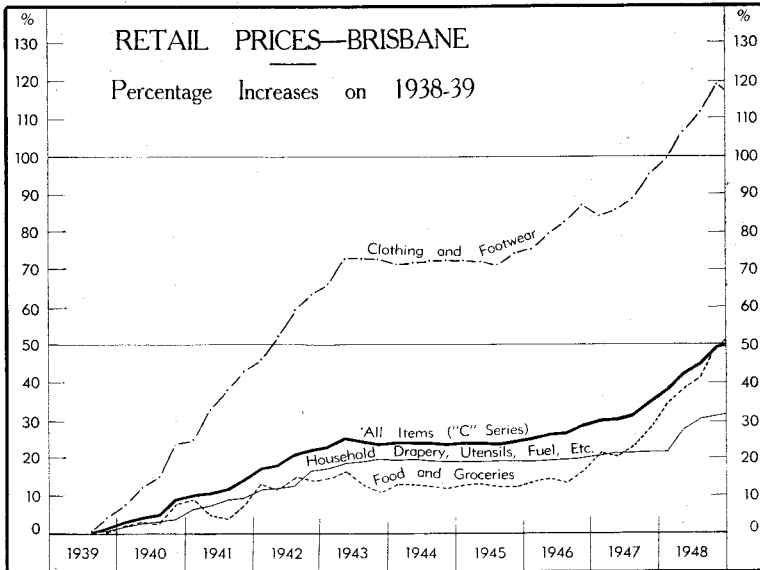
CLOTHING.							
September, 1939 ..	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
June, 1943 ..	1,433	1,450	1,484	1,443	1,480	1,441	1,466
September, 1945 ..	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
September, 1947 ..	1,564	1,535	1,577	1,548	1,574	1,564	1,566
December, 1947 ..	1,619	1,585	1,623	1,604	1,622	1,618	1,639
March, 1948 ..	1,654	1,628	1,655	1,603	1,646	1,649	1,661
June, 1948 ..	1,713	1,698	1,696	1,663	1,701	1,707	1,720

MISCELLANEOUS.							
September, 1939 ..	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
June, 1943 ..	1,126	1,161	1,164	1,170	1,184	1,137	1,158
September, 1945 ..	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
September, 1947 ..	1,154	1,175	1,187	1,189	1,198	1,162	1,213
December, 1947 ..	1,157	1,177	1,187	1,188	1,201	1,165	1,217
March, 1948 ..	1,158	1,184	1,186	1,197	1,205	1,166	1,231
June, 1948 ..	1,212	1,243	1,256	1,245	1,255	1,221	1,248

ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).							
September, 1939 ..	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
June, 1943 ..	1,083	1,068	1,086	1,089	1,124	1,086	1,143
September, 1945 ..	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
September, 1947 ..	1,136	1,111	1,142	1,153	1,181	1,140	1,192
December, 1947 ..	1,163	1,132	1,163	1,175	1,201	1,165	1,221
March, 1948 ..	1,193	1,165	1,191	1,199	1,230	1,195	1,248
June, 1948 ..	1,227	1,203	1,225	1,232	1,263	1,229	1,278

^a Weighted average for five Queensland towns.

^b Weighted average for six State capitals.



The following table gives a comparison among Queensland towns of the All Items Index for the month of November, 1921, the year 1928-29, and each year from 1938-39.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
1921 ^a	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994
1928-29	922	n	937	905	912	n	924
1938-39	863	841	860	861	851	912	822
1939-40	882	857	901	880	870	928	846
1940-41	937	909	945	933	927	977	898
1941-42	995	975	1,006	994	990	1,037	963
1942-43	1,061	1,044	n	1,058	1,064	1,102	1,038
1943-44	1,072	1,057	n	1,075	1,083	1,116	1,059
1944-45	1,071	1,056	n	1,076	1,086	1,116	1,061
1945-46	1,079	1,059	n	1,084	1,092	1,119	1,073
1946-47	1,113	1,095	n	1,115	1,128	1,158	1,110
1947-48	1,180	1,153	n	1,180	1,190	1,219	1,177

^a Month of November only.

n Not available.

The first section of the next table shows the All Items Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the second section gives the weighted average of these index numbers for five towns of each State.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>a</i>
CAPITAL CITY.							
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 ^b	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 ^b	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1928-29	1,055	1,002	922	1,030	1,027	989	1,020
1938-39	928	914	863	901	893	897	912
1942-43	1,142	1,136	1,061	1,099	1,094	1,107	1,124
1943-44	1,146	1,132	1,072	1,100	1,104	1,114	1,126
1944-45	1,142	1,136	1,071	1,099	1,107	1,104	1,126
1945-46	1,151	1,141	1,079	1,110	1,115	1,120	1,134
1946-47	1,183	1,160	1,113	1,135	1,138	1,152	1,160
1947-48	1,259	1,234	1,180	1,214	1,204	1,230	1,235
<i>Quarter.</i>							
3rd, 1947	1,218	1,189	1,136	1,169	1,167	1,187	1,192
4th, 1947	1,242	1,227	1,163	1,198	1,189	1,216	1,221
1st, 1948	1,270	1,249	1,193	1,226	1,221	1,240	1,248
2nd, 1948	1,305	1,272	1,227	1,262	1,238	1,276	1,278
FIVE TOWNS. ^c							
<i>Year.</i>							
1928-29	1,050	996	920	1,023	1,026	974	1,013
1938-39	925	910	864	896	907	888	909
1942-43	1,138	1,131	1,064	1,094	1,101	1,090	1,120
1943-44	1,142	1,129	1,075	1,095	1,112	1,095	1,123
1944-45	1,138	1,133	1,075	1,095	1,115	1,088	1,122
1945-46	1,148	1,137	1,082	1,106	1,123	1,105	1,131
1946-47	1,179	1,156	1,116	1,131	1,147	1,137	1,157
1947-48	1,256	1,231	1,182	1,209	1,213	1,215	1,232
<i>Quarter.</i>							
3rd, 1947	1,214	1,185	1,140	1,165	1,176	1,172	1,189
4th, 1947	1,239	1,223	1,165	1,193	1,199	1,201	1,218
1st, 1948	1,267	1,246	1,195	1,222	1,230	1,225	1,245
2nd, 1948	1,302	1,268	1,229	1,257	1,247	1,260	1,275

a Weighted average of six capital cities in the first section, and of the thirty towns in the second section.

b Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

c Weighted average of capital city and four provincial towns in each State. In Queensland the provincial towns were Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Some preliminary results of the Census of 1947 are available, and have been included. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, industrial accidents and workers' compensation, and unemployment benefit.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Figures for industries and grades of occupation (occupational status) are now available from the 1947 Census, and tables showing such particulars for Queensland appear on the next two pages. The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision. No particulars are yet available for occupations at the time of the recent Census, and therefore details of occupations derived from the 1945 Occupation Survey have been reprinted.

Industries.—The table on the next two pages shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person stated he (or she) belonged at the time of the 1947 Census. Similar information derived from the previous Census (1933) and the Occupation Survey (1945) was given in earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Primary Production</i>	100,573	5,915	106,488
Fishing	2,574	15	2,589
Hunting and Trapping	538	3	541
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	41,248	1,240	42,488
Grazing	23,381	1,598	24,979
Dairying	25,993	2,847	28,840
Pig Farming	190	6	196
Poultry Farming	1,170	180	1,350
Beekeeping	141	8	149
Other Agriculture, &c.	804	14	818
Forestry	4,534	4	4,538
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	7,572	72	7,644
Mining	7,299	70	7,369
Quarrying	273	2	275
<i>Manufacturing</i>	69,175	14,599	83,774
Inadequately Defined	516	224	740
Cement, Bricks, Glass, Stone, Coke, Oil, &c.	2,388	75	2,463
Founding, Engineering, and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding)	12,883	777	13,660
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	7,809	105	7,914
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	806	559	1,365
Clothing	1,356	6,643	7,999
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber), Accessories	1,627	656	2,283
Food and Drink	19,655	2,345	22,000
Tobacco	77	56	133
Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodwork- ing, Basketware, &c.	10,897	460	11,357
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography	3,781	1,725	5,506
Paints, Non-mineral Oils, Grease	406	106	512
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	502	125	627
Explosives	2	..	2
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electro-plating	594	45	639
Skins, Leather, and Leather Substitutes— Preparation and Manufacture (not Clothing or Footwear)	1,487	159	1,646
Rubber Goods	763	214	977
Musical, Surgical, Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	334	34	368
Plastic Products	66	18	84
Other Manufacture	272	53	325
Gas and Electricity	2,954	220	3,174
<i>Building and Construction</i>	38,092	154	38,246
Inadequately Defined	24	..	24
Construction and Repair of Buildings	17,048	99	17,147
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	21,020	55	21,075
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	35,207	2,166	37,373
Inadequately Defined	620	55	675
Road Transport and Storage	15,030	711	15,741
Shipping	2,973	144	3,117
Loading and Discharging Vessels	4,158	9	4,167
Rail Transport	11,607	1,066	12,673
Air Transport	819	181	1,000

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Communication</i>	5,048	2,024	7,072
<i>Finance and Property</i>	6,592	2,672	9,264
Banking	3,263	908	4,171
Insurance	2,077	937	3,014
Offices, Agencies, &c.	1,252	827	2,079
<i>Commerce</i>	39,066	16,818	55,884
Inadequately Defined	353	147	500
Live Stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c.	2,224	468	2,692
Other Wholesale Trade	12,965	3,230	16,195
Retail Trade	23,524	12,973	36,497
<i>Public Authority, n.e.i., and Professional</i> ..	29,347	19,784	49,131
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i. ..	9,209	3,645	12,854
Defence—Enlisted Personnel	4,106	37	4,143
Civilian Employees	1,516	238	1,754
Law, Order, and Public Safety	3,114	734	3,848
Religion and Social Welfare	1,741	1,126	2,867
Health, Hospitals, &c.	4,187	8,040	12,227
Education	3,980	5,102	9,082
Other Professional	1,494	862	2,356
<i>Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.</i>	13,395	20,781	34,176
Amusement, Sport, Recreation	4,243	1,031	5,274
Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c. ..	9,152	19,750	28,902
<i>Other, Inadequately Defined, Not Stated</i> ..	23,921	7,801	31,722
<i>Total Working Population</i>	367,988	92,786	460,774
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied</i>	199,483	446,158	645,641
<i>Total</i>	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1947, according to the Census results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	33,521	4,125	37,646
Worker on Own Account	58,605	6,009	64,614
Unpaid Helper	4,621	900	5,521
Employee	253,722	78,049	331,771
Unemployed	14,799	3,045	17,844
Not Stated	2,720	658	3,378
<i>Total Working Population</i>	367,988	92,786	460,774

Occupations.—Occupations, as defined on page 287, became available for the first time at the 1933 Census. The classifications employed in 1945 and 1947 were grouped according to types of crafts or skills, unlike that used in 1933, in which industry still lingered as a predominant factor.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Rural, Fishing and Hunting, Proprietors and Managers</i>	52,732	3,502	56,234
Farming Occupations	43,155	2,808	45,963
Pastoral Occupations	7,879	677	8,556
Other Rural Occupations	410	7	417
Fishing Occupations	936	9	945
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	352	1	353
<i>Other Rural &c. Workers</i>	47,127	5,714	52,841
Farming Occupations	26,810	5,388	32,198
Pastoral Occupations	15,391	316	15,707
Other Rural Occupations	4,271	2	4,273
Fishing Occupations	408	7	415
Trapping and Hunting Occupations ..	247	1	248
<i>Professional and Semi-Professional</i> ..	9,513	11,285	20,798
Teaching Occupations	2,470	3,968	6,438
Medical and Health Occupations ..	1,888	5,228	7,116
Religious and Social Welfare Occpns.	1,248	1,042	2,290
Legal Occupations	521	9	530
Scientific Occupations	483	40	523
Constructional Occupations	1,118	84	1,202
Administrative and Financial Occpns.	780	16	796
Transport Occupations	316	..	316
Literary and Artistic Occupations ..	689	898	1,587
<i>Administrative, Commercial, and Clerical</i>	46,930	40,377	87,307
Administrative Occupations	8,404	1,064	9,468
Indoor Clerical Occupations	16,102	27,362	43,464
Indoor and Partly Outdoor Clerical Occupations	3,352	458	3,810
Indoor Selling—Proprietors	7,464	1,940	9,404
Indoor Selling—Managers	2,019	268	2,287
Indoor Selling—Salesmen, Shop Assts.	7,281	9,041	16,322
Miscellaneous Selling Occupations ..	570	85	655
Financial Occupations and Agents ..	1,738	159	1,897
<i>Skilled Manual Workers</i>	43,968	3,985	47,953
Mining Occupations	172	..	172
Building and Constructional Occpns.	10,087	5	10,092
Metal Trades Occupations	20,829	312	21,141
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c. Occupations	577	59	636
Clothing and Textile Trade Occpns.	1,394	2,790	4,184
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	2,970	260	3,230
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations	2,919	330	3,249
Other Skilled Occupations	2,235	103	2,338
Foremen, Supervisors, Inspectors, and Apprentices, n.e.i.	2,785	126	2,911

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1ST JUNE, 1945—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Manual Workers not Classified According to Skill</i>	60,302	10,045	70,347
Mining Occupations	3,600	3	3,603
Building and Constructional Occpns.	6,064	1	6,065
Metal Trades Occupations	8,213	274	8,487
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c. Occupations	1,506	176	1,682
Clothing and Textile Trade Occupations	1,196	5,222	6,418
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	9,296	1,013	10,309
Wood, Furnishings, Paper and Printing Trades Occupations	5,841	880	6,721
Other Factory Occupations not Classified according to Skill	1,399	615	2,014
Other Occupations not Classified according to Skill	23,187	1,861	25,048
<i>Unskilled Manual Workers</i>	20,546	869	21,415
Mining Occupations	616	..	616
Building and Constructional Occpns.	4,695	..	4,695
Metal Trades Occupations	24	..	24
Stone, Chemicals, Leather and Rubber, &c. Occupations	699	70	769
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades Occupations	226	9	235
Transport and Communication Occpns.	7,880	123	8,003
Other Unskilled Occupations	6,406	667	7,073
<i>Protective Service Occupations</i>	3,723	103	3,826
Police, &c.	2,047	49	2,096
Firemen	324	..	324
Watchmen and Guards	1,352	54	1,406
<i>Other Service Occupations (not Private Household)</i>	8,248	15,727	23,975
Barbers, Manicurists, &c.	886	932	1,818
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Keepers and Managers	1,957	2,281	4,238
Hotel, Boarding House, and Tea Room Workers	2,594	11,012	13,606
Sporting Occupations	541	17	558
Caretaking and Cleaning Occupations	1,532	1,142	2,674
Other Service Occupations	738	343	1,081
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	1,275	9,377	10,652
Indoor Occupations	155	9,361	9,516
Outdoor Occupations	1,120	16	1,136
<i>Occupation Not Stated</i>	2,021	553	2,574
Employed Persons	544	100	644
Unemployed Persons	1,477	453	1,930
<i>Total Working Population^a</i>	296,385	101,537	397,922

^a Including unemployed.

The above classification, and the similar classification used for the 1947 Australian Census, are comparable with that now used in U.S.A.

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1943 and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933, there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. 1947 Census figures are not yet available.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	109,000
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400
Manufacturing	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,200
Building and Construction ..	18,000	27,900	22,400	18,200
Transport and Communication	33,500	36,400	41,800	45,600
Property and Finance	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,600
Commerce	43,100	52,400	42,200	46,200
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment	31,800	39,400	50,200	50,900
Personal and Domestic	29,900	36,700	23,700	28,400
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500

3. EMPLOYMENT.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1942-43 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-Roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-Roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries, and, therefore, covers all but the smallest businesses. Agriculture is very incompletely covered, while Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to

make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and monthly returns of employment from Government Departments. Annual agricultural statistics and Civilian Register and Occupation Survey data are used to estimate rural and private domestic employment, and they also provide the basis for estimates of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the recent war, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment has been accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In June, 1945, only 6,320 males and 2,067 females were recorded in Queensland as unemployed. During 1946-47, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between a minimum of about 2,000 and a seasonal peak of 7,592.

QUEENSLAND EMPLOYMENT.

Period.						Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year—							
1942-43	..	..	..	..	..	291,000	371,100
1943-44	..	..	..	..	..	297,000	380,200
1944-45	..	..	..	..	..	293,900	385,300
1945-46	..	..	..	..	..	306,100	406,200
1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	338,500	441,900
Quarter—							
3rd, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	330,700	434,700
4th, 1946	..	..	..	..	..	336,000	439,600
1st, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	336,800	440,000
2nd, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	350,500	453,300
3rd, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	360,500	463,400
4th, 1947	..	..	..	..	..	361,400	464,600
1st, 1948	..	..	..	..	..	347,100 ^a	450,600 ^a
2nd, 1948	..	..	..	..	..	364,900	468,700

^a Affected by railway strike.

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given on the page opposite. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland at the end of selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first three columns of estimates in the table show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively, and at the conclusion of hostilities. From November, 1941, to June, 1945, can be seen the effect of intense war organisation, resulting in a decrease in employment of persons of both sexes in less essential activities, such as retail trade, while employment in services of a high war-time priority was increased or maintained.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. <i>a</i>	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1946.	June, 1947.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	4.3	5.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	6.3	6.8
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4 ^r	59.1	68.4
Building and Construction..	26.3	19.5	14.6 ^r	21.2	27.7
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5 ^r	7.4	7.8
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3 ^r	27.2	30.0
Communication	3.3	4.2	4.5	5.8	6.4
Retail Trade	33.2 {	13.9	9.9 ^r	13.4	15.0
Other Commerce		15.5	13.1 ^r	17.7	20.6
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	5.0	6.2	12.2 ^r	9.9	10.6
Other Industries	17.3	17.3	16.4 ^r	20.1	21.8
Total Males	172.8	168.0	169.0 ^r	192.4	220.2
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	14.3	15.5
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2 ^r	2.0	2.2
Communication	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.4	2.2
Retail Trade	13.4 {	12.6	12.4	12.6	13.2
Other Commerce		5.9	7.4	6.8	7.0
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	1.0	2.5	7.3 ^r	4.5	4.5
Other Industries ^c ..	25.8	23.5	27.9 ^r	28.6	29.9
Total Females	53.2	62.6	75.1 ^r	71.2	74.5
PERSONS (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	4.4	5.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	6.3	6.9
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4 ^r	73.4	83.9
Building and Construction..	26.4	20.1	15.1 ^r	21.6	28.1
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8 ^r	7.7	8.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5 ^r	29.2	32.2
Communication	4.5	5.4	7.4	8.2	8.6
Retail Trade	46.6 {	26.5	22.3 ^r	26.0	28.2
Other Commerce		21.4	20.5 ^r	24.5	27.6
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	6.0	8.7	19.5 ^r	14.4	15.1
Other Industries	42.9	39.8	43.4 ^r	47.9	50.9
Total Persons	226.0	230.6	244.1 ^r	263.6	294.7

a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources. *b* Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

c Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total persons figures.

r Revised since last issue.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1946.	June, 1947.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	529.9	556.8	536.0 ^r	618.5	671.8
Victoria	357.5	405.1	359.2 ^r	417.9	452.6
Queensland	172.8	168.0	169.0^r	192.4	220.2
South Australia	106.7	121.9	109.4 ^r	129.6	140.9
Western Australia	82.9	83.2	75.9 ^r	93.9	103.9
Tasmania	37.4	39.4	39.5 ^r	46.9	51.1
Australia ^a	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3 ^r	1,506.5	1,649.4
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	168.0	229.3	247.9 ^r	242.3	252.1
Victoria	142.9	192.8	193.2 ^r	183.7	190.5
Queensland	53.2	62.6	75.1^r	71.2	74.5
South Australia	34.0	45.6	49.0 ^r	45.8	48.0
Western Australia	26.2	32.6	35.6	34.4	35.6
Tasmania	11.6	15.2	16.6	16.6	16.9
Australia ^a	437.1	579.8	619.4 ^r	596.0	619.6
PERSONS (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	697.9	786.1	783.9 ^r	860.8	923.9
Victoria	500.4	597.9	552.4 ^r	601.6	643.1
Queensland	226.0	230.6	244.1^r	263.6	294.7
South Australia	140.7	167.5	158.4 ^r	175.4	188.9
Western Australia	109.1	115.8	111.5 ^r	128.3	139.5
Tasmania	49.0	54.6	56.1 ^r	63.5	68.0
Australia ^a	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7 ^r	2,102.5	2,269.0

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

^r Revised since last issue.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Industrial Court of Queensland has a Supreme Court Judge as President. At the end of 1948, there were two other members of the Court, but legislation in 1948 provided for the appointment of another two members. The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of conciliation and arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes

between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from Industrial Magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1932 to 1947. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. An approximate estimate of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts at October, 1947, was:—awards of State Court, 194,000 males and 57,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 55,000 males and 15,000 females; no award, 16,000 males and 17,000 females.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last ten years are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Applications for New Awards, Variation, Rescission or Interpretation ..	209	195	140	194	227	246	356	253	252	692
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes	25	6	5	16	18	28	16	10	11	45
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers	59	47	45	32	15	11	8	8	..	2
Applications for Deregistration of Industrial Union	2	..	5	1	..	3	..	2	2	2
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar	4	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	3
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts	37	39	41	24	22	23	24	16	24	20
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	19	14	14	16	10	15	4	3	1	1
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders	1	2	2	8	10	3	8	12	10	8
Miscellaneous Applications	26	19	24	14	10	25	33	26	56	65
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry ^a	22	13	9	21	..	..	..	19	19	14
Total Cases	404	337	285	330	312	354	449	350	377	852

^a Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The most important function of the Industrial Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a

lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years. The high figures in 1946 were due principally to a dispute which commenced in bacon factories and involved meat works and coal mines.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1938 ..	5	9	2,657	..	2,657	87,539	87,379
1939 ..	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
1940 ..	4	8	3,013	14	3,027	131,628	157,673
1941 ..	17	113	3,392	280	3,672	47,826	48,574
1942 ..	6	6	370	52	422	2,702	2,145
1943 ..	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
1944 ..	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,301
1945 ..	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
1946 ..	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
1947 ..	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953

A comparison with the other States for 1947 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1947.

State.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	921	2,731	254,587	43,211	297,798	919,411	1,360,632
Victoria ..	17	233	6,005	1,929	7,934	334,185	417,426
Queensland ..	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
S. Australia ..	17	35	4,821	832	5,653	39,654	53,916
W. Australia ..	7	12	1,759	7	1,766	6,070	8,622
Tasmania ..	6	17	1,152	220	1,372	5,563	7,636
Australia^a	982	3,058	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,898,085

^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 1947*. Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	49,879	47,632	43,534	52,425	57,610
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	15,536	16,123	16,185	16,543	17,381
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	8,647	9,221	10,038	10,038 ^a	9,748
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	9,865	8,675	8,889	8,889 ^a	8,500
Q'land. Shop Assistants' ..	4,446	4,780	5,397	7,147	7,701
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	7,437	7,824	7,396	6,668	7,243
Amalgamated Engineering	6,893	7,107	6,980	6,758	6,938
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	3,610	4,582	4,585	5,091	5,645
Clothing and Allied Trades ..	6,764	4,549	4,293	5,293	5,294
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	4,096	4,352	4,598	5,248	5,245
Queensland State Service ..	5,631	5,899	5,774	4,964	4,858
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,928	5,024	4,890	4,548	4,564
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	5,165	5,702	4,822	4,216	4,258
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	4,874	5,108	5,021	4,138	3,881
Waterside Workers' Fedn. ..	4,010	4,609	3,987	^b	^b
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	2,330	2,381	2,648	2,989	3,364
Queensland Colliery ..	2,842	2,839	2,883	2,961	3,200
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	2,767	2,401	2,526	3,011	2,732
Q'land. Railway Maintenance	1,771	1,746	1,863	2,272	2,447
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	2,989	3,036	2,903	2,421	2,440
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	2,087	2,308	2,359	2,407	2,342
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemmen ..	2,231	2,349	2,279	2,077	2,305
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	1,959	2,011	2,037	1,432	2,273
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,269	2,110	2,242	1,950	2,206
Fed. Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	2,672	3,216	3,017	1,879	2,008
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	1,895	1,781	1,945	1,865	1,996
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	1,378	1,381	1,494	1,874	1,991
Aust. Builders Labourers' Federation ..	2,900	2,212	1,358	1,938	1,950
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	2,380	1,844	1,484	1,717	1,893
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	1,795	1,785	1,812	1,517	1,804
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,519	2,010	2,244	1,781	1,767
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	..	..	..	..	1,740 ^c
Queensland Police ..	1,567	1,601	1,610	1,633	1,632
Brisbane Tramways ..	1,709	1,748	1,722	1,478	1,520
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,430	1,419	1,374	1,494	1,415
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	1,028	1,458	1,822	1,502	1,404
Seamen's (Q.) ..	1,500	1,385	1,429	1,414	^b
Boot Trade Fedn. (Q.) ..	866	934	1,062	1,154	1,344
Fed. Liquor Trade (Q.) ..	1,082	1,341	1,215	1,335	1,291
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,075	1,074	1,159	1,286	1,202
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,052	1,147	1,188	1,216	1,202
Queensland Railway Salaried	1,142	1,158	1,140	1,059	1,062
Other Unions ..	8,440	8,783	8,796	8,856	11,016
Total (76 Unions) ..	198,456	198,645	194,000	198,484	210,412

^a Figures not available; previous year's figures repeated.^b Not now registered with the State Industrial Court.^c Registered on 21st May, 1947.

Particulars of employers' unions for the last five years are shown in the next table.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,656	7,186	7,479	7,306	7,097
United Graziers'	2,870	3,236	3,815	4,175	4,239
Australian Sugar Producers'	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,440
Queensland Grocers' and Retail Traders'	1,174	1,211	1,348	1,562	1,916
Brisbane and Suburban Shopkeepers'	1,256	931	993	1,278	1,327
Other	2,478	2,721	2,899	3,183	3,284
Total (20 Unions) ..	15,434	15,285	16,534	17,504	21,303

n Not available: number of shareholders first supplied in 1947.

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the recent war (31st December, 1938), there were 366 separate unions in Australia, and the number had decreased to 357 at 31st December, 1947, but membership had increased from 885,158 to 1,339,457.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	28,099	29,289	30,582	31,952	35,250
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	206,791	209,105	197,182	201,050	205,892
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	75,361	75,404	75,655	80,691	84,444
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	102,406	102,369	98,155	100,211	113,664
Books, Printing, &c. ..	23,810	25,127	25,483	28,492	29,012
Other Manufacturing ..	95,116	84,782	57,262	63,805	65,266
Building	71,645	64,780	71,651	78,066	82,716
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	41,956	40,282	38,581	42,758	44,361
Railway & Tramway Services	121,044	124,763	125,636	128,426	128,816
Other Land Transport ..	21,688	21,920	27,555	29,455	31,239
Shipping, &c.	32,342	35,936	34,150	32,417	33,008
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	37,730	36,168	34,592	37,756	39,610
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	22,167	28,382	30,711	37,758	41,027
Public Service	127,341	122,750	128,372	130,173	146,075
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical	65,577	76,645	84,288	79,468	83,953
Retail and Wholesale ..	35,346	36,781	36,470	40,648	44,883
Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring	45,205	46,428	45,056	52,705	55,244
Other	51,239	57,867	59,014	67,827	74,997
Total	1,204,863	1,218,778	1,200,395	1,263,658	1,339,457

5. WAGES.

Commonwealth Basic Wage.—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

Since 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. Since 1940, any variation has been effective from the commencement of the second month after the end of each quarter.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the "A" Series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922, the "Powers 3s." was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the All Items ("C" Series) Index. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part is a "needs" wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This is the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

On 12th April, 1943, a Commonwealth Prices Regulation Order fixed a "Price Ceiling"; that is, prices actually being charged by individual traders on that date were declared to be a maximum. The general scheme

was supplemented by a number of specific Price Orders, and subsidies were paid on some commodities, while employers were re-imbursed for wage rises caused by increases in the retail price index. The effect of this policy was to stabilise the retail price index, and the Commonwealth basic wage for Brisbane remained practically unchanged between August, 1943, and November, 1946, during which period only automatic "cost-of-living" adjustments were allowed to affect it.

The following table gives the annual average of male basic wages applicable in selected years from 1921 to 1932, and in each year from 1934 to 1947; and also each change in current rates operating from 1st September, 1939, to 1st November, 1948.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. <i>a</i>	Commencing Date.	Male Rate. <i>a</i>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921	3 18 0	1st September, 1939 ..	3 16 0
1922	3 11 11	1st February, 1940 ..	3 17 0
1925	3 15 4	1st May, 1940 ..	3 18 0
1929	4 0 5	1st August, 1940 ..	3 19 0
1932	2 18 0	1st February, 1941 ..	4 2 0
		1st May, 1941 ..	4 3 0
1934	3 1 0	1st November, 1941 ..	4 4 0
1935	3 2 2	1st February, 1942 ..	4 6 0
		1st May, 1942 ..	4 8 0
1936	3 4 2	1st August, 1942 ..	4 9 0
1937	3 8 8	1st November, 1942 ..	4 11 0
1938	3 14 7	1st May, 1943 ..	4 12 0
1939	3 15 10	1st August, 1943 ..	4 14 0
1940	3 18 0	1st November, 1943 ..	4 13 0
		1st May, 1946 ..	4 14 0
1941	4 2 7	1st December, 1946 ..	5 1 0 ^b
1942	4 7 11	1st February, 1947 ..	5 3 0
1943	4 12 4	1st May, 1947 ..	5 4 0
1944	4 13 0	1st November, 1947 ..	5 5 0
1945	4 13 0	1st February, 1948 ..	5 7 0
		1st May, 1948 ..	5 10 0
1946	4 14 3	1st August, 1948 ..	5 13 0
1947	5 3 8	1st November, 1948 ..	5 15 0

a The female rate is generally 54 per cent. of the male rate.

b Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

State Basic Wage.—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920, the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

In 1925 the basic wage was fixed by Act of Parliament, which provided that the wage fixed therein should operate for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court. No variation was made until 1930.

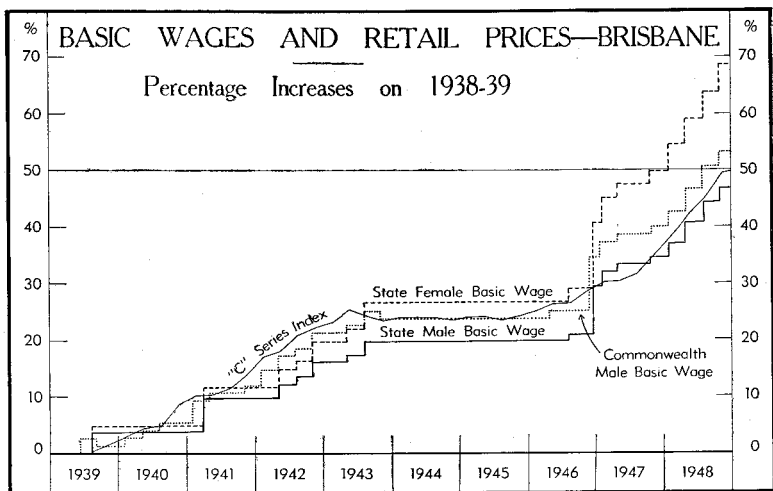
From 10th February, 1942, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations under which no increased rates of pay could be granted except as follows:—(i) variation of an award, the claim for which was lodged prior to 10th February, 1942, (ii) to the extent of the increase in the cost of living, (iii) where the Court found that the rates of remuneration were anomalous. From February, 1945, there was a series of progressive easings of the Wage Pegging Regulations. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and, in the latter part of 1947, it made a number of decisions adjusting wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. In April, 1948, the Court refused to increase the basic wage further than was justified by the All Items ("C" Series) index number.

The following table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each basic wage declaration in Queensland since the first declaration by the State Industrial Court.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.			Females.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 ^a	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st August, 1930	4	0	0	2	1	0
1st December, 1930	3	17	0	1	19	6
1st July, 1931	3	14	0	1	19	0
1st April, 1937	3	18	0	2	1	0
1st April, 1938	4	1	0	2	3	0
7th August, 1939	4	4	0	2	5	0
31st March, 1941	4	9	0	2	8	0
4th May, 1942	4	11	0	2	9	6
3rd August, 1942	4	12	0	2	10	0
2nd November, 1942	4	14	0	2	11	6
3rd May, 1943	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943	4	17	0	2	14	6
5th August, 1946	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946	5	5	0	3	0	6
10th February, 1947	5	7	0	3	2	6
28th April, 1947	5	8	0	3	3	6
27th October, 1947	5	9	0	3	4	6
2nd February, 1948	5	11	0	3	6	6
26th April, 1948	5	14	0	3	8	6
2nd August, 1948	5	17	0	3	10	6
1st November, 1948	5	19	0	3	12	6

^a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.



The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

Comparison of State Basic Wages.—The next table shows the actual basic wages declared by the various State wage-fixing authorities, and also a comparison between the relative purchasing powers of these basic wages. The actual basic wages shown are those declared by the State Industrial Courts in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In New South Wales the Commonwealth basic wage is operative under awards of the State Industrial Commission, and the appropriate Commonwealth basic wage rates are shown for that State. In Victoria and Tasmania, where no basic wage is declared, the rates shown are those of the Commonwealth Court, which are followed to a large extent by the State wage-fixing tribunals.

The amounts in the column headed "Equivalent at Brisbane Prices of Each State Basic Wage" show the sums which would have been required in Brisbane to give the same standard of living as each State basic wage provided in its own capital city, calculated according to relative price levels as measured by the "C" Series Index Number. The last column shows the difference in each case between the Queensland State basic wage and the amounts required in Brisbane to provide the same standards of living as the other State basic wages provided. These margins indicate the advantage in purchasing power in terms of Brisbane prices which the Queensland rate had over those of other States during the last quarter of 1947.

COMPARISON OF STATE BASIC WAGES, DECEMBER QUARTER, 1947.

City.	Price Index Number ("C" Series).	Actual State Basic Wage for Males. <i>a</i>	Equivalent at Brisbane Prices of Each State Basic Wage. <i>b</i>	Margin in Favour of Brisbane.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane	1,163	5 9 0	5 9 0	..
Sydney	1,242	5 12 0	5 4 11	4 1
Melbourne	1,227	5 9 0	5 3 4	5 8
Adelaide	1,198	5 6 0	5 2 11	6 1
Perth	1,189	5 10 9	5 8 4	0 8
Hobart	1,216	5 7 0	5 2 4	6 8

a The rates shown are those which were operating on 15th November, 1947.

b For explanation, see text preceding table.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The following table gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages considerably.

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.
30 June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1937 ..	92 1	88 1	92 8	85 10	93 1	87 0	90 4
31 Dec., 1938 ..	95 0	91 2	95 10	87 1	99 1	88 5	93 5
31 Dec., 1939 ..	96 7	94 0	97 5	88 11	100 6	89 5	95 3
31 Dec., 1940 ..	99 7	97 0	97 9	92 11	104 0	92 7	98 1
31 Dec., 1941 ..	105 4	104 5	101 9	100 3	110 2	99 3	104 3
31 Dec., 1942 ..	118 3	116 7	110 2	112 3	117 7	108 2	115 8
31 Dec., 1943 ..	121 3	119 7	116 10	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31 Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	118 0	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31 Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	119 10	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31 Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	128 0	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31 Mar., 1947 ..	131 0	129 4	129 10	123 3	130 2	125 11	129 6
30 June, 1947 ..	132 8	130 0	130 9	123 9	130 3	126 1	130 5
30 Sept., 1947 ..	134 0	132 10	130 11	127 6	132 7	128 2	132 4
31 Dec., 1947 ..	137 7	136 0	133 4	131 2	135 1	131 1	135 6

a Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth Court has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1943 ..	43.52	43.94	43.18	44.21	43.11	43.37	43.62
1944 ..	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.21	43.16	43.39	43.61
1945 ..	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.59
1946 ..	43.50	43.82	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.57
1947 ..	41.11	43.68	43.18	42.84	43.15	43.27	42.51

7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Apprenticeship.—Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1945*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Department of Public Instruction.

Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with apprenticeship matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive. At present there are 26 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There are also special Group Committees which deal with railway apprentices and electrical workers apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1947, there were 4,283 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 2,007 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 1,580 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1946, the numbers were 3,433, 1,747, and 959, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations has decreased considerably since 1938 when 85.2 per cent. was reached. After dropping to 69.7 in 1940, the percentage rose gradually to 80.6 in 1946, but fell to 69.6 in 1947.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1938-39 to 1947-48.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed. <i>a</i>	Indentures Cancelled. <i>b</i>	Temporary Suspensions for War Service. <i>c</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1938-39 ..	1,303	..	543	141	..	5,175
1939-40 ..	1,213	..	780	190 ^r	102 ^r	5,316
1940-41 ..	1,239	10 ^r	991	207	410 ^r	4,957
1941-42 ..	1,407	6 ^r	642	265 ^r	976 ^r	4,487
1942-43 ..	1,401	25 ^r	386	284 ^r	1,128 ^r	4,115
1943-44 ..	1,239	30 ^r	354	134	359 ^r	4,537
1944-45 ..	1,363	108 ^r	468 ^r	159 ^r	139 ^r	5,242
1945-46 ..	1,482	1,689 ^r	1,115 ^r	322 ^r	82 ^r	6,894
1946-47 ..	2,805	608 ^r	1,676 ^r	428 ^r	8 ^r	8,195
1947-48 ..	1,966	43	1,677	505	..	8,022

a Including 469 men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

b Excluding 392 cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

c The 3,204 indentures shown in this column as having been suspended during war service were accounted for as follows as at 30th June, 1948:—died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,050; completed indentures through war service in trade, 469; indentures cancelled for various reasons, 392; and still to be dealt with, 198.

^r Revised since last issue.

Difficulties of keeping records during the war, when youths were leaving apprenticeships to enter the services, have made it necessary to revise the figures shown in previous *Year Books*. Some of the figures in the preceding table have been partly estimated, but they represent the position as accurately as it was possible to obtain it with the co-operation of the Apprenticeship Executive.

Juvenile Employment Bureau.—In January, 1935, a Juvenile Employment Bureau under the Department of Public Instruction was opened in Brisbane to assist boys and girls to find positions offering permanent employment suited to their individual qualifications and attainments. In the following years, branches were established in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville, each branch being conducted as an activity of the local High School and Technical College. Registration was voluntary and open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years.

Since June, 1945, when the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred to the Department of Labour and Employment (now the Department of Labour and Industry), the activities in the country have been carried on in conjunction with the State Employment Exchanges.

As a war-time measure the Juvenile Employment Bureau was declared a National Service Office in March, 1942, and voluntary registration and placement were not fully restored until March, 1946. Placements of juveniles numbered 4,659 during 1945-46, and 4,482 during 1946-47.

Vocational Guidance Officers of the Bureau conduct aptitude tests and guidance interviews with juveniles at the Brisbane Office and the country centres, and at schools. Employers are also assisted in making their selections from applicants for employment.

S. STATE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

Free employment exchanges, which have existed in Queensland under *The Employment Exchanges Acts, 1915 to 1941*, and *The Co-ordination of Employment Facilities Act, 1941*, are now provided for under *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, which came into operation on 1st March, 1947. These exchanges are known as State Employment Exchanges, and are administered by the Department of Labour and Industry. All State Government constructing Departments and Local Authorities are required to engage labour through the State Employment Exchanges.

The Labour and Industry Act, 1946, also re-constituted the Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director (who is also Under Secretary, Department of Labour and Industry), the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Commissioner for Electricity Supply, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the

bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

9. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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PERSONS KILLED.

1943 ..	71	18	9	3	19	8	128
1944 ..	54	19	6	4	17	11	111
1945 ..	37	16	10	5	16	6	90
1946 ..	48	19	14	3	15	1	100
1947 ..	63	19	9	8	22	1	122

PERSONS INCAPACITATED. ^a

1943 ..	20,781	2,143	921	285	1,268	90	25,488
1944 ..	20,710	2,019	879	224	1,097	104	25,033
1945 ..	17,580	1,975	1,034	183	1,143	67	21,982
1946 ..	17,264	2,192	1,087	275	1,497	83	22,398
1947 ..	19,699	2,409	1,220	218	1,452	87	25,085

^a In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included, in other States more than 14 days.

Workers' Compensation Insurance.—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but does not include certain specified diseases.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation), or persons whose remuneration exceeds £750 a year.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £1,000 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 £200), plus £25 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £150.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £1,250. During the period of incapacity, a weekly rate of compensation is payable, ranging from £3 11s. for a single worker without dependants to £5 11s. for a married man with two or more totally dependent children. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £1 a week, plus 10s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £2 10s. The total of all payments cannot exceed £1,000 (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 £200). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £1 a week, plus 10s. for each child, and £1 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £3 2s. 6d. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time. Following an amendment to the Act, all the foregoing rates became operative from 15th December, 1947.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal Accidents .. No.	178	159	155	122	165
Non-fatal Accidents .. No.	21,476	20,714	21,369	23,254	29,458
Industrial Diseases—					
Claims Admitted .. No.	392	395	224	^c	^c
Compensation Paid .. £	504,385	542,055	590,520	675,351	868,557
Premiums Received .. £	785,873	776,628	843,662	829,808	919,567
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department. ^a</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	38	47	52	41	48
Compensation Recipients ^b —					
Incapacitated .. No.	192	197	211	214	236
Dependent .. No.	207	228	237	253	252
Compensation Paid .. £	16,376	21,495	27,027	27,797	31,090
Premiums Received .. £	28,314	22,330	25,366	24,331	25,405

^a Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

^b At 30th June.

^c Now included with accidents.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefits 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 Benefits.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Unemployment and sickness rates are:—for unmarried persons, 15s. a week if under 18 years of age, £1 between 18 and 21, and £1 5s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £1 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from Friendly Societies up to £1 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the whole family group is considered.) Unemployment or sickness of less than seven days duration is not covered by the scheme.

The following table shows the benefits paid under the scheme for 1947.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND, 1947.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	21,145	795	21,940	375,470	2,168	65	2,233
Sickness ..	7,750	1,834	9,584	98,439	1,090	322	1,412
Special ..	373	87	460	9,786	59	72	131
Total ..	29,268	2,716	31,984	483,695	3,317	459	3,776

Queensland System.—The Queensland system was introduced to make provision not only for what might be termed ordinary unemployment, but also for seasonal workers whose higher seasonal wages do not cover "off-season" periods.

Special provision was made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

The system covered all persons over the age of 18 working under State awards, with contributions of 3d. per week from each employee and the same amount from the employer and the Government. In 1928 these contributions were increased to 6d., and other classes of persons were admitted to the scheme. Sustenance benefits were paid to eligible persons for a period calculated according to the amount of contributions made during the previous twelve months. The maximum period allowed was 15 weeks. Sustenance was paid for 1 week for 2 weeks' contributions, rising by 1 week for each additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ weeks' (approximately) contributions to the maximum of 15 weeks for contributions of 6 months or more.

Benefits were at the rate of 15s. per week for individuals of either sex in the Brisbane and Southern districts, with 10s. added for a married man supporting his wife, and 6s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Higher payments were made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 18s. 3d., 12s. 6d., and 7s. in the North-Western district.

Finance.—During the first four years the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund accumulated a credit balance of £177,638, but the drought of 1926-27 increased unemployment and the credit balance of the Fund was reduced to £10,665. Increased rates of contributions restored the credit balance to £62,997 for 1928-29, but by 1931 this was converted into a debit balance. Temporary reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and after 1931-32 it steadily increased. The almost complete disappearance of unemployment during the war years caused benefits paid to fall to a negligible amount and the credit balance of the Fund increased substantially.

With the suspension of the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Scheme, the balance of the Fund, which was £2,696,000 at 30th June, 1946, may be applied by Order in Council in such manner as thought fit and proper, subject to approval and appropriation by Parliament. The money so applied, or a portion thereof, may be paid to the credit of the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Trust Fund.

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, 1945-46, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State, semi-government, and public bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 318). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of Income Tax and Entertainment Tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last four years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.						Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		1927-28.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,564,733	3,588,236	3,561,650	3,565,595	71,820	
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,428,314	2,443,909	2,444,079	2,448,404	34,543	
Q'land.	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,307,751	1,328,322	1,318,466	1,320,647	23,410	
S.A. ..	703,816	811,690	888,636	924,726	898,679	902,479	15,535	
W.A. ^a	560,639	551,991	657,354	665,879	659,332	662,270	11,046	
Tas. ..	266,859	295,457	315,796	316,709	318,310	321,637	7,511	
Total	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,162,584	9,267,781	9,200,516	9,221,032	163,865	

^a 1926-27 payment included special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the above table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the *Loan Council* by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the recent war, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption and post-war reconstruction, have remained high. The following table gives particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities by State Governments, during the last five years.

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised.		Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£		£		£ s. d.
1942-43 ..	216,686,403	..	222,945,053	..	3 1 10
1943-44 ..	293,694,840	..	294,831,730	..	2 17 0
1944-45 ..	272,650,000	..	274,510,650	..	3 2 8
1945-46 ..	296,105,786	..	311,044,050	..	3 1 5
1946-47 ..	201,862,091	..	202,623,420	..	3 0 4

Conversion and redemption loans raised during 1946-47 totalled £167,224,800, of which £9,041,405 bore an interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 19 to 20 years; £9,246,892 was at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., maturing in 15 to 16 years; £94,335,634 was at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., maturing in 9 to 12 years; £2,667,000 was at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., maturing in 9 to 12 years; £16,074,597 was at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., maturing in 24 years; £18,516,192 was at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 23 to 28 years; and £17,343,080 was at 2 per cent., maturing in 3 to 4 years. Of the balance of £35,398,620 raised during the year, £5,575,000 was at 3 per cent. maturing in 10 years, and was raised by the Commonwealth for advances to the States for housing purposes; whilst of the remaining two loans totalling £29,823,620 (£1,457,150 was at 2 per cent., maturing in 3 years, and £28,366,470 was at $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent., maturing in 9 to 12 years), £7,458,620 was utilised for war and rehabilitation purposes, £5,440,000 was advanced to the States for housing, and £16,925,000 was advanced to the States for various purposes. In addition, £2,210,710 was raised by local counter sales on behalf of the States at varying interest rates for public works, redemptions, &c. A conversion loan of £9,246,892 was issued at 99, another of £5,137,162 at $98\frac{1}{2}$, and two totalling £7,808,487 were issued at $97\frac{1}{2}$, other loans being issued at par.

An interest-free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions in the next three years reduced the amount owing to £606,419 at 30th June, 1947.

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. The face value of certificates sold up to 30th June, 1947, was £97,700,161, of which £24,045,109 had been redeemed. War Savings Certificates have been superseded by National Savings Certificates on which £1,792,070 had been raised to 30th June, 1947.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

Commonwealth Payments to States.—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 313. 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 318 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. During 1946-47, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania received £1,101,365, £912,559, and £118,996, respectively, under this provision.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1946-47.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
(a) Tax Reimbursements^a	£1,000 16,128	£1,000 8,771	£1,000 6,565	£1,000 4,536	£1,000 4,263	£1,000 1,334	£1,000 41,597
(b) Direct Payments—							
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	648	321	224	199	189	55	1,636
Federal Aid Roads	1,350	841	918	533	923	240	4,805
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	2,000	1,873	875	4,748
Contribution to Interest on Drought Relief Loans	6	3	..	1	..	..	10
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Morgan-Whyalla Water-works .. ..	..	..	..	26	..	..	26
National Welfare Fund—Hospitals Benefits ..	1,317	846	594	251	235	144	3,387
Total	6,239	4,138	2,832	3,734	3,693	1,581	22,217
(c) Assistance for Producers							
Bounties—Tractor	23	..	..	..	..	..	23
Wire-Netting .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wheat Industry	335	560	47	418	338	1	1,699
Wheat Acreage Restrictn. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Special Payment during Operation of Flour Tax	..	..	..	..	..	49	49
Apple and Pear Industry ..	..	..	..	..	125	686	811
Dairy Industry	1,070	2,353	1,111	322	238	129	5,223 ^b
Tobacco Industry .. ..	..	..	^c	..	..	..	^c
Stock Feeding	254	222	145	249	83	47	1,000
Jute Products	168	354	14	295	161	..	992
Raw Cotton .. ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Cattle Tick Control	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nitrogenous Fertilisers ..	34	32	90	11	11	9	187
Superphosphate Subsidy ..	398	921	19	635	869	146	2,988
Drought Relief	459	174	25	71	..	75	804
Flood and Frost Relief ..	..	16	1	20	..	..	37
Total	2,794	4,632	1,458	2,021	1,829	1,142	13,876
(d) Other Payments—							
National Fitness Campaign	12	12	10	10	10	9	63
National Health Campaign	3	3	4	3	3	3	19
Medical Research	11	20	1	4	1	..	37
Grants for Other Research	16	17	9	13	6	6	67
Total	42	52	24	30	20	18	186
Total All Payments ..	25,203	17,593	10,879	10,321	9,805	4,075	77,876

^a Including special taxation reimbursement grants.

^b Including £3,485 (000) recovered from the United Kingdom Government.

^c £11.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1947, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
N. S. Wales ..	£ 11,266,758	£ 14,719,083	£ 14,990,820	£ 15,045,039	£ 16,127,942
Victoria ..	5,439,005	6,690,918	6,796,023	6,803,905	8,770,774
Queensland ..	5,105,900	5,616,472	5,733,737	5,756,003	6,564,625
S. Australia ..	2,214,334	2,373,476	2,408,834	2,958,217	4,536,619
W. Australia ..	2,176,187	2,503,910	2,586,424	2,594,342	4,263,114
Tasmania ..	803,699	909,270	916,265	916,723	1,333,694
Total ..	27,005,883	32,813,129	33,432,103	34,074,229	41,596,768

OTHER PAYMENTS FROM REVENUE.

N. S. Wales ..	£ 5,137,645	£ 7,613,055	£ 8,667,596	£ 10,692,869 ^r	£ 9,075,040
Victoria ..	3,937,270	6,873,802	9,082,233	10,120,939 ^r	8,822,201
Queensland ..	2,241,091	4,198,197	4,991,221	5,252,882^r	4,314,297
S. Australia ..	2,603,032	3,590,029	4,598,258	5,522,056 ^r	5,784,420
W. Australia ..	2,828,792	3,780,898	4,544,872	5,131,980 ^r	5,542,002
Tasmania ..	1,118,742	1,664,055	2,237,408	1,825,214 ^r	2,740,944
Total ..	17,866,572	27,720,036	34,121,588	38,545,940 ^r	36,278,904

FROM LOAN FUND.

N. S. Wales ..	£ 135,000	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..
Victoria ..	30,000	..	..	..	..
Queensland ..	20,000	..	..	..	..
S. Australia ..	26,000	..	..	..	..
W. Australia ..	24,000	..	..	..	..
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	235,000	..	..	..	..

TOTAL.

N. S. Wales ..	£ 16,539,403	£ 22,332,138	£ 23,658,416	£ 25,737,908 ^r	£ 25,202,982
Victoria ..	9,406,275	13,564,720	15,878,256	16,924,844 ^r	17,592,975
Queensland ..	7,366,991	9,814,669	10,724,958	11,008,885^r	10,878,922
S. Australia ..	4,843,366	5,963,505	7,007,092	8,480,273 ^r	10,321,039
W. Australia ..	5,028,979	6,284,808	7,131,296	7,726,322 ^r	9,805,116
Tasmania ..	1,922,441	2,573,325	3,153,673	2,741,937 ^r	4,074,638
Total ..	45,107,455	60,533,165	67,553,691	72,620,169 ^r	77,875,672

^r Revised since last issue.

Of the total payments of £323,690,152 shown in the preceding table, £235,000 came from Loan Fund, and the rest from revenue. Of the total, £46,024,623 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £168,922,112 as reimbursement of income and entertainment tax, £15,235,000 as special grants of various kinds, £13,823,978 for roads, and £79,684,439 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1946-47 (£77,875,672) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £41,596,768 transferred as tax reimbursement, which commenced in 1942-43. Further, there were other large items which first appeared subsequent to 1941-42, and commenced as expenditures made by the Commonwealth through the States as part of its war policy. These were the Dairy Industry Subsidy, £5,223,469, and Acreage Restriction and other payments to the Wheat Industry, £3,549. Deducting these items from the total Commonwealth payments to States in 1946-47, a balance of £31,051,886 remains, compared with corresponding amounts of £30,876,265 in 1945-46, £26,722,427 in 1944-45, £19,774,568 in 1943-44, £16,380,266 in 1942-43, and average total payments of £19,600,000 for five years ended 30th June, 1942.

Other items included in the 1946-47 payments which were greater than in 1941-42, figures for which year are shown in brackets, were:— Assistance to Wheat Industry, £1,698,414 (£1,599,536); Assistance to Stock Feeders, £1,000,029 (nil); Superphosphate Subsidy, £2,987,398 (£779,817); Jute Products for Primary Industries, £991,771 (nil); Drought Relief, £804,196 (£612,623); and Public Hospitals Benefits, £3,387,328 (nil). Partially offsetting these increases have been decreases in some items, notably Apple and Pear Industry, £811,458 (£1,600,000).

Reimbursements of Taxation.—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States,

the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

	£
New South Wales	15,517,000
Victoria	6,890,000
Queensland	5,821,000
South Australia	2,458,000
Western Australia	2,644,000
Tasmania	925,000
Total	<u>34,255,000</u>

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be

20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For 1948-49, the total reimbursement was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £53,744,471. Its distribution under the prescribed formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, is shown below:—

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1948-49.
	£	£
New South Wales	16,477,000	22,021,712
Victoria	8,860,000	12,098,479
Queensland	6,601,000	8,832,622
South Australia	3,458,000	4,630,081
Western Australia	3,384,000	4,494,632
Tasmania	1,220,000	1,666,945
Total	40,000,000	53,744,471

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth will continue to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement have secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their right to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 326.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure

of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1946-47.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement)	6,601,000	..	6,601,000
Motor	181,976	887,003	1,068,979
Other ^a	2,791,767	178,302	2,970,069
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways	10,549,827	<i>Dr. 40,323</i>	10,509,504
Other	64,426	3,555,497	3,619,923
Land Revenue	1,607,214	648,964	2,256,178
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	416,004	325,622	741,626
Commonwealth Payments	1,125,758	2,029,056	3,154,814
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	1,357	1,357
Other	1,288,371	5,807,748	7,096,119
Net Total Receipts	24,626,343	13,393,226	38,019,569
Gross Total Receipts ^b	25,033,131	13,726,899	38,760,030
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	2,609,877	455,800	3,065,677
Education	2,793,800	53,633	2,847,433
Public Health and Recreation	1,238,668	1,903,734	3,142,402
Social Amelioration	615,105	100,018	715,123
Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)—			
Railways	9,755,203	1,238,967	10,994,170
Other	171,797	2,998,095	3,169,892
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	3,134,805	3,134,805
Land Settlement	304,933	1,462,167	1,767,100
Forestry	89,056	684,196	773,252
Agriculture	348,511	537,996	886,507
Debt Charges	6,312,519	443,538	6,756,057
Other	450,383	2,304,261 ^d	2,754,644
Net Total Expenditure	24,689,852	15,317,210	40,007,062
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	25,017,275	15,730,248 ^e	40,747,523

^a For details see page 335.

^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 £166,107 Commonwealth Reconstruction Training, and £471,970 advanced to Local Bodies by State Government Insurance Office.

^e Excluding refunds of insurance companies' deposits, £97,895.

In the following table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years on the same basis with transfers eliminated as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937-38	16,876	9,388	26,264	17,184	8,674	25,858
1938-39	18,870	8,589	27,459	18,328	9,056	27,384
1939-40	20,021	7,924	27,945	19,185	8,487	27,672
1940-41	20,774	8,161	28,935	20,358	7,352	27,710
1941-42	22,610	9,837	32,447	21,923	9,540	31,463
1942-43	28,894	21,239	50,133	22,617	18,591	41,208
1943-44	28,577	20,801	49,378	24,206	19,468	43,674
1944-45	26,039	11,086	37,125	24,345	10,145	34,490
1945-46	24,342	10,922	35,264	24,006	10,282	34,288
1946-47	24,626	13,393	38,019	24,690	15,317	40,007

It will be seen from the above table that receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the recent war. These increases were the direct result of war activities in Queensland. Railways, included in Consolidated Revenue, and Commonwealth defence moneys, in Trust Funds, were the main factors accounting for the increases. During the war years, exceptionally large quantities of goods were carried by rail, and railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-War Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to railway maintenance work which was not carried out during these years. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers were also made from other revenue, and the balance of the fund reached its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It will be noted that the proportion of revenue from "Lands" in Queensland is relatively large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 121, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 317, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax", while the other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue, but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	631,929	746,629	701,235	890,782	943,332
Lottery Tax ..	76,875	128,000	145,375	148,125	154,500
Other Stamp Duties	427,869	502,012	586,834	737,691	948,271
Land Tax ..	391,268	387,475	383,220	375,404	375,303
Income Tax ^a ..	5,842,575	5,821,000	5,821,000	5,821,000	6,601,000
State Developmt. Tax	15,075	..	..	..	..
Racing Taxes ..	79,313	132,920	161,708	172,507	147,752
Motor Taxes ..	60,192	64,926	69,140	81,486	181,976
Liquor Taxes ..	113,054	127,220	143,076	142,090	165,178
Licenses and Other Taxes ..	53,263	52,152	53,349	53,390	57,431
Total Taxation ..	7,691,413	7,962,334	8,064,937	8,422,475	9,574,743
Railways ..	16,953,905	16,249,388	13,682,994	11,658,892	10,549,827
Lands—					
Rents ..	1,095,314	1,088,457	1,079,036	1,093,384	1,120,190
Forestry ..	415,777	442,013	484,669	349,152	402,341
Other ..	79,976	75,729	75,805	77,768	84,683
Total Lands ..	1,591,067	1,606,199	1,639,510	1,520,304	1,607,214
Interest ..	1,060,157	961,279	899,475	910,916	774,567^d
Commonwealth Govt.^b	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Fees for Services ..	231,525	257,239	323,252	335,378	459,265
Other ^c ..	659,770	835,472	740,871	830,206	971,280
Total Receipts ..	29,284,072	28,968,146	26,447,274	24,774,406	25,033,131

^a Including income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^b Contribution to interest on public debt.

^c Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, &c.

^d Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Interest" although on page 321 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under this head.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 324-325 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" and deducted from the Railway Department, expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under "Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying" and not with the Education Department.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other mining operations (coal mines, Chillagoe Smelters, &c.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	90,345	93,028	106,302	114,263	121,756
Electoral	11,808	35,465	6,404	13,352	44,031
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	2,092	1,534	1,119	2,554	854
Other	870,981	928,703	950,979	1,073,286	1,224,614
Total	975,226	1,058,730	1,064,804	1,203,455	1,391,255^a
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	783,800	848,745	875,658	920,996	949,873
Prisons	49,151	49,858	62,796	67,793	71,896
Other ^b	629,141	417,402	348,114	386,915	436,931
Total	1,462,092	1,316,005	1,286,568	1,375,704	1,458,700
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	28,967	29,905	28,195	40,765	37,604
Labour Legislation	39,078	38,178	33,291	39,542	58,096
Weights and Measures ..	7,667	7,349	8,565	9,887	12,243
Transport Control	8,923	9,716	10,851	14,712	21,949
Liquor Lic. Control	3,480	4,087	4,426	5,446	6,589
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total	88,265	89,385	85,478	110,502	136,631
Education—					
State Schools ..	1,538,093	1,639,397	1,858,743	2,123,533	2,328,797
Technical Colleges	138,384	147,952	169,209	202,077	246,306
University ..	55,660	56,213	150,742	87,766	99,797
Agricultural ..	43,259	35,100	42,442	66,263	83,265
Other	18,235	20,754	22,710	26,835	35,635
Total	1,793,631	1,899,416	2,243,846	2,506,474	2,793,800
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	6,840	6,875	7,824	25,326	21,629
Art Gallery ..	700	700	1,250	1,250	1,250
Total	7,540	7,575	9,074	26,576	22,879

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Health and Recreation—					
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	460,245	542,875	442,845	510,032	569,099
Mental Hospitals ..	279,461	326,743	343,938	363,380	437,009
Baby Clinics ..	37,087	49,541	54,995	59,550	75,468
Other ..	107,103	116,544	157,803	205,937	169,092
Total ..	883,896	1,035,703	999,581	1,138,899	1,250,668
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	164,735	170,204	166,533	171,235	176,152
Aboriginals ..	66,531	88,478	98,540	116,587	154,656
Unemployment ..	306,951	266,902	263,838	85,515	79,664
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated ..	108,220	119,208	128,980	162,253	204,633
Total ..	646,437	644,792	657,891	535,590	615,105 ^a
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	204,374	221,154	229,327	273,434	308,981
Mining ..	81,877	80,269	65,518	81,165	117,606
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	205,166	185,154	208,954	245,301	388,809
Forestry ..	162,350	152,875	181,428	258,932	89,056
Transfer to Trust Funds ..	5,731,250	4,170,855	1,072,577	400,000	17,000
Other ..	273,983	127,510	104,990	116,959	214,149
Total ..	6,659,000	4,937,817	1,862,794	1,375,791	1,135,601
Business Undertakings (Gross)—					
Railways ..	9,725,479	10,922,091	10,877,362	10,018,487	9,755,203
State Batteries ..	1,671	636	429	1,231	3,610
Total ..	9,727,150	10,922,727	10,877,791	10,019,718	9,758,813
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	4,962,152	4,913,218	4,870,734	4,377,887	4,626,645
Exchange and Commission ..	821,253	817,081	849,754	612,333	681,761
Sinking Fund ..	799,111	981,795	896,071	960,183	1,004,113
Total ..	6,582,516	6,712,094	6,616,559	5,950,403	6,312,519
Other ..	356,297	230,178	173,673	516,426	141,304
Total Expenditure	29,182,050	28,854,422	25,878,059	24,759,538	25,017,275

^a Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, e.g., for superannuation, unemployment insurance subsidy, &c., are included here under "General Administration", and "Social Amelioration", although on page 321 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

^b Including expenditure on Air Raids Precautions and Civil Emergency operations.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1947.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	70,365	78,277	—8,425
Agricultural Bank ^a	1,353,233	1,348,047	267,763
Audit Act	1,172	3,022	27,723
Banana Industry	7,165	7,495	—1,078
Buffalo Fly Control	9,839	3,157	14,880
Central Sugar Mills	6,229	1,000	25,963
Chillagoe State Smelters Reconstruction	872	1,475	—1,209
Commonwealth-State Housing	815,498	771,100	44,134
Defence Works	3,448	694	13,701
Electricity	32,176	29,989	36,654
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	95,456	37,194	224,042
Fish Supply	608,826 ^c	613,954	—3,271
Forestry and Lumbering	586,557	585,651	..
Harbour Dues	276,858	282,015	227,924
Hospital Benefits	738,000	708,757	81,353
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	768,035	1,169,185	151,429
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	3,163	5,659	—21,034
Land Act Improvement	44,962	25,030	32,541
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits .. .. .	..	97,895	577,250
Main Roads ^b	2,468,727	3,411,489	1,235,610
Main Roads—Allied Works	—35,060	17,039	..
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	200,000	134,770	125,230
Police Superannuation	111,775	111,622	678
Port Development	83,900	91,851	154,133
Post-War Reconstruction	211,144	1,325,449	8,037,562
Public Service Superannuation	300,079	165,060	3,481,483
Queensland Housing Commission	590,896	630,907	2,012,680
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	40,008	42,541	1,249
State Coal Mines	287,682	307,582	—96,826
State Coke Works	24,762	40,757	—44,110
State Enterprises	6,578	737	160,666
State Grants (Local Public Works)	1,180	13,045	50,876
State Insurance ^b	2,213,545	1,849,669	9,811,793
State Transport—Road .. .. .	..	81,351	..
Stock Diseases	63,957	88,734	—55,814
Stock Diseases Compensation	17,333	12,153	15,282
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction	90,863	110,501	25,957
Sugar	25,428	30,752	23,141
Sugar Cane Prices	27,124	32,639	6,554
Unemployment Insurance	1,357	..	2,695,947
Wire and Wire-Netting	21,243	12,150	51,777
Workers' Homes	113,115	61,538	353,797
Other	1,299,619	1,014,209	786,823
Total	13,587,109	15,356,141	30,524,828 ^d

^a Excluding advances and repayments from and to the Loan Fund.

^b Balance includes securities. State Insurance receipts exclude repayments by Local Authorities, £144,789, and expenditure excludes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £472,000.

^c Including receipts from maturities of investments, &c., £5,000.

^d Cash £6,852,693, and securities £23,672,135.

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., Loans to Local Authorities, Agricultural Bank, &c.), 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, 1947, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1946-47.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	428,415	400,603	41,483,418
Reduction of Railway Capital ..	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	36,618	30,889	4,146,416
Public Buildings	791,714	784,351	9,065,839
Roads and Bridges	225,003	210,000	1,240,339
Main Roads Commission	321,250	190,269	5,014,043
Harbours and Marine	39,382	37,739	3,635,677
Mining	5,786	7,747	204,497
Forestry	474,229	474,217	1,918,823
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	400,000	399,751	449,351
Land Resumptions	72,092	66,532	3,441,626
Prickly Pear Lands	13,169	10,271	933,316
Water Supply, Irrigation	219,632	204,444	3,168,118
Agricultural Bank	799,000	750,996	2,326,648
Advances to Settlers	258	-31,292	195,297
Wire-Netting .. .. .	..	-17,264	185,889
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-24,793	309,935
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings	110,000	25,908	3,340,160
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-22,575	808,414
Building Improvement	1,070	-863	2,700
Soldier Settlement	1,536	-51,795	888,826
Loans to Local Authorities	337,170	-121,325	12,942,928
Subsidies to Local Authorities ..	255,339	255,210	6,321,553
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	-225 ^b	2,081,584
Total	4,531,663	3,578,795 ^b	142,529,696
Add Deficits on Loans .. .. .	..	..	9,805,067
Credit Balance Loan Account .. ..	..	..	1,137,366
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds ..	..	..	18,116,600
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	135,355,529

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year is shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1942-43 ..	1,963,813	454,571	136,732,918	128,568,475
1943-44 ..	1,773,352	344,802	137,077,720	129,179,066
1944-45 ..	1,560,898	431,010	137,508,730	131,433,410
1945-46 ..	2,408,667	1,292,171	138,800,901	133,294,769
1946-47 ..	4,531,663	3,578,795	142,529,696 ^a	135,355,529

^a See note *b* on previous page.

State Government Debt.—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1947, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	2,190,973	109,549
4 0 0	14,797,423	591,783
3 17 6	7,477,200	289,248
3 15 0	12,484,943	468,122
3 12 6	568,000	20,590
3 10 0	26,146,785	915,049
3 9 9	4,274,144	132,641
3 7 6	1,775,172	59,912
3 5 0	36,899,534	1,199,135
3 2 6	5,310,500	165,954
3 2 0	1,821,981	56,219
3 0 0	11,523,247	356,962
2 14 3	76,900	2,086
2 10 0	4,836,880	120,923
2 0 0	2,986,000	59,720
1 0 0	2,080,617	20,806
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	220	8
Inscribed Stock ^a ..	105,010	3,674
Gross Public Debt ..	135,355,529	4,572,381
Less Sinking Funds ..	378,045	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	134,977,484	£3 7s. 7d.

^a Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock matured 1st January, 1945, unconverted at 30th June, 1947.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Act*, 1927, £2,905 under *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940, and £1,171,636 under

the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are not included in the foregoing statement. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £135,355,529 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	83,143,653	61·4
London	47,325,537	35·0
America	4,886,339	3·6

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were, at 39 and 61 per cent., the same for Queensland as for the public debts of the other States taken together, compared with 10 and 90 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia. Oversea loans generally carry a higher rate of interest than Australian loans, and as opportunity offers they are either redeemed or converted at a lower rate.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £2,732,886; London, £1,636,892; America, £202,603; representing average interest rates of 3·29, 3·46, and 4·15 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.
1937-38	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1938-39	650	266	455 ^r	1,337	1,142 ^r	3,850
1939-40	510	276	401	1,158	1,148	3,493
1940-41	521	370	545	1,028	1,498	3,962
1941-42	655	410	125	943	1,224	3,357
1942-43	634	381	38	791	1,188	3,032
1943-44	492	72	29	545	826	1,964
1944-45	837	245	15	1,201	-525	1,773
1945-46	501	209	154	180	517	1,561
1946-47	279	440	748	360	582	2,409
1947-48	428	546	912	543	2,103	4,532
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	67,937	6,254	7,748	19,265	41,326	142,530

a With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges is carried out through the Main Roads Commission, whose expenditure is included here.

b Including Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and Soldier Settlement.

^r Revised since last issue.

Nearly one-half of the gross loan expenditure has been spent on the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £19·3m., or 13½ per cent. of the total. In 1945-46 and 1946-47, advances to settlers, &c., rose to a high level owing to its including 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 1946-47, income tax alone amounted to 48·2 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £207,764,940, £41,596,768 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1946-47 accounted for 42·6 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12·5 per cent. before the war.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937-38	48,383	8,024	9,398	1,368	1,875	17,189	3,221	89,458
1938-39	47,632	9,308	11,883	1,489	3,725	17,892	3,136	95,065
1939-40	53,825	12,196	16,430	1,646	5,914	18,485	3,418	111,914
1940-41	53,780	19,793	43,305	3,191	5,315	19,975	5,123	150,482
1941-42	56,781	26,830	77,564	3,691	14,569	23,386	7,220	210,041
1942-43	64,878	28,846	141,027	3,873	18,520	28,008	9,307	294,459
1943-44	67,291	27,909	183,799	3,819	20,849	30,281	8,240	342,188
1944-45	67,177	29,672	215,534	3,664	21,873	30,738	8,196	376,854
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593 ^a	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765 ^a	3,679	23,905	30,957 ^b	26,439	431,256

^a Including Social Services Contribution, £20,000(000) in 1945-46, and £51,000(000) in 1946-47.

^b Post Office, £29,802(000); Railways, £1,155(000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the following table. "Defence and War" does not include amounts placed in Trust Fund from excess receipts and

spent as follows:—1937-38, Defence, £1,452,250, Civil Aviation, £117,253; 1938-39, Defence, £3,072,325, Civil Aviation, £173,422; 1939-40, Defence, £2,017,414, Civil Aviation, £57,111; 1940-41, Defence, £2,964,185; and 1941-42, Civil Aviation, £52,214. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £39,149,000, £39,410,000, £53,162,000, and £62,022,000 in the four years ended 30th June, 1947.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence and War. <i>a</i>	1914-1918 War. <i>b</i>	Business Under-takings. <i>a</i>	Social Services. <i>c</i>	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937-38	6,515	18,948	17,554	16,199	15,989	10,758	85,963
1938-39	9,984	19,257	20,222	16,428	15,649	12,897	94,437
1939-40	24,884 ^d	18,835	18,201	16,876	15,697	14,492	108,985
1940-41	65,681 ^d	18,603	18,808	17,773	14,926	14,691	150,482
1941-42	109,234 ^d	18,618	21,410	30,918	13,731	16,130	210,041
1942-43	159,478 ^d	18,721	25,753	36,593	13,091	40,823 ^f	294,459
1943-44	167,843 ^d	19,604	28,581	64,674	13,247	48,239 ^f	342,188
1944-45	194,574 ^d	19,289	30,322	66,703	14,437	51,529 ^f	376,854
1945-46	225,651 ^d	18,892	31,294	46,499	15,540	52,904 ^f	390,780
1946-47	197,456 ^d	19,259	35,952 ^e	64,647	18,783	95,159 ^f	431,256

a Including new works paid for from Revenue.

b Including war pensions, debt charges, repatriation, &c.

c Invalid and Age Pensions, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment from 1941-42, Widows' Pensions from 1942-43, and National Welfare from 1943-44.

d Including services and pensions on account of 1939-1945 War; also subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

e Post Office, £33,917 (000); Railways, £2,035 (000).

f Including taxation reimbursements to States.

Defence expenditure until 1938-39 included ordinary defence expenditure, but since then has included all revenue expenditure in connection with the 1939-1945 War, including pensions, and also subsidies, &c., which were part of the Commonwealth Government's war-time policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation. Thus, the 1946-47 Defence and War expenditure included the following Price Stabilisation Subsidies:—Potatoes, £3,012,170; Tea, £4,413,701; Other Imports, £3,690,859; Wool for Home Consumption, £3,416,876; Coal, £958,949; Whole Milk, £2,252,649; Recoupment of Basic Wage Adjustment, £2,307,435; and Other, £2,588,269. It also included the following assistance to primary producers:—Dairy Industry (excluding amounts recovered from U.K. Government), £1,738,740; Assistance to Stock Feeders, £1,000,029; Apple and Pear Industry, £811,458; Superphosphate and Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £3,174,047; Jute Products, £991,771; and Other, £3,560. The following relief to primary producers in 1946-47 was included in "Other":—Wheat Industry Assistance, £1,698,414; and Drought Relief Assistance, £804,196.

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

Expenditure from Loans.—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, &c. The totals to date are inclusive of loan moneys spent on the 1914-1918 War.

The table on page 333 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £134m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,079m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,578m. spent from loans on the 1939-1945 War and £373m. on the 1914-1918 War, leaving £128m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17m.; funding of deficits, £16m.; and loan expenses, £6m.; while £33m. must be deducted for various redemptions and other sundry adjustments.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War and Defence Services.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1937-38	2,066	2,500	..	-1	-6	-10	4,549
1938-39	1,912	2,000	-1	..	-7	-310	3,594
1939-40	28,814	750	1,853	..	-11	-51	31,355
1940-41	101,581	1,770	1,910	-2	-4	-46	105,209
1941-42	210,877	762	1,185	-18	-7	7	212,806
1942-43	402,852	212	..	-35	-5	-7	403,017
1943-44	377,157	..	..	-10	-6	222	377,363
1944-45	266,040	..	..	-41	-8	-1	265,990
1945-46	152,947	..	..	-7	-8	6,795	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015	48,895
Total to Date ..	1,960,060	13,241	40,137	13,766	8,441	43,831	2,079,476

a Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

War Expenditure.—Total expenditure from all sources on the 1939-1945 War and on defence services from 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1947, was £2,721m., of which £1,143m. was provided from revenue.

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1947, 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 £523,334,809, or 18·4 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 329. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the

interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £626,968 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £16,420,161, interest on £79,724,220 having been postponed by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1947-48 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, 1947.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
On Account of States—				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	362,027,630	121 5 9	11,819,200	3 19 2
Victoria	183,096,252	89 1 9	6,240,037	3 0 9
Queensland ..	135,355,499	122 6 9	4,575,046	4 2 8
South Australia ..	114,134,262	176 13 2	3,793,246	5 17 5
Western Australia	99,002,301	196 18 7	3,225,220	6 8 4
Tasmania	32,632,964	126 18 4	1,075,912	4 3 8
Maturing Overseas	358,107,886	47 8 3 ^c	12,292,450	1 12 7 ^c
Maturing in Australia	568,141,022	75 4 5 ^c	18,436,211	2 8 10 ^c
Total States ..	926,248,908	122 12 8^c	30,728,661	4 1 5^c
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	96,144,381 ^b	12 13 8	626,968	0 1 8
Maturing in Australia	1,690,273,337	223 0 2	45,452,483	5 19 11
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	69,082,542	9 2 3	2,507,793	0 6 7
Maturing in Australia	65,098,878	8 11 9	1,892,818	0 5 0
Total Commonwealth	1,920,599,138	253 7 10^d	50,480,062	6 13 2^d
Grand Total ..	2,846,848,046	375 12 1^d	81,208,723	10 14 3^d

a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

b Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been postponed.

c Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

d Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1946-47 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth figures for 1946-47 include expenditure on war and defence work, and the aggregate includes expenditure on the 1914-1918 War.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1946-47.

Government.	During 1946-47.			Aggregate to End of 1946-47.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	8,640	467	9,107	413,606
Victoria ..	5,091	6	5,097	247,635 ^b
Queensland ..	3,579	1,293	4,872	152,335
South Australia	3,628	5	3,633	130,331
Western Australia	2,043	15	2,058	120,560
Tasmania ..	828	120	948	37,841
Total States ..	23,809	1,906	25,715	1,102,308
Commonwealth	11,001	37,894	48,895	2,079,476
Total Australia ..	34,810	39,800	74,610	3,181,784

^a The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth is for War Services, while the figures for the States represent the funding of deficits, discount and flotation expenses on loans, and exchange on remittances, &c.

^b Gross loan expenditure.

7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the war was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war, the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes. Reimbursements of income tax were made to all States, and of entertainment tax to those States which had previously levied this tax. Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. In 1936, the States and the

Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their income taxes. Since the institution of uniform income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 318 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, 1946-47.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.					
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.			
Consol. Revenue—	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Income ^a	6,601,000	19,237,829	25,838,829	120 4	350 8	471 0			
Land	375,303	74,018	449,321	6 10	1 4	8 2			
Probate, Succession, and Estate	943,332	306,028	1,249,360	17 2	5 7	22 9			
Lottery	154,500	..	154,500	2 10	..	2 10			
Other Stamp Duty	948,271	45,731	994,002	17 3	0 10	18 1			
Customs .. ..	..	4,286,791	4,286,791	..	78 2	78 2			
Excise .. ..	..	4,342,885	4,342,885	..	79 2	79 2			
Sales .. ..	..	3,927,807	3,927,807	..	71 7	71 7			
Flour .. ..	..	256,772	256,772	..	4 8	4 8			
Entertainment ..	..	664,691	664,691	..	12 1	12 1			
Pay-roll .. ..	..	1,588,127	1,588,127	..	28 11	28 11			
Transport ^b ..	181,976	..	181,976	3 4	..	3 4			
Liquor	165,178	..	165,178	3 0	..	3 0			
Betting	147,752	..	147,752	2 8	..	2 8			
Wool Contributory Charge .. ..	..	747,124	747,124	..	13 7	13 7			
Other	57,431	-28,090	29,341	1 1	-0 6	0 7			
Trust Funds—									
Motor Veh. Regn.	887,003	..	887,003	16 2	..	16 2			
Other	178,302	..	178,302	3 3	..	3 3			
Total	10,640,048	35,449,713	46,089,761	193 11	646 1	840 0			

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £6,601,000 reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

^b Including Transport Licensing Fees previously paid into Trust Fund.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

A reliable indication of the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid before the war by each State was obtained by the Commonwealth Grants Commission by allocating customs and excise duties and sales tax on a population basis, and by distributing central office assessments of income, land, and estate taxes. For the year 1938-39, the Commission calculated the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid by Queensland as £9,853,000 as against £6,731,000 collected in Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

After uniform taxation in Australia was introduced, the rates of tax on income were raised gradually until the highest practicable level was reached. With the increasing amount of tax payable, it became obvious that some new method of collection was necessary, since many taxpayers would fail to save sufficient during the year to meet their assessments at the end of the year. Therefore a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. This was satisfactory for those taxpayers whose income varied little from year to year. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction in 1944 of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation.

In April, 1944, an amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued. This Act also provided that, in the transition period, taxpayers would be allowed a rebate of three-quarters of the tax payable on income earned in the year 1943-44. Thus the tax payable for that year was deducted in the three months, April, May, and June, 1944. Deductions made during the twelve months ended March, 1944, were used in payment of tax assessed on income earned in 1942-43. 1944-45 was the first full year that "Pay as You Earn" taxation operated.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but, as a result of legislation passed in the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority, will be continued indefinitely in the post-war years. Details of the arrangements are given on page 318.

Uniform Income Taxation Rates.—The rates of income tax imposed on income earned in 1947-48 are shown on the next page. In addition, there is a social services contribution with a maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £.

1947-48 Rates.

Personal Exertion Income.

Taxable Income (T). £		d. in £.	Rate of Tax.	d. in £.
1-1000 ..	First	£250 : Nil	..	Balance : 25 + .032 (T- 250)
1001-2500 ..	First	£1000 : 36.75	..	Balance : 73 + .018 (T-1000)
2501-5000 ..	First	£2500 : 74.7	..	Balance : 127 + .007 (T-2500)
5001 & over ..	First	£5000 : 109.6	..	Balance : 162

Property Income.

Taxable Income (T). £		d. in £.	Rate of Tax.	d. in £.
1- 500 ..	First	£250 : Nil	..	Balance : 35 + .052 (T- 250)
501-1000 ..	First	£500 : 24.0	..	Balance : 61 + .032 (T- 500)
1001-2500 ..	First	£1000 : 50.5	..	Balance : 93 + .018 (T-1000)
2501-5000 ..	First	£2500 : 92.2	..	Balance : 147 + .003 (T-2500)
5001 & over ..	First	£5000 : 123.35	..	Balance : 162

Social Services Contribution.—The basic rate of contribution in 1947-48 was 3d. for every £1 of taxable income up to and including £100. Thereafter the rate increased uniformly by 1d. for every £10 in excess of £100 until the maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ was reached. On this basis the graduated scale operated on incomes up to £250 per annum, after which the maximum contribution was payable. Contribution instalments are deducted where income is derived from salaries or wages.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1945-46 on the 1944-45 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,349 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £1,124,719 and from property £475,810. They were assessed £778,809 on these amounts.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1945-46.

Grade of Taxable Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Current Year's Tax.
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	
£	No.	£	£	£	£
105 to 150 ..	32,501	3,826,524	341,282	4,167,806	190,154
151 to 300 ..	103,693	22,261,272	1,177,027	23,438,299	2,325,984
301 to 500 ..	110,777	40,994,380	1,320,269	42,314,649	6,274,148
501 to 1,000 ..	38,904	23,299,701	1,749,296	25,048,997	5,626,361
1,001 to 2,000 ..	7,970	9,582,704	1,238,302	10,821,006	3,725,123
2,001 to 3,000 ..	1,783	3,736,185	538,550	4,274,735	1,983,843
3,001 to 5,000 ..	846	2,693,520	440,509	3,134,029	1,811,298
5,001 and Over ..	282	1,826,459	401,650	2,228,109	1,635,847
Total ..	296,756	108,220,745	7,206,885	115,427,630	23,572,758

Concessional Allowances (Income Tax).—As part of the uniform tax plan, the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax instead of deductions from assessable income. The rebates of tax are calculated by applying to the amounts allowable the personal exertion rate appropriate to the total taxable income of the taxpayer.

The maximum amount of each concessional allowance for the calculation of the rebate allowable is as follows:—wife, £100; mother, £100; children under 16, £75 for eldest child, £30 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent or housekeeper who has care of a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £100; invalid child aged sixteen years and over, £75; children between sixteen and eighteen years attending school, £75; medical expenses, £50, including dental expenses, £10; funeral expenses, £20; assurance, &c., £100; gifts to patriotic funds of £1 and upwards. In addition, a rebate of tax is allowable on amounts paid by a taxpayer for artificial limbs and eyes.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period while the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

The rates for 1947-48 were as follows:—

Ordinary Tax: 72d. for every £1 of taxable income or, in the case of a mutual life assurance company, 60d.

Super Tax: 12d. for every £1 of taxable income over £5,000.

Tax on Undistributed Income: Public Companies—24d. in the £1 payable on that portion of the taxable income which has not been distributed as dividends. Private Companies—Levied on that portion of the distributable income which has not been distributed as dividends. The amount of tax is equivalent to the aggregate amount of additional tax which would have been payable by its shareholders if the company had paid the undistributed portion as a dividend.

Private companies are liable for ordinary income tax and undistributed profits tax; public companies for ordinary income tax, undistributed profits tax, and super tax.

Land Tax (State).—Returns of the value of freehold land held are required wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a super tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000.

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during the year 1946-47.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	Total.
TAXPAYERS (NO.).						
Individuals	12,068	5,935	1,793	75	..	19,871
Companies	255	378	369	151	25	1,183 ^a
Total ..	12,323	6,313	2,162	226	25	21,054 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,229,745	4,956,357	6,306,745	1,194,290	..	14,687,137
Companies	59,412	417,068	1,648,092	3,098,489	2,410,018	7,889,380 ^b
Total ..	2,289,157	5,373,425	7,954,837	4,292,779	2,410,018	22,576,517 ^b
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,291	33,887	66,741	18,552	..	128,471
Companies	248	2,911	18,859	50,935	57,712	132,801 ^c
Total ..	9,539	36,798	85,600	69,487	57,712	261,272 ^c

^a Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value.

^b Including £256,301 for mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value.

^c Including £2,136 for mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £103,430—£44,877 on individuals and £58,553 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £364,702. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1946-47 was £396,185.

Tax on undeveloped land was suspended from 1st July, 1943, to the last day in the financial year commencing after the formal cessation of hostilities.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £375,286, a decrease of £135 on the 1945-46 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £16 was granted to four taxpayers for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £8 6s. 6d. for each £100 collected.

Land Tax (Commonwealth).—The rates payable are summarised on page 339. During 1945-46, tax assessed on land in Queensland amounted to £63,061, which was £953 less than in 1944-45. Tax received amounted to £62,579, while £482 was outstanding at 30th June, 1946. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland are so small.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—No duty is imposed where the net value does not amount to £300. £1 for every £100 or part thereof is charged where the net value amounts to £300 and upwards.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the following table. Rates shown in columns headed A are payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those in columns headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
200 but not over	500	Nil	0½	2	2	3	3½	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	1	1½	2	2	3	3½	4	5
1,000 but not over	2,500	1½	1¾	3	3	4½	5½	6	7½
2,500 but not over	4,000	2½	3¼	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6½	8½	9	11½
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	6½	5	6½	7½	9½	10	12½
6,000 but not over	7,000	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	8½	10½	11	13½
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11½	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	6½	8¼	6½	8¼	9½	12½	13	16½
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13½	14	17½
10,000 but not over	12,500	7½	9¾	7½	9¾	11½	14½	15	18½
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	8½	10½	8½	10½	12½	15½	17	21½
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	11½	9	11½	13½	16½	18	22½
20,000 but not over	22,500	9½	11¾	9½	11¾	14½	17½	19	23½
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18½	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	10½	13¼	10½	13¼	15½	19½	21	26½
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16½	20½	22	27½
Maximum Rates		20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £200; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20; (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less the statutory exemption) is under £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £19,999 the rate rises

from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27·9 per cent. at £500,000.

The statutory exemption for widows, children, and grandchildren is £2,000, but diminishes as the value of the estate exceeds £2,000 until it disappears at £12,400; and the exemption for others is £1,000, disappearing at £10,000.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt in Australia.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposes a duty on gifts which exceed the value of £500. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those imposed under Federal Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-Roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-Roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all wages, paid or payable, the first £20 per week or £1,040 per annum being exempt.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930. The rate has been altered from time to time, and recent legislation fixed the rates at $7\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 25 per cent., according to prescribed schedules of commodities.

Entertainment Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced by the Commonwealth Government in August, 1942, and the Commonwealth agreed upon payment of compensation to those States which vacated this tax field at its request. The rate of tax imposed commences with 3d. on an admission price of one shilling, and increases at the rate of 2d. for every sixpence increase until the admission price reaches five shillings, and thereafter by 3d. for every sixpence increase or part thereof.

Special rates, approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, are provided in the Act to encourage the legitimate stage and other similar entertainments. Exemptions are granted for patriotic purposes.

Flour Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced in December, 1938, and is payable by the manufacturer or the importer of flour. The rate varies with the price of wheat, the highest rate having been £6 2s. 9d. per ton, and the lowest £1 12s. 3d. The present rate of £2 8s. 10d. has remained constant since October, 1940.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax has been payable since 1936 on all wool grown in Australia. The rate of tax is 2s. on each bale of wool, 1s. on each butt, and 4d. on each bag of wool.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator commission. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 335. The Government's commission amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators. The following table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. ..No.	290	301	308	297	335
Meetings Held with Totalisators in Use ..No.	324	505	552	692	709
Amount Passed through Totalisators£	456,791	851,466	1,144,504	1,144,290	930,055
Retained by Clubs .. £	41,166	76,901	102,589	102,933	83,632
Government Commission £	22,839	42,573	57,225	57,214	46,653

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of threepence on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1946-47 was £154,500.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 218 and 219.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds, Cities, Towns, and Shires, and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control the twelve most populous towns, all of which have a population of over 7,000. Town Councils control the town areas of eleven of the larger towns, while Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on pages 28 and 29, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 40-43, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland* for 1945-46. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 346 and 347. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services. Since 1933, many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of, and provision of water on, stock routes.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Main Roads Commission, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the

State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the 30th June, 1946.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1946.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities .. No.	1	11	11 ^a	121	144
Population .. No.	396,890	208,739	45,981	430,993	1,082,603 ^b
Ratepayers .. No.	<i>n</i>	47,055	14,545	119,968	<i>n</i>
Dwellings .. No.	90,582	48,524	11,889	117,037	268,032
Rateable Value £	21,034,263	6,531,371	1,497,133	45,716,580	74,779,347
Streets and Roads .. Miles	2,083	1,655	496	128,488	132,722

^a Including Thursday Island which was under the control of the Defence Department. In the following tables Thursday Island has been excluded.

^b Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

n Not available.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the net revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, and from government grants. The table on the next page shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1945-46 (excluding loan receipts).

Since 1929-30 the Treasury has subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but in 1942, owing to war conditions, the subsidies were discontinued. A new schedule of subsidy rates as set out below was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and applies to the year 1945-46. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit on the undertaking, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, payable for five years and then subject to review, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a cash subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the total capital cost. Special subsidies to electricity undertakings would be considered as the need arose. For water supply and sewerage works, there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of the annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit of the undertaking, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. Water conservation and irrigation works were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion of such work being paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 214, for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.)

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 348).

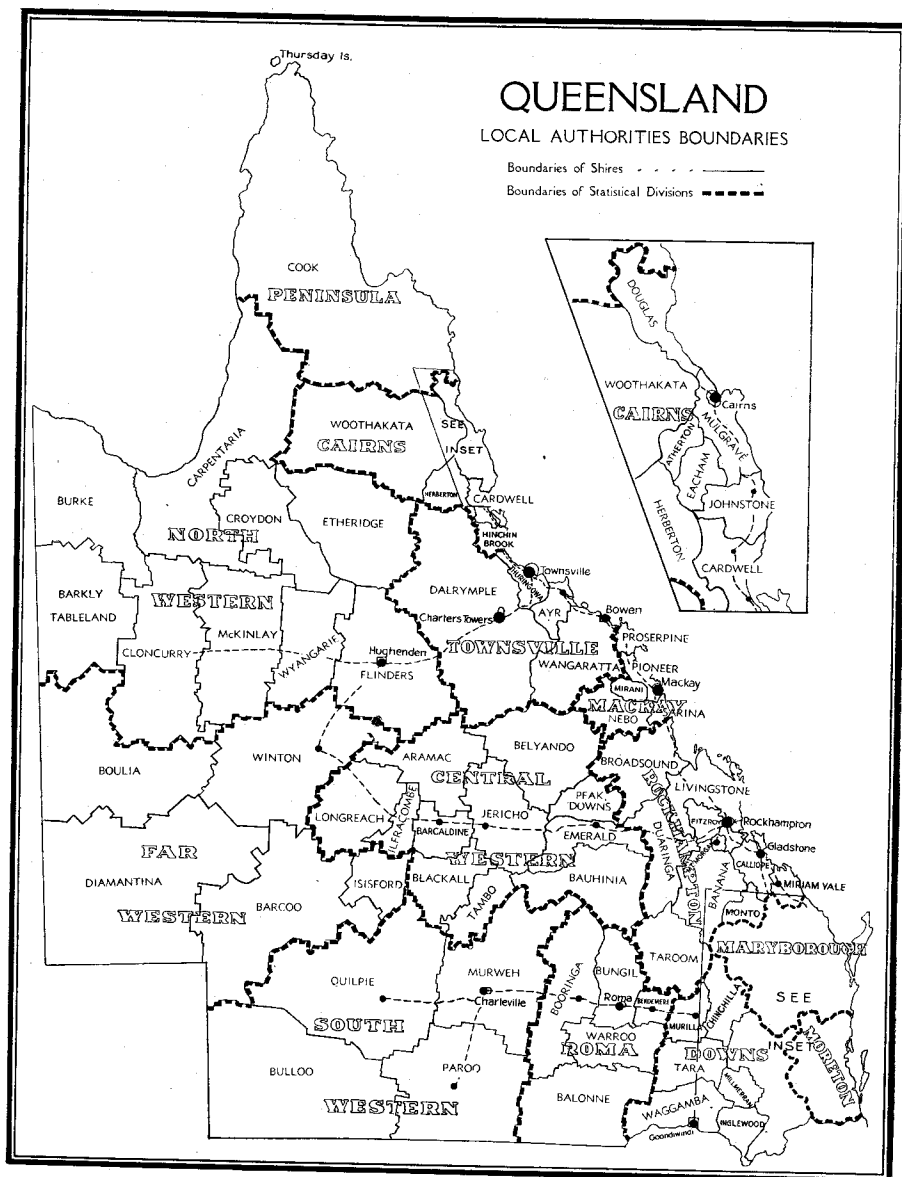
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1945-46.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates	1,117,083	400,961	84,389	1,296,412	2,898,845
Licenses	17,623	5,320	2,268	5,399	30,610
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans ..	..	46,079	18,327	15,660	80,066
Main Roads Commn.	1,183	8,478	2,794	344,978	357,433
Other	84,617	8,952	5,515	46,687	145,771
Sanitary and Cleansing Services	178,087	215,290	39,493	151,051	583,921
Other Public Works and Services ..	135,953	45,790	20,855	193,543	396,141
Profits Transferred from Business Undertakings ..	..	69,457	4,335	4,000	77,792
Other	179,701	58,537	6,120	59,766	304,124
Total	1,714,247	858,864	184,096	2,117,496	4,874,703

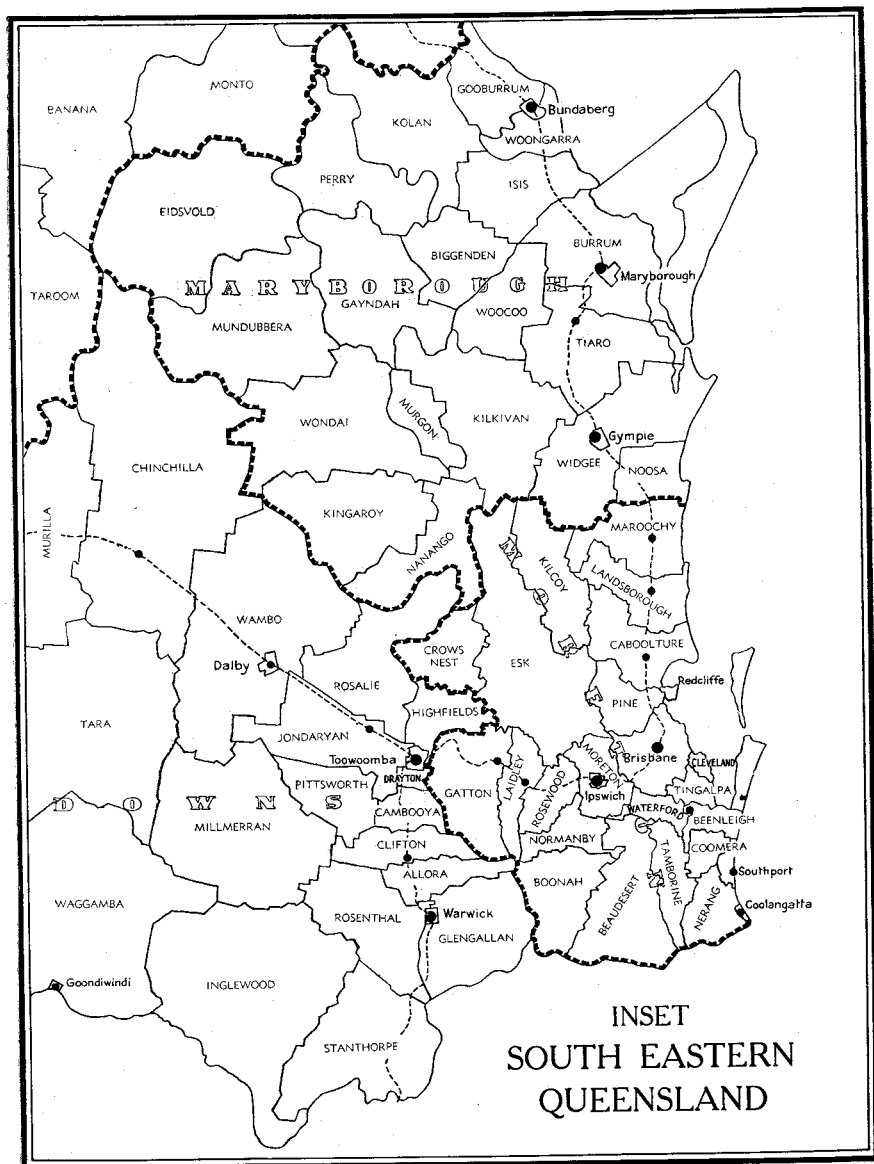
Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. Precepts to public hospitals, which were previously paid by Local Authorities, were abolished as from 1st July, 1945. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1945-46.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	121,596	61,435	13,832	190,884	387,747
Debt Services ..	560,666	205,692	46,105	366,926	1,179,389
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	151,134	62,558	15,302	153,297	382,291
Maintenance ..	401,851	133,523	32,840	1,000,259	1,568,473
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	198,078	77,625	18,099	19,066	312,868
Maintenance ..	271,758	104,738	16,020	202,162	594,678
Health & Cleansing	170,351	152,424	36,434	191,687	550,896
Other Services ..	39,254	16,693	5,956	18,253	80,156
Grants	39,457	16,102	3,644	11,605	70,808
Other	68,271	31,011	3,740	37,212	140,234
Total	2,022,416	861,801	191,972	2,191,351	5,267,540



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of



Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 40-43. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. Local Authorities in each Regional Division are listed on pages 131-133.

Business Undertakings.—The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1945-46. Transfers of profits to general funds are not included in expenditure.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1945-46.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and					
Charges	942,572	296,244	59,858	82,859	1,381,533
Subsidy of Loans ..	13,069	44,181	2,685	3,114	63,049
Other	51,851	20,428	5,353	8,178	85,810
Total	1,007,492	360,853	67,896	94,151	1,530,392
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	265,400	179,282	31,439	49,288	525,409
Construction ..	69,070	31,731	3,642	7,001	111,444
Debt Charges ..	635,914	116,078	28,485	41,949	822,426
Other	33,100	5,241	630	1,125	40,096
Total	1,003,484	332,332	64,196	99,363	1,499,375
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	995,743	305,709	64,867	210,382	1,576,701
Other	54,313	7,492	15,008	16,663	93,476
Total	1,050,056	313,201	79,875	227,045	1,670,177
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	673,728	228,726	54,082	165,761	1,122,297
Debt Charges ..	179,432	42,006	14,681	41,135	277,254
Other	253,318	58,209	15,682	18,139	345,348
Total	1,106,478	328,941	84,445	225,035	1,744,899
<i>Transport.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges..	1,389,370	30,748	..	19,593	1,439,711
Other	33,158	3,357	..	2,375	38,890
Total	1,422,528	34,105	..	21,968	1,478,601
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	946,872	26,655	..	17,104	990,631
Debt Charges ..	189,173	5,130	..	4,096	198,399
Other	162,441	1,731	..	41	164,213
Total	1,298,486	33,516	..	21,241	1,353,243
<i>Other Undertakings.</i>					
Receipts—					
Sales and Charges ..	..	26,150	19,857	..	46,007
Other .. ..	..	6	324	..	330
Total .. ..	..	26,156	20,181	..	46,337
Expenditure—					
Purchases & Working					
Expenses .. ..	..	23,912	15,191	..	39,103
Other .. ..	..	4,789	4,045	..	8,834
Total .. ..	..	28,701	19,236	..	47,937

Waterworks supplied 87 cities and towns with reticulated supplies. Each of the twelve City Councils controlled its own supply, as did nine of the Town Councils. Coolangatta was supplied by works constructed by the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, a joint undertaking of the Coolangatta Town and Nerang Shire Councils, which is included as a semi-governmental body in the next section. The remaining waterworks (65) were controlled by 43 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see *Statistics of Queensland*, 1945-46, Part E). The above figures are exclusive of Thursday Island, where the water supply was still under the control of the Defence Department in 1945-46.

Sewerage systems were operating in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick, and systems were in course of construction in Charleville and Mount Isa.

In Brisbane there were, in 1945-46, only 41,381 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 101,171 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 43 Local Authorities, but only 32 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk.

Electric tramways and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. A bus service was operated by the Rockhampton City Council, and two Shires operated short lengths of steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Other business undertakings included an amusement park at Redcliffe, municipal markets and iceworks at Townsville, and a fruit and vegetable market at Hughenden.

Local Authorities' Loans.—With the exception of Brisbane, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities has been for loans obtained through the State Treasury. Only with special approval may loans be raised from other sources. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under an amendment to *The Local Authorities Act* in 1936, it was provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of Local Authorities at 30th June, 1946, were £31,579,978. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£ s. d.
Brisbane	21,983,181	or 55 7 9 per head
Other Cities and Towns ..	5,512,849	or 21 12 10 per head
Shires	4,083,948	or 9 9 6 per head

to the following:—

	£
State Government	9,681,601
Other Fixed Loans	20,835,300
Bank Overdrafts	595,903
Other Liabilities	467,174

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which, at 30th June, 1946, owed £2,500,000 in

London, and £2,919,719 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £5,058,522 were to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £310,980 of the bank overdrafts. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £2,518,291 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all Local Authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to 30th June, 1946:—

	£
Electricity Supply	2,853,308
Water Supply	7,150,386
Tram and Bus Services	2,483,053
Other (including Roads and Sewerage)	18,030,154
Total	30,516,901

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day-to-day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by Local Authorities during the year 1945-46.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1945-46.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c.	778	18,832	17,659	61,108	98,377
Other Ordinary Services	..	22,150	2,290	56,365	80,805
Water and Sewerage ..	207,646	75,874	53,240	28,516	365,276
Electricity	53,109	66,134	1,195	27,907	148,345
Tram and Bus Services	62,000	..	..	..	62,000
Total	323,533	182,990	74,384	173,896	754,803

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies", whose gross figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue or Local Authority statistics. There are twelve main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in section 11 of this chapter.

The activities included under these heads in the table below are (1) 62 bore-water supply boards, the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation, Burdekin, and Herbert River Trusts, (3) seven Harbour Boards, the Harbour Dues Fund and Port Development Fund for Brisbane, and the Brisbane River Works Board, (5) Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity and Inkerman Irrigation Boards, and two Regional Electricity Boards, (6) the Main Roads Commission, Story, and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 44 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 116 hospital boards and hospitals and 83 ambulance brigades, (11) 38 marketing and industry improvement boards, and (12) the Public Curator, the University Works Board, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

The loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies amounted to £15,327,087 at 30th June, 1946, £14,756,981 being loan, and £570,106 overdraft.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,182,991 was for water supply authorities, £139,756 for irrigation and drainage, £3,573,867 for harbours, £529,715 for electricity, £6,170,677 for roads and bridges, £398,477 for trading bodies, £142,318 for fire brigades, £1,673,706 for hospitals and ambulances, £425,174 for marketing and industry improvement, and £520,300 for the University Works Board.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1945-46.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and Irrigation ..	£ 23,956	£ 1,898	£ 49,322	£ 9,363	£ 84,539
Harbours ^a ..	..	71,968	544,748	313,065	929,781
Electricity ..	..	454	181,143	5,010	186,607
Roads and Bridges	797,861	1,157,911	61,141	316,344	2,333,257
Trading, n.e.i. ..	..	15,000	1,144,882	63,033	1,222,915
Fire Brigades ..	..	107,679	5,569	97,267	210,515
University ^b ..	..	59,404	53,571	23,221	136,196
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	..	1,452,412 ^d	380,761	226,428	2,059,601
Marketing, &c. ^c	124,720	36,347	20,923,229	55,911	21,140,207
Other ..	..	..	117,116	9,690	126,806
Total ..	946,537	2,903,073	23,461,482	1,119,332	28,430,424

^a Harbour boards' figures for the year 1945.

^b Figures for 1945.

^c Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1945-46.

^d Including proportion of receipts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary government expenditure.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
EXPENDITURE, 1945-46.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	31,122	49,521	5,419	86,062	-1,523	30,337
Harbours ^a	180,476	394,389	98,168	673,033	+256,748	57,163
Electricity ..	39,667	108,802	51,681	200,150	-13,543	139,725
Roads and Bridges ..	386,577	1,177,899	359,707	1,924,183	+409,074	245,951
Trading, n.e.i.	14,621	882,434	360,513	1,257,568	-34,653	29,735
Fire Brigades	21,915	182,857	4,999	209,771	+744	592
University ^a	..	142,094	..	142,094	-5,898	..
Hospitals & Ambulances	119,992	1,923,570	34,554	2,078,116	-18,515	101,847
Marketing ^a	63,438	21,139,639	54,935	21,258,012	-117,805	9,490
Other ..	..	126,812	1,359	128,171	-1,365	..
Total ..	857,808	26,128,017	971,335	27,957,160	+473,264	614,840

^a See notes *a*, *b*, and *c* to previous table.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is made here to show net figures for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to hospitals, ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1945-46.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expen- diture.
	Receipts.		Expen- diture.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government ..	8,422,475	24,774,406	24,759,538	+14,868	2,408,667
Semi-Governmental &c. Bodies ..	946,537	28,430,424	27,957,160	+473,264	614,840
Other Trust Funds	149,951	7,594,570	7,074,576	+519,994	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	1,351,104	5,194,323	5,430,864	—236,541	323,533
Other Cities ..	408,902	1,523,722	1,585,291	—61,569	182,990
Towns	93,104	347,713	359,849	—12,136	74,384
Shires	1,317,750	2,456,660	2,536,990	—80,330	173,896
Gross Total ..	12,689,823	70,321,818	69,704,268	+617,550	3,778,310
Net Total ^a ..	12,689,823	66,583,626	65,966,076	+617,550	3,531,489 ^b

^a Excluding transfers between governmental funds.

^b Including £1,300,070 also included in revenue receipts and expenditure:—
Main Roads Commission, £300,000; Queensland Housing Commission, £745,000;
Port Development, £33,864; Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £60,000;
and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Hospital Boards, £161,206.

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—The financial results are noted below of certain enterprises formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation. These enterprises were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 263). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations. The enterprises are now in the final stages of liquidation.

The group of enterprises noted here does not include those now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see section 7 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1947, was £2,065,119, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Fund, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The properties were disposed of during the depression years and the remaining assets are now valued at £296,226. The net indebtedness of the Treasury at 30th June, 1947, was £1,007,324.

The loss on the cattle stations to 30th June, 1947, totalled £1,647,814, including all charges except interest. The net loss on butchers' shops was £39,853. The fishery business showed a net loss of £37,637. The cannery lost £112,628, and the produce agency £19,529. A State hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,929. The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) made a profit of £28,604 to 30th June, 1947, having been leased, in 1930, to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at annual rentals rising from £5,500 in 1930 to £5,686 in 1955. In addition, £112 interest on part cost of wharf extensions is payable annually by the lessee.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act*, 1901. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943, it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts*, 1938 to 1947 (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £5,000. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £5,000, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first four headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £50 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work

on farm lands, £1,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £500 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £500 for conservation of stock fodder, £400 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £250 for dairying plant, £150 for plants and suckers, £100 each for either pigs or horses, and £50 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The present rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts is 3½ per cent. In addition to the prescribed term, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the past five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACT", QUEENSLAND."

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Advances Approved £	86,023	276,926	449,502	1,038,589	1,379,158
Advances Made .. £	78,086	124,258	313,852	446,681	1,087,599
Repayments Made £	300,481	361,476	328,048	329,893	454,878
Amount Owing by Borrowers £	1,592,665	1,415,452	1,452,723	1,623,026	2,334,676
Accounts Opened No.	175	245	362	527	1,032
Accounts Open at End of Year No.	4,800	3,919	3,730	3,611	3,749

a All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Act*, 1945 (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Act*, 1946, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for these advances are provided by the Commonwealth Government. A feature of advances under the former Act is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants, and 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, 1947, advances to the amount of £265,816 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £122,429 had been advanced, while repayments of £2,854 had left £119,575 owing as principal on 228 accounts at that date. The State

Act had only commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and two advances totalling £1,027 were approved in June, 1947, but not paid until the following financial year.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts*, 1935 to 1945, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1948, 681 advances totalling £1,033,930 had been approved, of which £988,585 had been actually advanced on 654 accounts. Repayments of £493,812 had been made, and £488,597 was still owing as principal and interest on 284 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940.

Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41 and 1946-47. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and £27,205 had been advanced and £25,548 repaid at 30th June, 1948. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £68,007 had been repaid by 30th June, 1948. The amounts of principal and interest still on the books as owing at 30th June, 1948, were £1,650 for the 1940-41 drought and £309,504 for the 1946-47 drought.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts*, 1917 to 1945, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts*, 1942 to 1945, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Acts*, 1927 to 1944, *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Act*, 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 Act*, 1933 to 1944, under which loans may be granted for the supplying of wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

Queensland Housing Commission.—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the present housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Housing Acts*, 1945 to 1948, 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 £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building until 1st April, 1948, when amending legislation raised them to £1,250 and £1,500 respectively. Interest at 3½ per cent. is charged on advances, which are repayable over 30 years in monthly instalments. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1947, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, now superseded by *The State Housing Acts*, was £9,399,305.

The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected under the scheme during 1946-47 was 470, and, at 30th June, 1947, 407 were under construction, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 224 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £712,617, of which £619,521 was in respect of construction work and £93,096 for the acquisition of land.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<i>During Year—</i>					
Amount Advanced £	14,937	5,142	62,133	231,989	243,082
Dwellings Completed .. No.	24	1	64	257	277
<i>At End of Year—</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	19,995	19,996	20,060	20,317	20,594
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	8,886,006	8,891,148	8,941,172	9,152,613	9,399,305
Dwellings on Books .. No.	8,497	7,619	6,804	6,083	5,517
Total Amount Owning on Dwellings on Books .. £	2,882,073	2,435,632	2,029,816	1,908,495	1,802,178

Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, 1919 to 1934, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and applications therefor are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of less than £260. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 25 years, interest being charged at 3½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,318	2,318	2,318	2,321	2,323
Total Cost ^a .. £	1,796,933	1,815,339	1,831,414	1,850,003	1,867,750
Homes Remaining on Books at End of Year .. No.	1,868	1,741	1,617	1,461	1,285
Total Amount Owng on Homes on Books at End of Year £	679,454	598,596	521,235	449,422	381,731

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

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 £177,214 have been made to 1,563 borrowers. At 30th June, 1947, the amount outstanding was £2,700, the number of accounts still current being 32.

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 66,736 at 30th June, 1947. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £354,524 were held at 30th June, 1947. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £11,667, of which Consolidated Revenue received £5,833. The Public Curator held investments in government securities of £1,657,739, £74,585 in premises and fittings, and £83,097 in bank and cash balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	3,645	2,831	2,267	2,426	3,678
For Intestate Estates .. £	145,754	193,173	236,013	258,523	317,804
For Wills and Trusts .. £	600,533	696,386	740,805	837,083	869,069
For Mental Patients .. £	153,035	156,373	178,326	191,237	224,702
For Other Purposes .. £	78,684	78,248	79,072	82,396	93,629
Total £	981,651	1,127,011	1,236,483	1,371,665	1,508,882
Amount of Mortgages Held £	326,123	257,542	210,286	166,261	136,689
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No.	2,170	2,003	2,282	3,411	4,067

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*.

A loan of £500,000 sterling guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited constitutes the largest liability under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but has resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals. The term of the present guarantee is ten years, and provision is made for a repayment of £50,000 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1947, the amount outstanding was £350,000.

A guarantee of a loan of £100,000 has been given in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1947, was £70,000.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £70,800 on 30th June, 1947. This amount was made up as follows:—open-cut coal mining, £26,400; tin dredging, £23,000; building blocks and brick making, £17,400; and plastic tile making, £4,000.

The Bureau of Industry.—In 1930, the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932, this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority.

Legislation in 1946 provided for the dissolution of the Bureau of Industry, and the transfer of its construction works to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. A new Bureau of Industry was provided for as an investigating and advisory body within the Department of Labour and Industry, the Director of the Bureau being Under Secretary of the Department. The functions of certain works boards within the Bureau of Industry were transferred to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. The Bridge Board, the Works Board, and the University Works Board were dissolved and their works placed directly under the Co-ordinator-General's Department, but the Stanley River Works Board, which was constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation, remained a joint board representing the State Government and the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich.

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five

Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the hospitals of the State, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. The profit of £783,356 for 1946-47 was paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account.

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1947, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £7,511,453; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £986,985; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £238,052.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	1,514,975	2,560,000	2,907,500	2,962,500	3,090,000
Other £	1,587	2,487	2,417	2,621	2,672
Total £	1,516,562	2,562,487	2,909,917	2,965,121	3,092,672
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	967,300	1,635,200	1,857,150	1,893,300	1,973,800
Salaries, Commis- sion, &c. £	89,539	135,881	138,802	144,182	155,998
Office Expenses .. £	14,091	20,672	22,896	24,061	25,018
State Stamp Duty £	75,750	128,000	145,375	148,125	154,500
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	353,215	589,401	685,694	725,453	783,356
To Patriotic Funds.. £	16,667	53,333	60,000	30,000	..
Total £	1,516,562	2,562,487	2,909,917	2,965,121	3,092,672
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.78	63.81	63.82	63.85	63.82
Administration .. %	6.83	6.11	5.56	5.67	5.85
State Stamp Duty %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs and Patriotic Funds .. %	24.39	25.08	25.62	25.48	25.33

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.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Particulars.					Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>							
Contributions	£	125,424			37,425	162,849	
Interest from Government ..	£	167,978			..	167,978	
Government Subsidy	£	4,000			68,100	72,100	
Other	£	332			6,250	6,582	
Total	£	297,734			111,775	409,509	
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
Benefits	£	58,784			109,823	168,607	
Refunds	£	94,630			1,799	96,429	
Total	£	153,414			111,622	265,036	
Funds at End of Year	£	3,465,015			678	3,465,693	
Contributors at End of Year—							
Males	No.	6,994			1,618	8,612	
Females	No.	2,949			..	2,949	
Total	No.	9,943			1,618	11,561	

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "Banker's Bank" or Central Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (State banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925, a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and, in 1927, the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and was followed in 1947 by legislation for government ownership of all banks.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The Governor is advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government may direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directs the Bank to act as a Central Bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provides for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division may make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continues as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank is given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it may investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which has failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, is likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which must be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits can only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank may also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances may be made by banks, and a trading bank may not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It may make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision is also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing, of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician must be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking has become inoperative since the new Commonwealth legislation came into force.

One of the provisions of the 1945 banking legislation was that trading banks should not carry out banking business for a State or any authority of a State, including a local governing authority. When this

provision was declared invalid by the High Court, the Commonwealth Government considered that public control of banking as sought under the 1945 legislation could not be secured without public ownership of banking. It also considered that sections 18 to 22 of *The Banking Act* which provided for Special Accounts (see above) might be held to be invalid with consequent loss of control over the banking system. Therefore, the Commonwealth Parliament at the end of 1947 passed legislation providing for the acquisition by the Commonwealth Bank of the business of the private trading banks.

The Banking Act, 1947, has the following objects:—

- (a) The expansion of the banking business of the Commonwealth Bank as a publicly-owned bank conducted in the interests of the people of Australia and not for private profit;
- (b) The taking over by the Commonwealth Bank of the banking business in Australia of private banks and the acquisition on just terms of property used in that business;
- (c) The prohibition of the carrying on of banking business in Australia by private banks.

The Act prohibits the carrying on of banking business by private banks, and compels the Commonwealth Bank to provide adequate banking facilities for any State or person requiring them, to conduct its business without discrimination, to observe customary banking practices and usages, and not to divulge any information relating to the affairs of a customer except in accordance with law or banking custom. It provides for two main processes of acquisition, to be used according to circumstances—(i) voluntary or compulsory acquisition of the Australian business and assets of the private banks, or (ii) compulsory acquisition of shares. A Federal Court of Claims is set up to determine claims for compensation under the Act, or claims under any other Act when jurisdiction has been conferred upon the Court by regulations. The judgments of the Court are final and not subject to review by any other Court. The Act provides in detail for the protection of the rights of persons employed by private banks at the time of acquisition. At the end of 1948, the Act had not been brought into operation, pending the hearing by the Privy Council of an appeal by the Commonwealth Government against an adverse judgment of the High Court concerning the validity of the legislation.

Cheque Paying Banks.—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All seven of the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operate in Queensland; and there is one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. Another Queensland institution, the Queensland National Bank, which did about one-quarter of the business of the private trading banks in the State, was united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd. from 1st January, 1948.

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1947^a.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-Interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	112,817	264,013	88,959	352,972
Bank of Australasia ..	2,616,640	3,810,958	1,514,544	5,325,502
Bank of N.S.W. ..	9,265,983	17,366,900	8,101,606	25,468,506
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,535,265	..	1,969,437	1,969,437
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	4,488,654	6,838,432	2,605,859	9,444,291
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	3,266,010	6,108,085	2,937,719	9,045,804
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	1,833,056	4,491,624	1,422,518	5,914,142
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	6,139,399	8,670,054	3,767,328	12,437,382
Q'land. National Bk. Ltd.	8,531,669	15,010,646	3,661,237	18,671,883
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd.	3,008,807	4,777,436	2,052,160	6,829,596
Total Private Banks ..	40,798,300	67,338,148	28,121,367	95,459,515
Commonwealth Bank ^b ..	1,765,934	6,683,206	3,700,118	10,383,324
Grand Total ..	42,564,234	74,021,354	31,821,485	105,842,839

^a Average of four Wednesdays—4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th June, 1947.

^b Excluding Savings Bank.

Bank Clearings.—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each year from 1938.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
1938	4,177,247	1943	6,424,359
1939	4,288,226	1944	7,073,792
1940	4,817,744	1945	7,020,004
1941	4,676,100	1946	7,469,136
1942	5,259,488	1947	8,643,692

These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by price movements and by the inclusion of government loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges.

Savings Banks.—The only savings bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors'

balances amounting to about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1948, deposits were £84·8m., or £115 4s. per account, and the Savings Bank had 57 branches and 737 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for ten years.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at End of Year. <i>c</i>	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1938-39 ..	479,160	32,157,218	31,853,781	29,044,712	28 10 8
1939-40 ..	489,565	31,272,312	32,611,687	28,251,873	27 9 9
1940-41 ..	497,483	30,582,642	30,288,026	29,089,008	28 0 6
1941-42 ..	513,323	28,999,607	27,386,614	31,214,438	30 0 7
1942-43 ..	587,221	50,927,883	37,609,969	45,197,165	43 2 4
1943-44 ..	658,150	64,961,263	45,664,441	65,478,771	61 13 5
1944-45 ..	686,436	63,884,565	50,554,714	80,093,692	74 7 4
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 13 5
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 7
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,489,422	63,632,095	84,836,224	75 5 1

a Excluding inoperative accounts.

b Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

c Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1947. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are two Trustee Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	1,967,374	231,367,769	..	231,367,769	77 10 0
Victoria	1,748,334	47,958,928	168,147,937	216,106,865	105 2 11
Queensland	722,373	85,602,017	..	85,602,017	77 7 7
S. Aust.	578,883	12,892,239	55,007,547	67,899,786	105 1 5
W. Aust.	349,091	36,625,137	..	36,625,137	72 17 1
Tasmania	211,834	7,947,146	12,909,245 ^b	20,856,391	81 2 4
N.T. ..	4,949	536,819	..	536,819	49 8 1
A.C.T. ..	10,596	1,020,656	..	1,020,656	60 7 6
Total ..	5,593,434	423,950,711	236,064,729	660,015,440	87 1 3

a Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

b Trustee Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	16	2	3	1	2
Creditors' " No.	37	10	8	10	17
Total .. No.	53	12	11	11	19
Liabilities .. £	70,662	36,390	5,129	5,655	9,887
Assets .. £	45,038	24,598	3,533	894	8,545
Compositions and					
Schemes of Arrange-					
ment ^a .. No.	..	3	2	8	4
Liabilities .. £	..	1,017	1,496	5,554	879
Assets .. £	..	794	290	1,825	540
Compositions, Schemes					
of Arrangement, and					
Deeds of Assign-					
ment ^b .. No.	2	..	..	..	..
Liabilities .. £	6,374	..	..	..	..
Assets .. £	8,671	..	..	..	..
Deeds of Arrange-					
ment ^c .. No.	15	1	..	2	4
Liabilities .. £	17,369	2,505	..	2,947	9,386
Assets .. £	13,229	1,545	..	366	10,500

^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, 1946, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Three of them had their head offices in Queensland, 11 in other Australian States, and 3 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1946.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	5,128	9,891	15,019
Sum Assured £1,000	1,342	426	1,768
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	6,971	14,693	21,664
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. . %	2.5	4.1	3.4
Sum Assured £1,000	2,816	1,024	3,840
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	3.0	5.7	3.4
New Business—			
Policies No.	36,068	44,979	81,047
Sum Assured £1,000	16,711	3,466	20,177
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	297,567	374,784	672,351
Sum Assured £1,000	106,263	20,001	126,264
Annual Premiums £1,000	3,491	1,150	4,641

Insurance Other than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

There were 33 Australian companies, including the State Government Insurance Office, and 68 other companies, conducting insurance other than life in Queensland in 1946-47. The increase in the number was caused by the inclusion of companies not actively engaged in business. These companies were excluded from figures shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*. 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 on page 308.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £152,180 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £136,374, and other companies £15,806. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £169,589, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses was £658,937.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. a	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
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AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (33).

	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire	350,716	109,556	24,630	30,400	297,788	31.2
Loss of Profits ..	11,867	469	514			4.0
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	8,208	1,133	520	2,948	24,810	13.8
Marine	45,198	7,036	..			15.6
Motor Vehicles ..	95,631	56,641	..	15,179	173,140	59.2
Compulsory Third Party	58,331	42,327	..			72.6
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	944,971	1,015,773	..	2,604	1,152,416	107.5
Other	109,181	32,653	9	8,866	87,578	29.9
Total	1,624,103	1,265,588	25,673	59,997	1,735,732	36.8 ^b

OTHER COMPANIES (68).

	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire	627,824	289,095	55,050	67,900	708,919	46.0
Loss of Profits ..	42,909	1,425	2,643			3.3
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	20,081	3,172	1,262	9,026	50,340	15.8
Marine	94,891	17,947	..			18.9
Motor Vehicles ..	202,730	130,408	..	18,697	312,988	64.3
Compulsory Third Party	72,839	66,970	..			91.9
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	300	44	..	19	144	14.7
Other	101,336	32,281	43	6,835	74,478	31.9
Total	1,162,910	541,342	58,998	102,477	1,146,869	46.6 ^b

ALL COMPANIES (101).

	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire	978,540	398,651	79,680	98,300	1,006,707	40.7
Loss of Profits ..	54,776	1,894	3,157			3.5
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	28,289	4,305	1,782	11,974	75,150	15.2
Marine	140,089	24,983	..			17.8
Motor Vehicles ..	298,361	187,049	..	33,876	486,128	62.7
Compulsory Third Party	131,170	109,297	..			83.3
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	945,271	1,015,817	..	2,623	1,152,560	107.4
Other	210,517	64,934	52	15,701	162,056	30.8
Total	2,787,013	1,806,930	84,671	162,474	2,882,601	43.0 ^b

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

b Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, NEW REGISTRATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Division.	1938-39.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Southern	150	77	178	49	159	255
Central	2	..	..	..	1	2
Northern	7	1	..	2	5	11
Total	159	78	178	51	165	268

At 30th June, 1947, there were 3,518 companies on the registers of the State, compared with 3,280 for the previous year. Registration of companies was restricted by National Security Regulations and the number of new companies registered declined during the war years, averaging only 50 annually during the three years ended 1942-43, compared with 184 annually during the eight years ended June, 1939. In 1945-46, new registrations were back to pre-war level, which was exceeded by 68·6 per cent. by the 1946-47 total of 268.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1947, the number of societies was 27, with 564 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists is subject to an agreement whereby the amount varies in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount for 1946-47 was 34s. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years; and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, and mortgages.

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57·4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £517,685, or 21·8 per cent., in 1946. In 1947, there was a slight increase, £555,944, or 22·9 per cent., being invested in mortgages. Commonwealth and State Government loans had increased from £422,418 to £1,420,057, or from 20·9 per cent. to 58·6 per cent. of all funds. Investments in property, £159,793, and cash with banks, &c., £288,562, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,424,356 at 30th June, 1947.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 71,892, or 6·5 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1947, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefitting is somewhat higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Branches	..	No.	577	575	570	565	564
Members—							
Males	..	No.	60,513	60,617	60,831	60,296	59,780
Females	..	No.	12,399	12,692	12,763	12,580	12,112
Total	..	No.	72,912	73,309	73,594	72,876	71,892
Deaths of Members—							
Males	..	No.	763	828	814	920	796
Females	..	No.	139	175	179	207	213
Total	..	No.	902	1,003	993	1,127	1,009
Sickness—							
Male Cases	..	No.	12,924	12,390	12,294	12,776	13,869
Duration	..	Weeks	129,919	125,187	131,828	132,537	140,330
Female Cases	..	No.	1,315	1,096	984	926	932
Duration	..	Weeks	10,233	9,716	9,494	9,029	9,492
Receipts—							
Members' Dues	£		234,901	233,828	244,501	252,916	275,542
Investments	£		95,677	91,474	91,269	89,966	90,180
Total	£		330,578	325,302	335,770	342,882	365,722
Expenditure—							
Sick Pay	£		80,208	80,311	85,050	85,488	93,323
Death Benefits	£		42,216	49,187	43,858	52,218	50,109
Medical	£		99,473	99,284	104,734	108,924	113,627
Management	£		46,634	47,697	49,379	55,125	59,724
Total	£		268,531	276,479	283,021	301,755	316,783

Particulars of membership and finances during 1946-47 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the table on the next page.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Society.	Branches.	Members. a	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	16	1,446	7,183	2,564	2,417	6,528	43,398
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land. Dist.	5	360	2,435	966	592	1,844	25,622
R'hampton Dist.	10	906	3,881	3,389	245	4,289	26,780
United Bris. Dist.	38	4,860	23,841	9,799	7,905	21,502	137,629
G.U.O.O.F. . . .	31	3,545	19,687	8,994	5,932	17,573	124,117
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land. Dist.	12	629	3,533	1,516	704	2,817	30,579
R'hampton Dist.	12	1,264	6,750	3,274	2,264	6,242	46,514
S. Q'land. Dist.	57	6,835	45,280	19,816	11,954	41,084	241,883
I.O.O.F.	26	2,360	10,638	3,786	3,726	9,362	63,877
I.O.R.	68	6,822	33,179	12,370	10,364	27,555	311,968
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N.Q'land. Branch	19	1,951	10,071	3,927	2,919	8,712	93,771
Q'land. Branch	155	19,610	98,598	33,224	32,285	81,795	650,895
P.A.F.S.	72	13,402	66,731	24,756	22,672	58,060	463,797
U.A.O.D.	32	5,477	28,514	11,729	9,121	24,850	153,531
Other	11	2,425	5,401	3,322	527	4,570	9,995
Total	564	71,892	365,722	143,432	113,627	316,783	2,424,356

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	1945-46.	1946-47.
Societies	No.	12	12	11	10	10
Shareholders ^a . .	No.	9,704	10,743	10,884	11,543	12,044
Borrowers	No.	8,132	7,720	6,714	6,690	6,968
Loans Repaid . . .	£	456,260	513,400	506,919	523,046	686,363
Interest on Loans .	£	114,120	114,585	91,299	89,831	89,320
Loans Granted . . .	£	318,419	301,403	420,002	495,948	889,802
Interest on Shares .	£	94,709	93,675	93,396	92,094	83,199
Total Advances on Mortgages at 30th June	£	2,107,776	1,971,094	1,813,396	1,856,431	2,170,991

a Excluding borrowing shareholders.

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed about £2m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1947. (See page 356.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, and friendly societies.

7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts, 1923-1934*, or *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1920*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1946-47, returns were furnished by 125 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £100 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. The thirty-three returns received for 1946-47 included twenty-seven co-operative stores and one home-building society.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1947.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1946-47.

Particulars.				Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies	..	..	No.	124	31	3	158
Branches ^a	..	..	No.	72	14	10	96
Members	..	..	No.	75,836	10,095	4,707	90,638
Sales	..	..	£	15,153,435	799,627	1,279,122	17,232,184
Other Receipts	..	..	£	483,268	16,520	8,768	508,556
Total Receipts	..	..	£	15,636,703	816,147	1,287,890	17,740,740
Working Expenses	..	..	£	2,602,479	108,854	159,136	2,870,469
Rebates and Bonuses	..	..	£	168,239	18,287	2,217	188,743
Dividends on Share Capital	..	..	£	56,727	2,485	2,210	61,422
Purchases	..	..	£	12,696,566	709,040	1,150,136	14,555,742
Other Expenditure	..	..	£	73,227	12,871	5,778	91,876
Total Expenditure	..	..	£	15,597,238	851,537	1,319,477	17,768,252
Assets	..	..	£	9,143,721	322,780	411,510	9,878,011

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of Real Property are recorded in the Titles Office Register and details for the last ten years will be found in the table on the next page. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1937-38	18,105	9,709,681	1942-43	10,203	5,277,290
1938-39	18,250	9,629,528	1943-44	14,248	8,240,415
1939-40	17,646	9,554,308	1944-45	19,837	11,910,820
1940-41	17,538	9,571,171	1945-46	29,031	17,666,309
1941-42	14,403	7,333,466	1946-47	37,873	23,143,722

9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him that far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows the number of mortgages on live stock registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which No Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1942-43	192	288,961	523	7,448	118,645	1,050,488	412
1943-44	269	368,621	723	8,513	226,243	1,119,473	1,614
1944-45	402	669,899	1,019	12,566	250,502	1,619,904	1,021
1945-46	486	859,097	1,036	11,830	255,544	1,650,818	707
1946-47	588	975,949	1,361	26,364	304,921	1,453,096	1,516

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1942-43	112	159,992	482	6,292	133,816	632,374	914
1943-44	188	229,751	584	8,916	206,417	1,226,610	469
1944-45	209	312,722	797	9,178	163,803	1,206,287	216
1945-46	236	511,658	855	13,829	210,290	2,101,349	1,458
1946-47	310	567,114	948	12,681	215,356	2,347,843	685

The next table shows the number and value of liens on primary production registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

LIENS ON PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool.				Growing Crops. <i>a</i>		
	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.	Fleeces Covered by Liens.	Liens for which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Liens for which No Amount Stated.
	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	No.
1942-43	220	50,523	422	2,955,875	1,295	1,628,332	1,689
1943-44	217	46,223	322	2,722,665	1,020	1,562,598	1,383
1944-45	207	20,820	278	2,271,511	911	1,417,914	1,560
1945-46	187	15,774	236	2,052,327	807	1,276,240	1,660
1946-47	205	43,429	191	1,744,962	829	1,408,006	1,792

a Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 and 1877, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1947.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1942-43	..	..	4,882	1,720,867	9,407	3,568,897
1943-44	..	..	5,170	2,461,824	11,353	4,362,714
1944-45	..	..	7,136	3,520,411	11,968	5,117,409
1945-46	..	..	11,610	5,896,932	12,829	5,854,550
1946-47	..	..	18,878	11,119,296	14,150	7,112,085

While the number and value of mortgages registered decreased considerably during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the next three years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1946-47, the number registered was almost 50 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 135 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. Higher incomes helped to increase the releases, both in number and in value, in every year after 1941-42.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1942-43	..	..	2,714	2,669,440	343	382,808
1943-44	..	..	2,906	2,881,604	382	358,690
1944-45	..	..	3,484	2,727,025	479	476,740
1945-46	..	..	4,234	3,302,344	620	546,143
1946-47	..	..	5,846	4,502,106	1,034	984,707

10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery has been rapid, though held in check by ceiling price restrictions.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.						Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	..	..	..	..	..	101.7	102.7	100.7
1929	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	..	..	..	..	..	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	..	..	..	..	..	105.3	113.1	97.4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102.5	113.3	91.6
1940	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	114.9	85.8
1941	..	..	..	..	..	100.4	117.9	82.9
1942	..	..	..	..	..	91.9	108.5	75.4
1943	..	..	..	..	..	108.8	130.8	86.8
1944	..	..	..	..	..	113.5	134.5	92.5
1945	..	..	..	..	..	119.4	140.4	98.3
1946	..	..	..	..	..	134.9	158.9	110.9
1947	..	..	..	..	..	153.5	176.9	130.1

In December, 1948, the complete index stood at 163.9, with the industrial section at 193.8 and the financial and trading section at 134.0.

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. a	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,565	194,199	442,064	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
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	536,200	-1,433	8,924
1907	296,670	249,135	545,805	539,147	542,730	-2,111	8,943
1908	302,370	254,729	557,099	547,810	553,019	2,146	9,148
1909	314,481	263,364	577,845	560,800	569,950	10,722	10,024
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,423
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,904
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,336	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,043	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,320	12,835
1923	422,261	379,533	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,930	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	423,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,434
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,325	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,452	451,677	949,129	940,623	945,476	1,236	8,798
1934	502,462	457,340	959,802	950,446	955,781	1,505	9,168
1935	508,315	462,915	971,230	961,158	966,599	2,591	8,837
1936	514,107	468,779	982,886	972,701	979,219	1,494	10,162
1937	519,627	474,837	994,464	984,865	990,539	1,422	10,156
1938	525,202	480,176	1,005,378	996,332	1,001,866	1,123	9,791
1939	531,968	487,959	1,019,927	1,008,062	1,014,886	3,731	10,818
1940	536,610	494,626	1,031,236	1,021,255	1,026,349	100	11,209
1941	537,744	500,462	1,038,206	1,031,905	1,036,313	-5,018	11,988
1942	534,703	503,013	1,037,716	1,036,439	1,035,778	-12,034	11,544
1943	542,738	511,688	1,054,426	1,040,218	1,047,229	4,052	12,658
1944	548,888	519,235	1,068,123	1,054,646	1,061,325	-1,438	15,135
1945	556,912	527,846	1,084,758	1,068,508	1,076,498	-619	17,254
1946	563,069	533,614	1,096,683	1,084,019	1,090,123	-4,451	16,376
1947	569,480	541,341	1,110,821	1,097,168	1,105,296	-4,104	18,242

a Difference between annual population increase and natural increase. As the latter excluded war deaths from 1940 to 1946, deaths of servicemen are included as departures.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. b	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. b	Deaths.	Death Rate. b	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. ^c		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month	Under One Year.	Under One Month	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.0	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	1,879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,877	8.6	1,404	23.8	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,571	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	23.3	1905
14,019	26.1	3,588	6.7	5,095	9.5	1,047	456	74.7	32.5	1906
14,542	26.8	4,105	7.6	5,599	10.3	1,122	458	77.2	31.5	1907
14,828	26.8	4,000	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	446	70.3	30.1	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	490	71.9	31.5	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	583	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,583	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	569	56.9	29.1	1918
19,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	584	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	586	63.4	28.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	28.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	509	46.1	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	531	40.2	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	451	36.6	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	493	42.6	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.0	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.7	10,999	10.0	10,116	9.2	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947

b Rate per 1,000 mean population.

c Rate per 1,000 live births.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at 31st December.		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>b</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>c</i>	Schools. <i>d</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>d</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Males.	Females.						
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,233	110,534	..
1907	998	468	33	268	13	1,603	1,240	109,536	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	109,392	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,309	111,560	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	558
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,532	1,889	176,025	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,404
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,710
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,718
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,805
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,417
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,789
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107

a From 1915 to 1923, the figures are as at 30th June following the year shown.

b Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees *nisi* until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, the numbers are for the calendar year ended six months later than the financial year indicated.

c The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expendi- ture on State Schools. <i>e</i>	Hospitals. <i>g</i>					Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June. <i>h</i>		Year.
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expendi- ture.		Age.	Invalid.	
			General.	Mater- nity.					
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>f</i>	3	..	..	..	1860
13	7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>f</i>	10	137	..	..	1865
27	13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>f</i>	17	224	..	..	1870
63	20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>f</i>	29	408	..	..	1875
85	29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>f</i>	37	644	..	..	1880
115	47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>f</i>	85	936	..	..	1885
163	54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>f</i>	102	1,252	..	..	1890
181	59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>f</i>	95	1,578	..	..	1895
250	71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>f</i>	120	2,010	..	..	1900
282	75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>f</i>	113	2,213	..	..	1905
295	76	<i>n</i>	20,258	<i>f</i>	115	2,299	..	..	1906
298	78	805	21,880	<i>f</i>	131	2,372	..	..	1907
305	78	845	23,755	<i>f</i>	151	2,529	..	..	1908
319	81	889	24,525	<i>f</i>	151	2,551	8,561	..	1909
334	81	914	26,069	<i>f</i>	154	2,616	9,894	492	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	<i>f</i>	176	2,688	10,436	989	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	<i>f</i>	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	<i>f</i>	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	<i>f</i>	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	<i>f</i>	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	<i>f</i>	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	<i>f</i>	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	<i>f</i>	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	<i>f</i>	364	3,197	12,722	4,624	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	<i>f</i>	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	<i>f</i>	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	<i>f</i>	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	<i>f</i>	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	1923
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	<i>f</i>	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	1924-25
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	1925-26
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,569 ^r	682	3,611	17,236	7,357	1926-27
1,274	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	3,552	18,185	7,843	1927-28
1,310	125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	3,603	19,295	8,553	1928-29
1,344	125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	3,599	20,398	9,166	1929-30
1,390	122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	1930-31
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	1931-32
1,223	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	1932-33
1,255	118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	3,840	23,282	10,573	1933-34
1,343	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	3,928	24,346	11,029	1934-35
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	1935-36
1,464	118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	1936-37
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,064	28,198	11,855	1937-38
1,607	121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	4,187	29,603	12,070	1938-39
1,614	120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	4,206	34,159 ^h	8,677 ^h	1939-40
1,616	118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	4,303	35,168	8,644	1940-41
1,608	119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	4,343	35,872	9,167	1941-42
1,538	119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	4,579	34,834	8,815	1942-43
1,639	119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	4,715	33,247	8,848	1943-44
1,859	118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	4,467	32,710	9,085	1944-45
2,170	119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	4,642	34,808	9,807	1945-46
2,416	120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	4,833	38,754	10,882	1946-47

d From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months previous to the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

e From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; or otherwise for the year as shown.

f Included with general patients. *g* Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39.

h Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. *n* Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE STOCK

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. ^a				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Camels.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No. <i>b</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	<i>n</i>	25,504	452,890	3,449,350	7,147	<i>n</i>
1865	534	<i>n</i>	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,838	<i>n</i>
1870	935	<i>n</i>	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,813	30,992	<i>n</i>
1875	1,745	<i>n</i>	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	<i>n</i>
1880	4,560	<i>n</i>	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	<i>n</i>
1885	11,101	<i>n</i>	260,207	4,102,052	8,994,322	55,843	<i>n</i>
1890	12,317	<i>n</i>	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	66,836	<i>n</i>
1895	14,212	<i>n</i>	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	<i>n</i>
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	4,078,191	19,339,185	122,187	<i>n</i>
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	<i>n</i>
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282	<i>n</i>
1907	19,703	264,114	483,486	3,892,232	16,793,047	133,246	<i>n</i>
1908	21,309	273,191	519,969	4,321,000	18,343,851	124,749	<i>n</i>
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	4,711,782	19,599,791	124,803	334
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212	656
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902	1,093
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	5,210,891	20,810,036	143,695	388
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	5,322,033	21,786,600	140,045	751
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638	977
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,780,893	18,950,154	117,787	855
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,765,657	15,524,293	129,733	829
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	5,316,558	17,204,268	172,699	874
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,786,744	18,220,985	140,966	660
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,940,433	17,379,332	99,593	379
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370	740
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	7,047,370	18,402,399	145,083	936
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,955,463	17,641,071	160,617	463
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	6,396,514	16,756,101	132,243	399
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	6,454,653	19,023,252	156,163	362
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	6,436,645	20,663,823	199,598	480
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	5,464,845	16,860,772	183,662	313
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	5,225,804	16,642,385	191,947	440
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	5,128,341	18,509,201	215,764	466
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	5,208,588	20,324,303	236,037	354
1930	25,502	315,389	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528	215
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,636	433
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249	502
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448	702
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873	614
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888	453
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855	324
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941	69e
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	6,097,089	23,153,569	325,326	77e
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	6,198,798	24,190,931	391,333	126e
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	6,210,810	23,936,099	435,946	<i>n</i>
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469b	6,303,467	25,196,245	352,360	<i>n</i>
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	6,466,316	25,650,231	409,348	<i>n</i>
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	6,524,550	23,255,584	450,391	<i>n</i>
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	6,623,112	21,292,120	438,088	<i>n</i>
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	6,542,210	18,943,762	415,411	<i>n</i>
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	5,945,285	16,084,340	340,150	<i>n</i>

^a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

^b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

^c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years, the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State

STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Goats.	Wool Production. <i>c</i> (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. <i>d</i>		Cheese Production. <i>d</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	5,007	444	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1860
<i>n</i>	12,252	885	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
<i>n</i>	38,604	1,026	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	32,167	1,866	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	35,239	1,388	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	53,359	1,780	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^f	<i>n</i>	170 ^f	<i>n</i>	1890
<i>n</i>	109,287	2,987	3,720	<i>n</i>	1,842	<i>n</i>	1895
<i>n</i>	64,688	2,197	8,680	<i>n</i>	1,985	<i>n</i>	1900
<i>n</i>	70,169	2,650	20,320	<i>n</i>	2,682	<i>n</i>	1905
<i>n</i>							
<i>n</i>	86,111	3,389	22,747	<i>n</i>	2,921	<i>n</i>	1906
<i>n</i>	99,462	4,153	22,789	<i>n</i>	2,685	<i>n</i>	1907
<i>n</i>	110,546	4,193	23,838	1,085	3,200	81	1908
173,590	129,668	5,453	24,593	1,092	3,662	77	1909
177,427	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
158,136	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
161,934	136,873	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
155,931	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395 ^r	141	1913
140,510	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
131,661	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
124,107	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
132,947	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
128,533	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
125,770	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
126,203	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
138,425	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
151,287	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
123,763	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
134,659	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
130,675	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
89,355	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
97,581	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
88,560	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
84,575	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
71,300	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
75,422	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
78,502	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
83,143	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
80,422	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
76,242	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,140	270	1935
82,347	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
27,018 ^e	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
26,047 ^e	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
28,839 ^e	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
<i>n</i>	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
<i>n</i>	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
<i>n</i>	213,966	13,608	113,211	7,785	28,541	1,148	1942
<i>n</i>	194,355	12,656	103,032	7,329	24,051	998	1943
<i>n</i>	178,719	11,967	96,334	6,747	22,635	961	1944
<i>n</i>	173,249	10,864	102,567	7,678	26,936	1,196	1945
<i>n</i>	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,297	17,292	836	1946

records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown.

e Numbers on pastoral holdings only.

f Estimated.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURE

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	<i>n</i>	196	<i>n</i>
1865-66	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6,244	<i>n</i>	2,068	<i>n</i>
1870-71	2,188	<i>n</i>	39	<i>n</i>	16,040	<i>n</i>	2,892	<i>n</i>
1875-76	7,668	<i>n</i>	66	3	38,711	<i>n</i>	4,058	<i>n</i>
1880-81	12,497	<i>n</i>	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	22
1885-86	38,557	<i>n</i>	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	5
1890-91	40,208	<i>n</i>	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	20
1895-96	55,771	<i>n</i>	164 ^a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	12
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	1,13
1906-07	98,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,100
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,208
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,02
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	23
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,97
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,76
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,58
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	41
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,46
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,03
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	10
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	31
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,76
1921-22	122,956	2,237	40	232	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,02
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	233	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,87
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	2,78
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,97
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	3,78
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,51
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,23
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,10
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,86
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,49
1933-34	223,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,36
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,07
1935-36	223,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,69
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	233,648	2,01
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,74
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	5,58
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,79
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,68
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,08
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,735	5,00
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,08
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,98
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,18
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705

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 Har- vested.	Seed Cotton. <i>b</i>	Total Area.	Pro- duction.	Total Area.	Pro- duction.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>					3,353	1860-61
<i>n</i>	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
<i>n</i>	14,674	5,097	339	<i>n</i>	180	<i>n</i>	52,210	1870-71
<i>n</i>	1,674	981	243	<i>n</i>	86	<i>n</i>	77,347	1875-76
<i>n</i>	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269 <i>r</i>	3,916	1,486	847	377	235,319	1895-96
83,942			6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
115,011	138	77	5,163	1,343	1,926	602	559,753	1906-07
145,481	300	109	4,975	1,503	2,230	618	532,624	1907-08
152,679	540	118	4,647	1,651	2,171	599	535,900	1908-09
172,791	509	129	4,994	1,397	2,161	712	606,790	1909-10
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,583	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
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	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,639,660	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

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.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction. <i>a</i>	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	<i>n</i>	17,473	74	..	..	58	..	..
1870	<i>n</i>	92,040	391	..	..	81	..	..
1875	<i>n</i>	281,725	1,197	..	..	122	238	..
1880	<i>n</i>	222,441	945	<i>n</i>	2	20	143	..
1885	<i>n</i>	250,137	1,063	<i>n</i>	64	19	152	..
1890	<i>n</i>	513,819	2,183	<i>n</i>	135	3	155	..
1895	<i>n</i>	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	<i>n</i>	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	<i>n</i>	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1906	<i>n</i>	544,636	2,313	783,087	102	50	917	490
1907	<i>n</i>	465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	1,028	497
1908	<i>n</i>	465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	883	342
1909	<i>n</i>	455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	853	245
1910	<i>n</i>	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	<i>n</i>	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	<i>n</i>	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	<i>n</i>	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	<i>n</i>	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,323	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,231	1,105	3,264,994	284	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	628	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208
1946	693	62,733	675	980,538	209	623	648	221

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

					Timber Production. <i>a</i>					Year.
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber. <i>b</i>				Ply- wood and Veneer.	
					Pine.		Other.			
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
..	12	9	..	21	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1860
..	33	19	1	152	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1865
..	23	12	..	484	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1870
..	32	15	..	1,572	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1875
..	58	25	..	1,135	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,385	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	1885
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	607	173	154	4,199	50,438	265	32,364	194	..	1906
..	683	222	218	4,132	57,826	358	33,926	220	..	1907
..	696	245	185	3,844	65,823	424	34,936	242	..	1908
..	757	271	185	3,657	71,280	468	37,111	268	..	1909
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	1911
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	1912
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	1913
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	1914
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	223	1932
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939
555	1,285	1,152	51	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
514	1,454	1,405	66	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
394	1,637	1,698	127	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
76	1,700	1,825	148	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
519	1,568	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946

b Including sawn timber produced in plywood and case mills.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establish- ments.	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	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865	47	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870	471	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875	575	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	565	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885	1,069	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890	1,308	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	5,428 ^e	<i>e</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
1906	1,971	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,084	<i>n</i>	3,723	2,473
1907	1,704	23,685	4,791	28,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,458	24,543	4,567	29,110	2,154	4,037	2,671
1909	1,400	24,449	4,622	29,071	2,271	3,992	2,748
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	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	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,985	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,968	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,373
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462

a Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".*b* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including working proprietors.*c* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.*d* Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i>						Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>		Output. <i>h</i>	
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Build- ings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1890
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 ^e	<i>e</i>	66	1895
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905
8,729	<i>n</i>	22	324	<i>n</i>	449	118	191	1906
10,907	<i>n</i>	21	380	42	453	120	200	1907
11,060	<i>n</i>	21	400	48	448	138	182	1908
12,626	<i>n</i>	20	433	53	466	141	198	1909
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,586	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

^e Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.^f Electricity and Gas Works.^g Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.^h Valued at prices paid by consumers.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i>	Goods and Live Stock Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 Tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ^c	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1906-07	1,310	3,137	5,269	2,384	1,830	913	21,839
1907-08	1,447	3,359	5,989	2,564	1,951	1,054	22,576
1908-09	1,601	3,498	6,664	2,662	2,103	1,227	23,395
1909-10	1,640	3,661	7,522	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ^b	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ^d
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,816
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,193	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,829	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,504	6,567	33,263	6,706	13,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,017	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,149	5,638	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,161	5,654	11,033	10,204	41,979

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913, the figures are for years ended December; otherwise, they are for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses.	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 f	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 f	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 f	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
22,052	141	n	n	n	n	422	..	1906-07
24,251	158	n	n	n	n	451	..	1907-08
27,221	178	1,250	n	n	n	476	..	1908-09
29,732	192	1,250	n	n	n	532	..	1909-10
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000g	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,633	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 f	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 f	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 f	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 f	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 f	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 f	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 f	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 f	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 f	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 f	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 f	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,432	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,420	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,397	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,350	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,327	49,169	129,192	839	5,019	180,039	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,358	51,702 r	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,574	52,966	158,247	985	4,345	221,345	1946-47

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

e Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

g Estimated.

n Not available.

r Revised since previous issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. ^a			Exports. ^a			Favourable Visible Balance. <i>a e</i>
	Oversea. <i>e</i>	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <i>b</i>	Total.	
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1860	57	654	711		500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	9,437	2,722
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1906	3,738	3,334	7,072	4,278	7,737	12,015	4,943
1907	4,588	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	14,176	5,782
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	13,728	4,941
1909	4,591	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	14,355	5,132
1910	5,428	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,129	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911	6,213	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,354	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1912	7,457	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	9,133	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1913	6,715	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,293	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1914-15	6,429	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,975	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1915-16	7,001	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,105	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1916-17	6,263	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,541	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1917-18	4,493	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10,957	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1918-19	6,076	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,447	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1919-20	7,219	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,399	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1920-21	11,840	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,171	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1921-22	8,639	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	17,573	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1922-23	10,783	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,782	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1923-24	11,606	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,628	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1924-25	12,833	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,313	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1925-26	13,773	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,585	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1926-27	13,498	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,019	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1927-28	11,760	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,715	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1928-29	11,594	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	20,125	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1929-30	11,540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,591	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1930-31	5,671 ^e	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,239	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992	28,844	9,124 ^e
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	13,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,071	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	23,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637 ^r	37,920 ^r	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041 ^r	50,125 ^r	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575

^a Excluding specie.^b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland. From 1931-32, the figures in this column include the value of gold produced in Queensland, as gold is exported through Southern States and there are no export statistics for these years.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.							Year.
Wool—Greasy. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£A1,000.	Cwt.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	Tons.	£A1,000.	
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
57,226	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
							1905
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,309	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,637	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,465	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,702	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,233	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,861	109,081	2,442	1946-47

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring.*d* Chiefly refined sugar.*e* From 1930-31, oversea imports have been revalued on the basis of f.o.b. at the port of export.*n* Not available.*r* Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consolidated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
1860	£1,000. 63	£1,000. ..	£1,000. 179	£1,000. ..	£1,000. 179	£1,000. 180	£1,000. 180	£1,000. 180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	..	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
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,826
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	823	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	8,194	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	9,723	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,640	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747

^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 Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Govern- ment Revenue. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accum- ulated 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	..	23	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 13 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,813	35,051	42,864	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,248	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,860	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	60,009	68,059	128,068	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
4,532	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	n	1946-47

^b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

^c Prior to 1937-38, the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown; and include loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque Paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Weekly Bank Clearings, Brisbane. <i>b</i>	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	8 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	89 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	407 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	642 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	944 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	1,338 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	1,661 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	2,329	<i>n</i>	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	3,896	<i>n</i>	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	4,143	620	78
1906-07	14,144	18,171	14,464	15,087	4,543	741	72
1907-08	14,950	19,362	14,939	15,584	4,922	856	79
1908-09	14,496	19,035	15,750	16,375	5,158	891	81
1909-10	14,164	19,093	17,142	17,655	5,623	925	83
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	6,377	1,174	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	7,343	1,295	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	8,213	1,408	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	10,167	1,544	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	11,973	1,633	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	12,939	1,852	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	14,726	1,924	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	16,501	2,298	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	17,511	2,578	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	17,910	2,462	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	18,588	3,087	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	19,394	3,030	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	20,484	3,324	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	20,410	3,748	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	21,340	4,081	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	22,837	3,711	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	22,453	3,764	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	23,325	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,780	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,230	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,785	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	42,662	46,917	23,453	2,721	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,490	47,128	24,834	2,853	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,184	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,498	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,633	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	28,206	3,933	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	29,045	4,177	236
1939-40	42,169	57,732	51,074	55,663	28,252	4,288	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	29,089	4,818	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	31,214	4,676	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	45,197	5,259	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,890	65,479	6,424	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	80,094	7,074	234
1945-46	31,941	<i>n</i>	107,919	<i>n</i>	90,063	7,020	247
1946-47	42,564	<i>n</i>	105,843	<i>n</i>	85,602	7,469	257

a From 1913-14 to 1927-28, the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which were included in Commonwealth Bank figures, have been deducted from Total Assets, Deposits, and Total Liabilities, to obtain comparable data.

b Average weekly clearings for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

c Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

n Not available.

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