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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1952

No. 13



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

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THE
QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK
1952

No. 13.



Issued by the
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,
BRISBANE

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(Wholly set up and printed in Australia.)

Preface.

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

Detailed tables in this issue generally refer to the financial year 1950-51 or the calendar year 1951. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in the 1951 Year Book will be found in this issue, together with certain new features, including the following:—

Details of maternal mortality (page 62).

Maps showing the distribution of beef and dairy cattle (pages 144 and 145).

Diagram showing the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland (page 155).

Diagrams showing the tonnages of cargo discharged and shipped at Queensland ports (pages 212 and 213).

Details of sales of Queensland wheat for various purposes (page 276).

As in previous years, thanks are due to the Government Printer and his staff for their co-operation in meeting the rather exacting problems of presenting tabular matter in a clear and readable form within the space limits of the Year Book page. Mention must also be made of the demands made upon business men, primary producers, and other members of the community in completing the various statistical forms and questionnaires sent to them. My thanks are due to all who have contributed in this way to maintaining the regular flow of statistical information, and also to the Commonwealth Statistician, the Statisticians of other States, Queensland State Departments, and Commonwealth Departments for their ready help in supplying information.

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

S. E. SOLOMON,
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,
Brisbane, 20th May, 1953.

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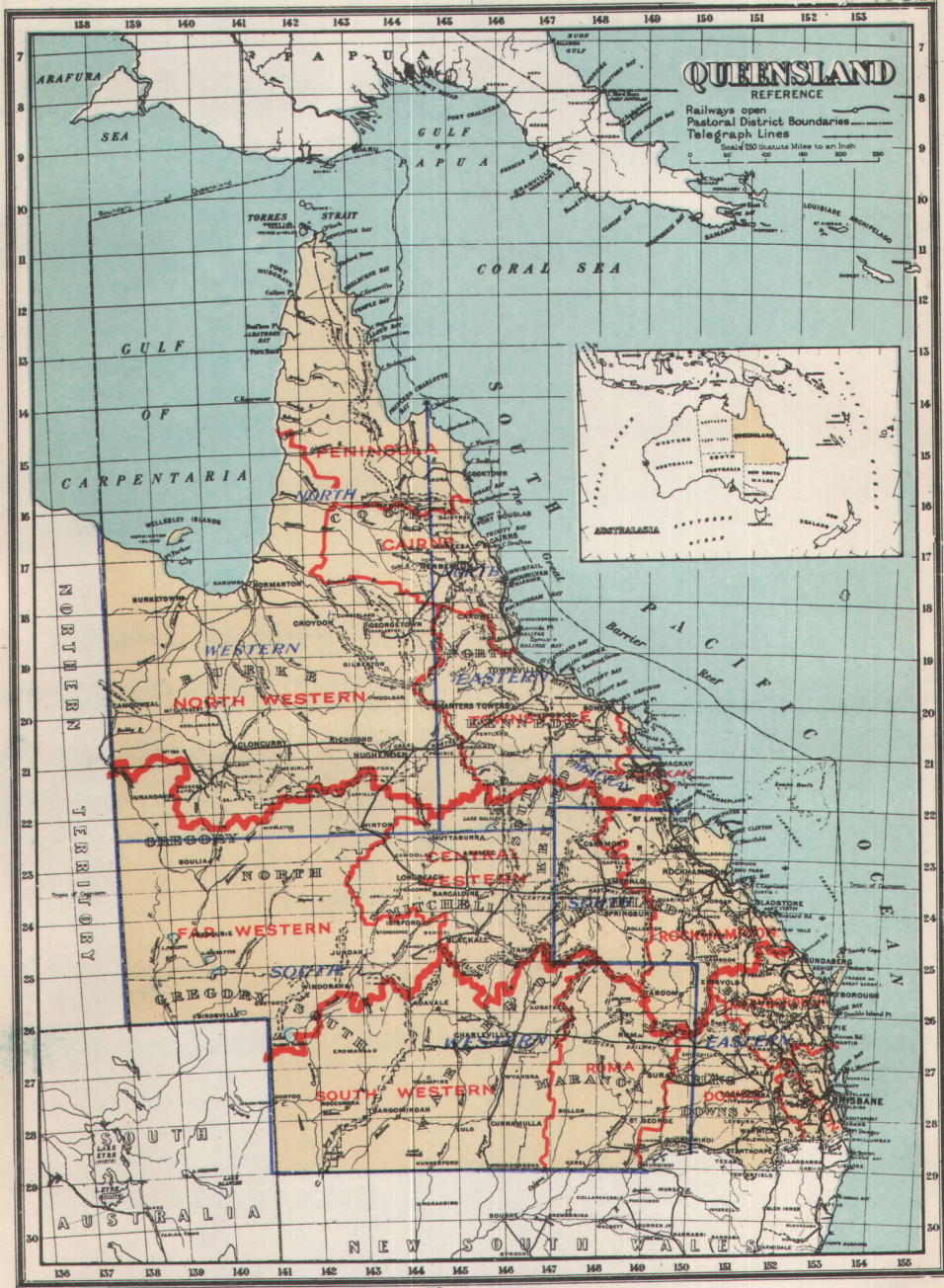
CALENDAR, 1952.

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1953 being 12th August.



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

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 13—1952

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. AREA AND POSITION.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area over 30 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 4½ per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 84 per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

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

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. CLIMATE.

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

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

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

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1951.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 30 Years. <i>a</i>
January..	In. 29-86	Deg. 73-3	Deg. 89-3	Deg. 62-1	Deg. 79-7	Deg. 66-9	In. 16-59	No. 19	In. 5-72
February	29-91	74-9	88-7	63-9	82-0	67-8	2-18	11	5-47
March ..	29-98	74-3	93-3	58-7	81-4	67-1	6-56	13	4-97
April ..	29-99	68-5	89-9	50-2	78-9	58-0	1-30	7	3-68
May ..	30-15	62-3	77-8	40-6	72-0	52-5	0-97	8	2-35
June ..	30-03	61-6	74-1	46-0	69-2	54-0	1-99	8	2-75
July ..	30-17	57-9	78-6	37-6	68-8	47-0	0-00	..	1-88
August ..	30-05	59-3	78-6	38-4	70-2	48-3	0-53	3	1-07
September	30-18	64-3	84-0	48-7	74-4	54-2	0-93	1	1-69
October ..	30-04	68-6	92-5	52-0	78-3	58-9	1-20	9	2-27
November	29-98	74-2	91-6	55-5	83-3	65-1	0-08	1	4-00
December	29-95	76-4	98-6	59-6	85-6	67-2	1-56	7	4-24
Year ..	30-02	68-0	98-6	37-6	77-0	58-9	33-89	87	40-09

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	
	1951. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1951. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1951. %	Aver- age. %	1951. In.	Aver- age. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January	93.4	98.7	73.3	76.5	53	30	7.97	4.73
February	96.0	96.3	72.9	75.4	40	34	3.15	3.96
March	98.5	94.6	72.3	73.0	30	32	0.84	1.86
April	91.9	89.9	62.6	66.9	23	26	0.00	0.62
May	83.3	82.9	53.6	59.7	25	26	0.06	0.48
June	78.2	77.3	52.2	54.1	36	29	0.68	0.80
July	77.0	76.4	49.8	51.5	33	27	0.00	0.23
August	81.0	81.4	50.6	54.3	25	19	0.08	0.12
September .. .	89.8	88.4	59.6	61.0	19	18	0.00	0.16
October	95.4	95.1	66.7	68.2	20	18	0.89	0.44
November .. .	102.3	98.6	72.0	73.5	23	22	0.79	1.59
December .. .	103.8	100.4	73.4	76.2	29	24	0.58	1.90
Year	90.9	90.0	63.3	65.9	30	25	15.04	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January	91.9	99.6	69.3	73.3	43	31	13.08	2.31
February	97.3	96.9	69.4	71.7	35	34	0.18	3.12
March	96.5	94.1	67.3	68.1	39	35	1.34	2.10
April	81.8	87.8	55.9	60.1	20	32	0.00	1.01
May	80.4	80.4	48.8	52.1	27	35	0.23	0.52
June	74.4	74.3	45.7	46.7	33	38	1.83	0.94
July	74.3	73.2	43.0	44.3	26	35	0.00	0.80
August	75.8	77.9	42.6	46.5	19	28	0.11	0.30
September .. .	86.9	85.4	53.3	53.7	34	24	0.15	0.52
October	92.7	92.8	60.9	61.5	19	22	0.56	0.84
November .. .	100.6	97.0	67.3	67.5	29	24	0.32	1.26
December .. .	101.9	99.7	69.5	71.5	17	27	4.37	1.82
Year	87.9	88.3	57.7	59.8	28	30	22.17	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January	92.2	97.6	66.4	70.8	39	28	1.99	2.65
February	96.3	96.1	68.1	70.1	32	29	0.92	2.36
March	94.8	91.7	66.5	65.1	30	33	1.65	1.54
April	84.9	84.5	49.1	55.7	25	34	0.00	0.95
May	75.8	76.4	44.8	47.2	30	39	0.68	0.69
June	67.8	69.3	43.6	42.3	47	43	2.40	1.46
July	70.5	68.3	38.4	40.1	30	40	0.00	1.32
August	71.3	72.9	37.7	42.1	29	33	0.21	0.75
September .. .	81.8	80.4	46.5	49.0	29	28	0.52	0.95
October	86.8	88.2	56.0	57.7	25	26	0.73	1.02
November .. .	95.4	93.6	62.3	64.4	21	25	0.93	1.68
December .. .	95.3	96.4	64.5	68.5	24	27	0.99	2.60
Year	84.4	84.6	53.7	56.1	30	32	11.02	17.97

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

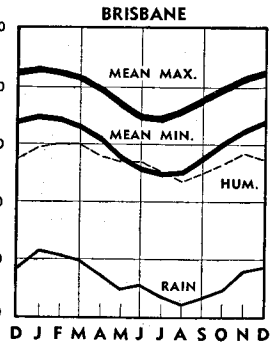
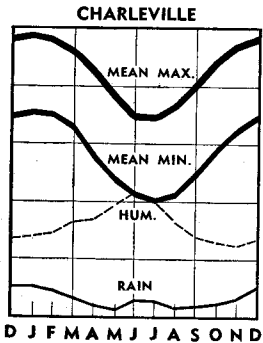
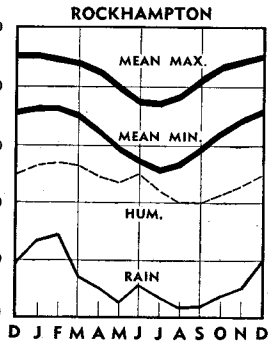
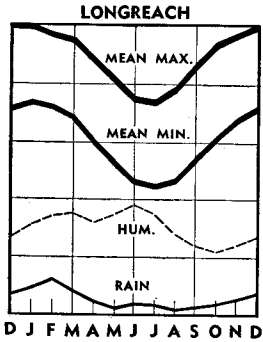
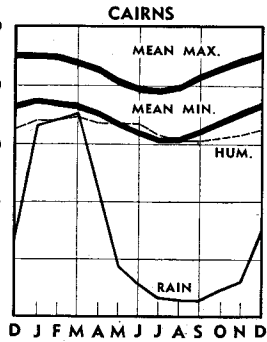
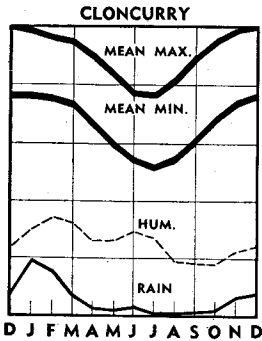
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued.*

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature.		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature.		3 p.m. Relative Humidity.		Rainfall.	
	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	
	1951. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1951. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1951. %	Average. %	1951. In.	Average. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January	87.8	89.7	74.9	74.2	80	68	18.35	16.51
February	88.5	89.0	73.4	73.9	69	68	6.29	17.00
March	87.9	87.1	71.9	72.6	65	69	7.64	17.59
April	86.4	84.9	68.1	70.0	63	67	1.69	10.76
May	81.4	81.6	65.2	66.2	64	67	1.75	4.37
June	80.4	78.8	61.4	63.5	61	67	1.53	2.87
July	79.0	78.1	62.4	61.0	58	63	1.16	1.56
August	80.9	79.5	64.5	61.1	59	61	0.48	1.46
September	80.2	82.6	65.2	63.8	63	61	5.37	1.43
October	84.6	85.6	67.2	67.4	62	62	1.77	2.40
November	86.9	87.9	71.1	70.4	63	63	4.96	3.05
December	89.4	89.7	72.6	72.9	60	65	0.43	7.35
Year	84.5	84.5	68.2	68.1	64	65	51.42	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January	86.6	90.0	71.5	72.3	60	53	16.70	6.70
February	88.6	88.7	71.1	72.1	56	54	1.27	7.28
March	88.2	87.2	69.8	69.8	49	53	1.02	3.54
April	87.3	84.2	64.0	64.8	38	49	0.00	2.66
May	80.0	79.3	56.6	58.3	40	47	0.00	1.26
June	76.7	74.4	53.7	54.0	46	50	0.48	2.80
July	75.6	73.7	50.9	51.2	38	44	0.30	1.77
August	78.0	76.7	49.4	52.9	30	40	0.55	0.82
September	82.3	81.7	58.0	58.3	36	40	0.37	0.94
October	89.1	85.9	64.4	63.8	32	43	1.58	1.99
November	93.6	88.5	69.7	68.0	34	46	0.05	2.63
December	95.7	90.0	71.7	70.9	43	50	2.30	4.97
Year	85.1	83.4	62.6	63.0	42	47	24.62	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January	79.7	85.5	66.9	69.1	66	59	16.59	5.72
February	82.0	84.6	67.8	68.7	59	60	2.18	5.47
March	81.4	82.3	67.1	66.2	58	60	6.56	4.97
April	78.9	79.1	58.0	61.5	46	56	1.30	3.68
May	72.0	73.7	52.5	55.6	52	54	0.97	2.35
June	69.2	69.4	54.0	51.5	59	54	1.99	2.75
July	68.8	68.6	47.0	49.4	48	51	0.00	1.88
August	70.2	71.1	48.3	50.0	34	47	0.53	1.07
September	74.4	75.5	54.2	54.8	52	50	0.93	1.69
October	78.3	79.2	58.9	60.3	51	53	1.20	2.27
November	83.3	82.2	65.1	64.6	52	57	0.08	4.00
December	85.6	84.5	67.2	67.5	53	55	1.56	4.24
Year	77.0	78.0	58.9	59.9	53	55	33.89	40.09

a Averages shown are for all years of record up to 1942.*b* Averages shown are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

Meteorology of Typical Stations

SCALES
 TEMP. RAIN HUM.
 Deg. In. %



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

4. RAINFALL.

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

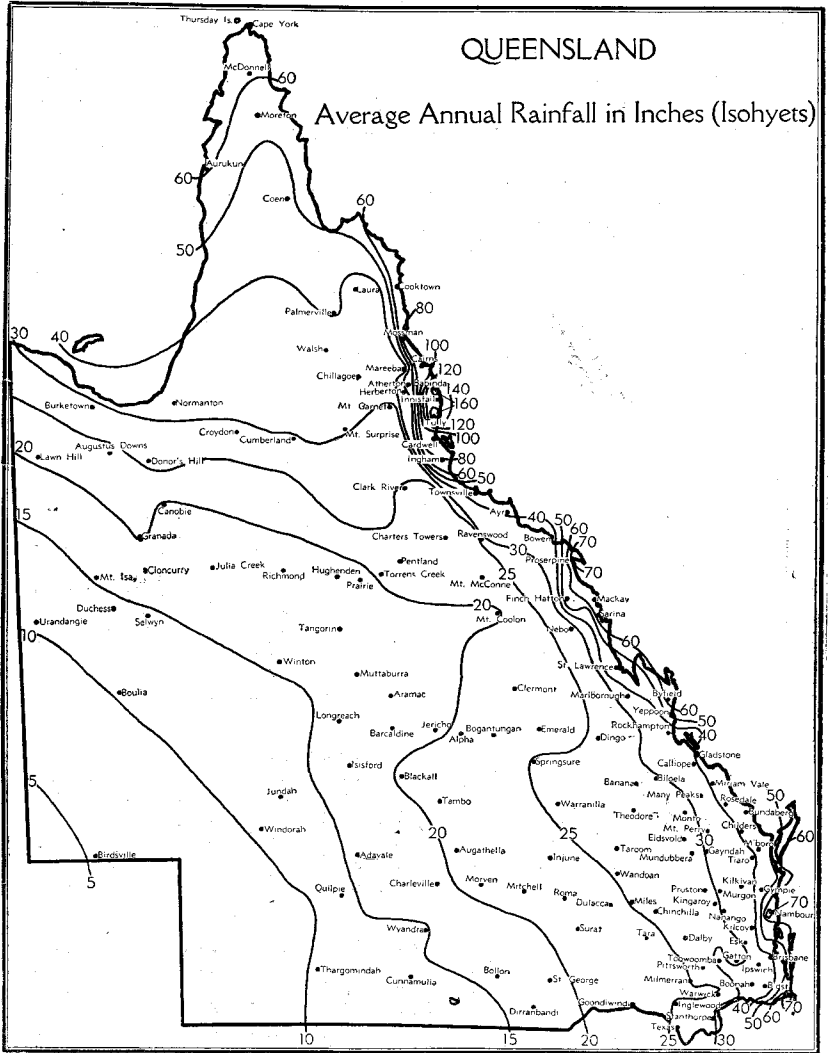
Annual Amount of Rainfall.—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1944 TO 1951.

Locality.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	27.9	48.2	38.7	60.3	41.5	47.2	63.9	33.9	40.1
Bundaberg	35.7	28.4	22.7	63.1	38.4	46.1	73.5	27.1	42.4
Gladstone	26.8	26.6	21.8	59.5	36.6	42.5	43.5	24.5	38.3
R'hampton	24.0	23.6	25.8	33.9	21.9	35.1	59.0	24.6	37.4
Mackay ..	56.1	44.6	45.4	52.0	34.6	44.9	101.8	65.2	63.2
Townsville	44.5	40.5	52.9	55.5	24.9	51.6	86.5	41.1	39.7
Innisfail ..	116.4	188.9	103.8	126.2	120.7	158.2	228.3	101.4	139.2
ThursdayIs.	<i>n</i>	71.0	77.6	76.0	82.1	77.2	86.0	43.6	66.5
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	27.7	27.2	29.6	33.4	26.3	31.7	36.8	23.9	25.1
Toowoomba	25.0	40.3	35.5	53.1	34.5	42.9	66.2	33.6	35.2
Eidsvold	22.0	25.6	17.4	34.9	30.2	35.7	46.6	21.3	28.4
Emerald ..	17.7	25.1	19.6	28.7	10.8	33.2	42.2	17.4	23.3
Ch. Towers	35.6	22.8	28.3	29.8	15.3	28.5	48.0	16.3	23.3
Georgetown	43.4	18.2	29.3	25.1	22.4	42.3	58.4	32.2	28.4
Palmerville	54.3	37.5	35.4	36.7	38.3	56.2	38.6	26.4	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	5.6	9.2	7.1	19.1	14.2	26.5	31.6	10.7	12.6
Charleville	12.5	13.4	8.1	21.7	14.2	33.3	41.2	11.0	18.0
Blackall ..	16.8	20.0	11.8	17.8	13.0	26.2	40.9	17.0	19.2
Longreach	21.6	8.3	8.1	20.5	9.0	23.6	41.4	22.2	15.5
Winton ..	18.6	10.4	9.3	16.0	6.8	23.4	41.8	12.7	16.2
Hughenden	22.0	13.0	20.4	19.9	10.3	15.9	41.5	18.9	18.2
Cloncurry	21.2	12.9	22.6	21.3	14.7	18.1	37.1	15.0	16.9
Croydon ..	27.5	18.9	17.6	28.5	32.3	25.9	39.7	30.8	28.9

a For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

n Not available.



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

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

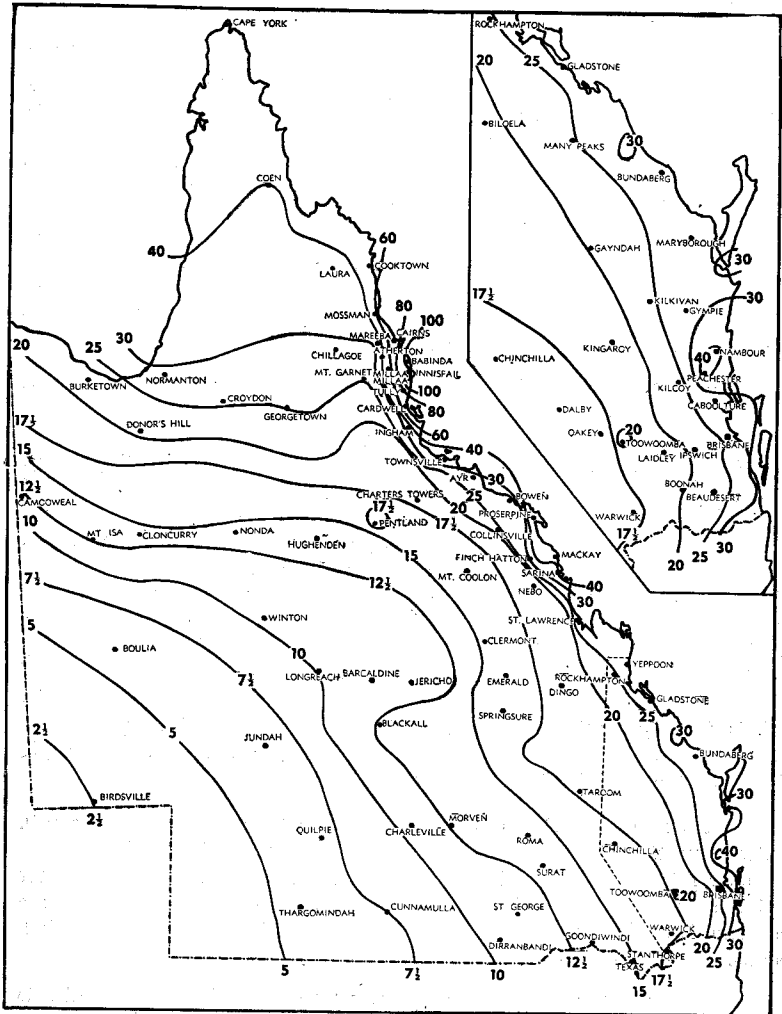
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland are shown on pages 12 and 13.

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

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

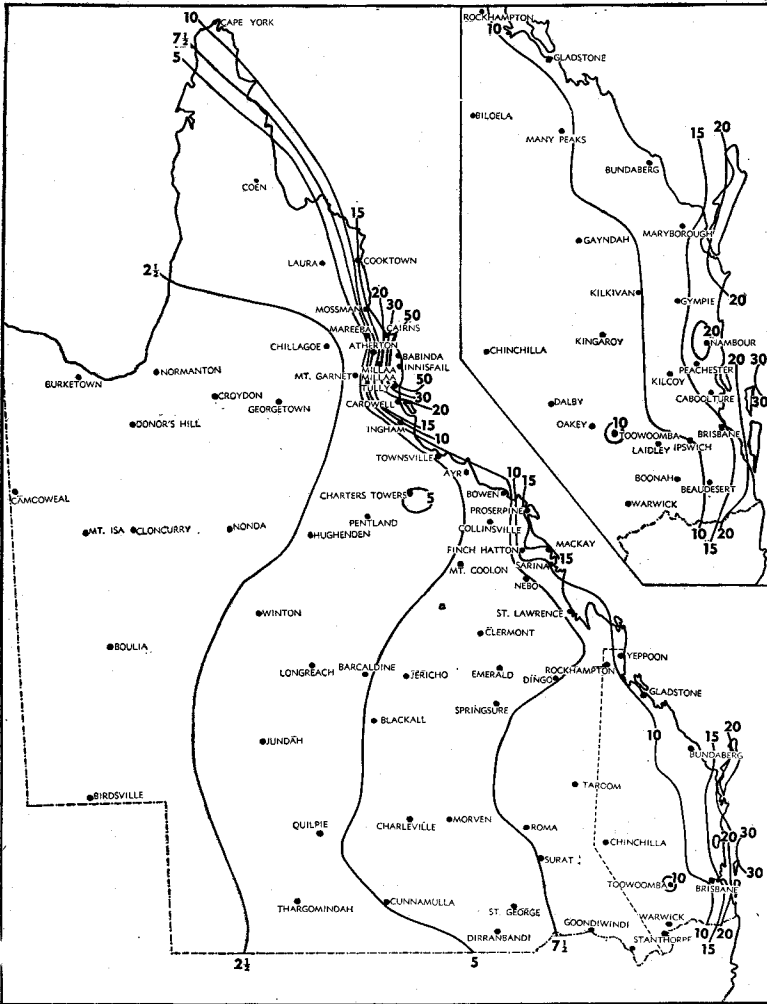
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent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

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

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

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

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

7. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

1950-51.—Unseasonable rains of exceptional volume continued during July, making the winter one of the wettest on record. August and September were dry months, but heavy rains fell in the second half of October and continued during November. These damaged the wheat crops, from which the harvest of 8·8 million bushels was only three-quarters that of 1949 and less than two-thirds of the record production of 1948. The persistent wet weather also seriously interfered with the harvesting of sugar cane, and hindered the preparation of land for summer-growing crops, but it established an abundance of early summer feed for the dairying and pastoral industries.

Exceptionally heavy rains in January caused widespread floods. Considerable quantities of sugar cane had to remain uncut, and the movement of cream to the butter factories was hindered. Dry weather in February benefited the rank pastures, and facilitated the cultivation of crops, the harvesting of fodders, and the movement of stock. March was also a dry month.

The outlook for the winter grew poor when April and May became the third and fourth successive dry months. Frequent frosts and persistent dry winds accelerated the deterioration of pastures and crops. Dairy production during May was the lowest in that month for thirty years. Light June rains permitted the planting of most of the land prepared for wheat, but their benefits in other directions were small.

1951-52.—A practically rainless July intensified the effects of the four earlier dry months to the stage of drought over most of the State. Conditions continued to deteriorate through the late winter and early spring, August and September bringing no rainfalls of consequence. Widespread fires destroyed large areas of dry feed.

Dairy production dropped to a very low level, but the wheat crops showed remarkable resistance to the harsh conditions, and over 6½ million bushels of excellent quality grain were eventually harvested. Cane crops suffered severely from the lack of sufficient moisture, the production of about 700,000 tons of raw sugar being almost 200,000 tons below the average for the previous three seasons. Conditions in most grazing areas were difficult.

Improved, but still generally well below normal, October rainfalls were inadequate to effect any appreciable alleviation of the drought, which was intensified by the absence of useful falls in November. December rains averaged only one to two inches in most divisions. For the ten months ended December, some places (e.g., Rockhampton) had experienced their lowest, and others (e.g., Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, Eidsvold, and Mackay) their second lowest, rainfalls on record.

Good relief rains were received on the coastal belt from Maryborough northwards during January, but that month's falls, and also February's, were only sufficient in most other parts of the State to induce a hesitant and

partial emergence from the drought. However, mainly over-average rains in March and April continued and completed the restoration of good conditions, except in the north-western pastoral areas. Late-planted crops of maize and sorghum made good growth and went on to yield particularly well.

Over-average rains were also received in most districts during May, and in coastal areas they were supplemented by good falls during June. Good winter conditions were thereby established in the main agricultural districts, and a satisfactory outlook prevailed in pastoral areas, excepting the north-western where acute drought conditions persisted. Wheat crops, occupying a record area of over 700,000 acres, made an excellent beginning, and dairy production, which had recovered during the autumn months, continued at a high winter level.

8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

Minister for Transport.—Hon. John Edmund Duggan.

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

Treasurer.—Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh.

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

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

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

Attorney-General.—Hon. William Power.

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

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

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

THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

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

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

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

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

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

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Barooka	Petrie Terrace ..	Power, Hon. W. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	11,583
Brisbane	Brisbane	Mann, Hon. J. H. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1¼	11,486
Bulimba	Bulimba	*Gardner, R. J. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	6½	12,095
Buranda	Buranda	Brown, R. K. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	10,997
Chermside	Chermside	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	23½	12,330
Clayfield	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	2	10,979
Coorparoo	Coorparoo	Hiley, T. A. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	2½	11,851
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	†Brassington, Hon. S. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	2	11,189
Ithaca	Rosalie	†Hanlon, Hon. E. M. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	11,301
Kedron	Gordon Park ..	§Pie, B. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	9½	12,920
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	Turner, J. A. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	10,989
Kurilpa	West End	Moores, T. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	11,338
Merthyr	New Farm	Moore, Hon. W. M. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	11,515
Mount Coot-tha ..	Newmarket	Morris, K. J. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	88	12,597
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Dittmer, Dr. F. C. S. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	56	14,113
Norman	East Brisbane ..	Luckins, L. W. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	3	11,851
Nundah	Nundah	Roberts, F. E. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	33	11,592
Sandgate	Sandgate	Decker, E. P. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	19	12,335
Sherwood	Sherwood	Kerr, T. C. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	79	12,495
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	1½	11,009
Toowong	Taringa	Munro, A. W. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	6	11,439
Windsor	Wooloowin	Rasey, T. W. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	2	11,209
Wynnum	Wynnum Central	Gunn, W. M. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	35	12,358
Yeronga	Moorooka	Noble, Dr. H. W. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	4½	11,988
Total Metropolitan ..			385	283,559

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

† Deceased. At by-election, 18th November, 1950, M. T. Brosnan (*Labour*) elected.

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

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

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

The table below shows the name and political party of each Member of the Legislative Assembly elected at the General Election held on 29th April, 1950, and particulars of the voting at that election.

GENERAL ELECTION, 29TH APRIL, 1950.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.						In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Inde-pendent Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.		
<i>(24 Electorates).</i>									
10,589	91.4	6,439	..	..	3,768	223	..	159	1.5
10,235	89.1	5,942	..	..	4,159	..	..	134	1.3
11,410	94.3	4,024	..	..	3,982	..	3,266	138	1.2
10,379	94.4	5,439	..	..	4,826	..	..	114	1.1
11,645	94.4	4,585	..	..	6,910	..	..	150	1.3
10,068	91.7	2,539	..	..	7,459	..	..	70	0.7
11,061	93.3	4,047	..	..	6,899	..	..	115	1.0
10,319	92.2	5,853	..	..	3,989	315	..	162	1.6
10,635	94.1	6,380	..	..	4,137	..	..	118	1.1
12,260	94.9	5,830	..	..	6,329	..	..	101	0.8
10,406	94.7	5,785	..	..	4,515	..	..	106	1.0
10,600	93.5	5,999	..	..	4,444	..	..	157	1.5
10,751	93.4	5,948	..	..	4,669	..	..	134	1.2
11,817	93.8	4,668	..	..	7,032	..	..	117	1.0
12,993	92.1	6,702	..	..	5,890	..	215	186	1.4
11,053	93.3	5,339	..	..	5,593	..	..	121	1.1
10,869	93.8	5,624	..	..	5,122	..	..	123	1.1
11,634	94.3	5,273	..	..	6,193	..	..	168	1.4
11,674	93.4	4,813	..	..	6,765	..	..	96	0.8
10,113	91.9	5,651	..	..	4,347	..	..	115	1.1
10,689	93.4	3,494	..	..	7,101	..	..	94	0.9
10,491	93.6	5,213	..	..	5,184	..	..	94	0.9
11,756	95.1	7,103	..	..	4,548	..	..	105	0.9
11,218	93.6	4,550	..	..	6,504	..	..	164	1.5
264,665	93.3	127,240	..	..	130,365	538	3,481	3,041	1.1

† Deceased. At by-election, 5th April, 1952, L. Eastment (*Labour*) elected.
 § Resigned. At by-election, 14th April, 1951, E. G. Lloyd (*Labour*) elected.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

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

* Deceased. At by-election, 25th October, 1952, V. J. Cooper (*Labour*) elected.

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

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party.						In-formal Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Inde-pendent Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com-munist.	Inde-pendent.		
<i>(28 Electorates).</i>									
8,923	93.2	1,829	..	6,537	..	..	514	43	0.5
9,214	94.2	2,266	..	6,881	..	..	..	67	0.7
9,333	95.6	6,100	..	..	3,170	..	..	63	0.7
9,542	95.5	4,152	2,759 ^b	..	2,401	..	..	230	2.4
9,446	94.7	3,138	..	6,038	..	..	..	270	2.9
8,919	90.2	4,500	..	4,354	..	..	..	65	0.7
9,403	90.9	3,546	..	5,800	..	..	..	57	0.6
8,874	92.2	2,411	..	6,390	..	..	..	73	0.8
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,976	93.8	2,125	..	6,788	..	..	..	63	0.7
8,774	93.2	5,377	..	..	3,313	..	..	84	1.0
9,114	95.3	5,778	..	..	3,249	..	..	87	1.0
9,220	95.0	3,412	..	5,539	..	..	..	269	2.9
9,433	94.0	5,251	..	4,112	..	..	..	70	0.7
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,833	93.2	2,219	..	..	5,564	..	1,019	31	0.4
8,948	90.2	2,686	..	6,209	..	..	..	53	0.6
9,977	96.6	6,397	..	..	3,377	..	..	203	2.0
10,370	93.2	3,579	..	6,680	..	..	..	111	1.1
9,195	94.1	4,584	..	..	4,559	..	..	52	0.6
9,240	89.0	4,992	..	..	4,178	..	..	70	0.8
9,237	94.7	5,296	..	..	3,871	..	..	70	0.8
9,263	92.9	4,709	..	..	4,464	..	..	90	1.0
8,925	93.5	3,740	..	5,113	..	..	..	72	0.8
9,771	91.0	2,800	..	4,768	..	..	2,167	36	0.4
8,817	90.5	4,858	..	..	3,870	..	..	89	1.0
8,790	93.4	2,758	..	5,965	..	..	..	67	0.8
230,537	93.2	98,503	2,759	81,174	42,016	..	3,700	2,385	1.0
<i>(13 Electorates).</i>									
7,606	91.6	3,318	..	..	..	267	3,955	66	0.9
7,327	87.4	4,275	..	2,964	..	..	..	88	1.2
7,581	88.2	3,690	..	3,811	..	..	..	80	1.1
7,598	93.0	3,492	1,463 ^c	..	2,349	143	..	151	2.0
7,304	90.1	4,005	..	..	3,158	..	..	141	1.9
7,570	92.1	4,129	..	..	3,383	..	..	58	0.8
7,525	92.2	2,764	..	4,709	..	..	..	52	0.7
7,339	91.6	3,168	1,028 ^c	2,812	..	271	..	60	0.8
7,371	90.9	3,208	345 ^c	3,559	..	175	..	84	1.1
8,006	92.3	1,889	3,348 ^c	..	2,664	..	..	105	1.3
7,571	90.0	4,033	496 ^c	2,992	..	..	..	50	0.7
7,266	88.6	3,699	517 ^c	..	2,753	..	198	99	1.4
7,608	91.6	2,748	..	3,416	..	957	411	76	1.0
97,672	90.7	44,418	7,197	24,263	14,307	1,813	4,564	1,110	1.1

a Not contested. *b* Frank Barnes Labour. *c* North Queensland Labour.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Western</i>				
Balonne	Mitchell	Taylor, J. R. (<i>Labour</i>)	29,310	4,988
Barcoo	Blackall	Davis, E. W. (<i>Labour</i>)	56,380	4,701
Belyando	Emerald	Foley, Hon. T. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	48,920	4,923
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry	Smith, A. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	98,040	5,420
Charters Towers	Charters Towers ..	Jones, Hon. A. (<i>Labour</i>)	1,305	4,833
Flinders	Hughenden	Riordan, Hon. E. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	70,390	4,820
Gregory	Longreach	Devries, Hon. G. H. (<i>Labour</i>)	91,140	4,736
Mackenzie	Clermont	Whyte, P. J. (<i>Labour</i>)	24,700	4,845
Roma	Roma	Ewan, W. M. (<i>Country</i>)	12,180	5,330
Warrego	Charleville	*O'Shea, H. (<i>Labour</i>)	58,300	5,118
Total Western			490,665	49,719
Total for State			670,500	718,685

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

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1950 Election were as follows:—Labour, 42; Country, 17; Liberal, 11; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 3 Country Party Members were returned unopposed. Following six by-elections, the Labour total at the end of 1952 was 43 and the Liberal total 10. Offices in the 1952-53 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker.—Hon. J. H. Mann.

Chairman of Committees.—D. Farrell.

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

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

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

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

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

c North Queensland Labour.

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

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir William John McKell, G.C.M.G.

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

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

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

Vice-President of Executive Council; and Defence Production.—Rt. Hon. Eric J. Harrison (*N.S.W.*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Army.—Hon. J. Francis (*Q.*).

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

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

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

Supply.—Hon. H. Beale, Q.C. (*N.S.W.*).

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

Elected—28th April, 1951.

Term—To 30th June, 1953.

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

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

Kendall, R. (*Liberal*).

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

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

Term—To 30th June, 1956.

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

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

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

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

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

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General Election—28th April, 1951.

Metropolitan.

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

Southern.

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

Central and Northern.

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

Following a dissolution of both Houses of Parliament under section 57 of the Constitution, a General Election of Members of the House of Representatives and an Election of Senators was held on 28th April, 1951. First preference votes were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 28TH APRIL, 1951.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.	House of Representatives.	Senate.
Labour	257,099	259,070
Liberal	193,559	..
Country	149,118	..
Liberal-Country	..	366,760
Communist	7,681	8,996
Non-Party	19,521	10,231
Total Valid Votes	626,978	645,057
Informal	12,355	31,793
Total Votes Cast	639,333 ^a	676,850

^a One division uncontested.

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

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

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

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

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

a Elected unopposed.

4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. J. Cahill (<i>Labour</i>) ..	February, 1953
Victoria ..	Hon. J. Cain (<i>Labour</i>) ..	December, 1952
Queensland ..	Hon. V. C. Gair (<i>Labour</i>) ..	March, 1953
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March, 1953
W. Australia ..	Hon. A. R. G. Hawke (<i>Labour</i>) ..	February, 1953
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. Cosgrove (<i>Labour</i>) ..	May, 1950

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

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

Particulars.	Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members ^a —								
Upper House .. No.	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House .. No.	123	94	65	75	39	50	30	476
Annual Salary ^a —								
Upper House ..	£ 1500 ^b	300 ^c	1050 ^d	..	938 ^e	1000 ^f	925 ^g	..
Lower House ..	£ 1500 ^b	1375 ^c	1050 ^d	1375	938 ^e	1000 ^f	950 ^g	..
Total Cost—								
Executive .. £1,000	92	71	89	53	24	35	44	408
Parliament .. £1,000	1,533	360	212	194	158	178	73	2,708
Total £1,000	1,625	431	301	247	182	213	117	3,116
Cost per Head—								
Executive .. s. d.	0 3	0 5	0 9	0 11	0 8	1 3	3 1	1 0
Parliament .. s. d.	3 8	2 3	1 11	3 3	4 5	6 2	5 1	6 6
Total s. d.	3 11	2 8	2 8	4 2	5 1	7 5	8 2	7 6

^a At 30th June, 1951.

^b Increased from 1st January, 1952, to £1,750, plus tax-free allowances for expenses incurred in duties as a member as follows:—Senators, £550 per annum; Members of House of Representatives, £400 to £900 per annum, according to size of electorate.

^c Increased to £500 (Upper House) and £1,875 (Lower House) from 1st January, 1952.

^d Subject to automatic cost of living adjustments amounting to £234 at 30th June, 1951. Plus £100 for non-metropolitan electorates.

^e Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate. Increased to average of £1,188 from 1st July, 1951.

^f Subject to adjustment in accordance with variations of the State basic wage, amounting to £180 at 30th June, 1951. Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth.

^g Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate, and, from 1st July, 1951, is subject to cost of living adjustment, amounting, at 1st May, 1952, to £307.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) *Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1949*, into 75 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones (see page 23), consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas.

Under the Commonwealth *Elections Act* and *The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898, Amendment Act* of 1900, Queensland forms one electorate for the

election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into eighteen Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member.

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

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

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the maps on pages 370 and 371 show the Local Authorities in each Division.

(h) *Development Regions*: In 1947, the State was divided into eighteen regions for developmental purposes. Each region consists of a group of Local Authority Areas which may be expected to share common economic and social interests. It is also intended that they shall form the basis for the decentralisation of government and semi-governmental administration and development. Further details of the individual regions are given on pages 134 and 135.

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,219,606 in 1951.

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

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

a Included with New South Wales.

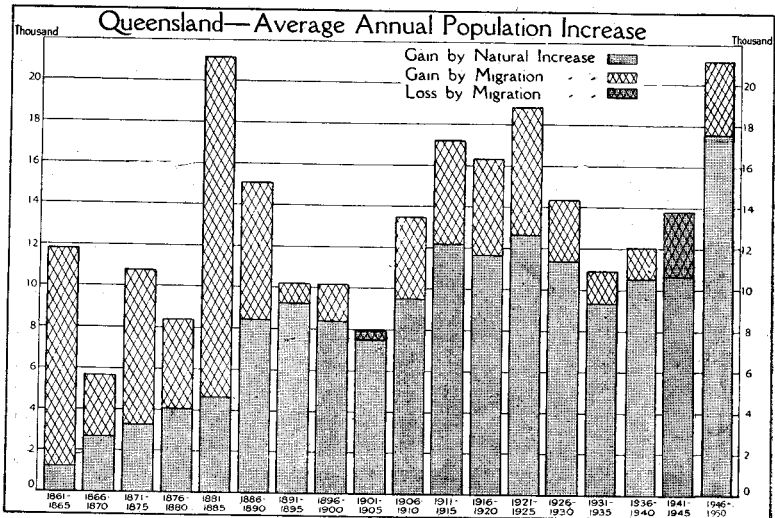
n Not available.

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

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last 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 1941.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1941 ..	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555
1942 ..	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016
1943 ..	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421
1944 ..	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467
1945 ..	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610
1946 ..	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238
1947 ..	569,480	541,341	1,110,821	1,097,303	1,105,360
1948 ..	580,030	552,535	1,132,565	1,112,722	1,123,416
1949 ..	594,154	566,146	1,160,300	1,134,738	1,147,523
1950 ..	609,666	581,579	1,191,245	1,163,084	1,178,851
1951 ..	623,003	596,603	1,219,606	1,192,907	1,207,236



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

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

The following table shows for each State and Territory the estimated population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1950-51 and the calendar year 1951, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1951. a
	30th June, 1951.	31st Dec., 1951.	Year Ended 30th June, 1951.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1951.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,317,182	3,358,760	3,274,107	3,318,800	101·3
Victoria ..	2,269,291	2,291,354	2,236,708	2,269,025	100·9
Queensland ..	1,211,240	1,219,606	1,192,907	1,207,236	104·7
South Australia ..	720,040	729,836	711,007	720,144	99·4
Western Australia ..	581,486	591,602	571,349	581,459	105·9
Tasmania ..	290,838	307,014	287,590	292,939	105·2
N. Territory ..	16,422	15,527	15,540	15,992	163·7
A. C. Territory ..	24,892	25,036	22,096	24,395	124·9
Australia ..	8,431,391	8,538,735	8,311,304	8,429,990	102·1

a Males per 100 females.

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

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

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

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

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

^r Revised in accordance with the final results of the 1947 Census.

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

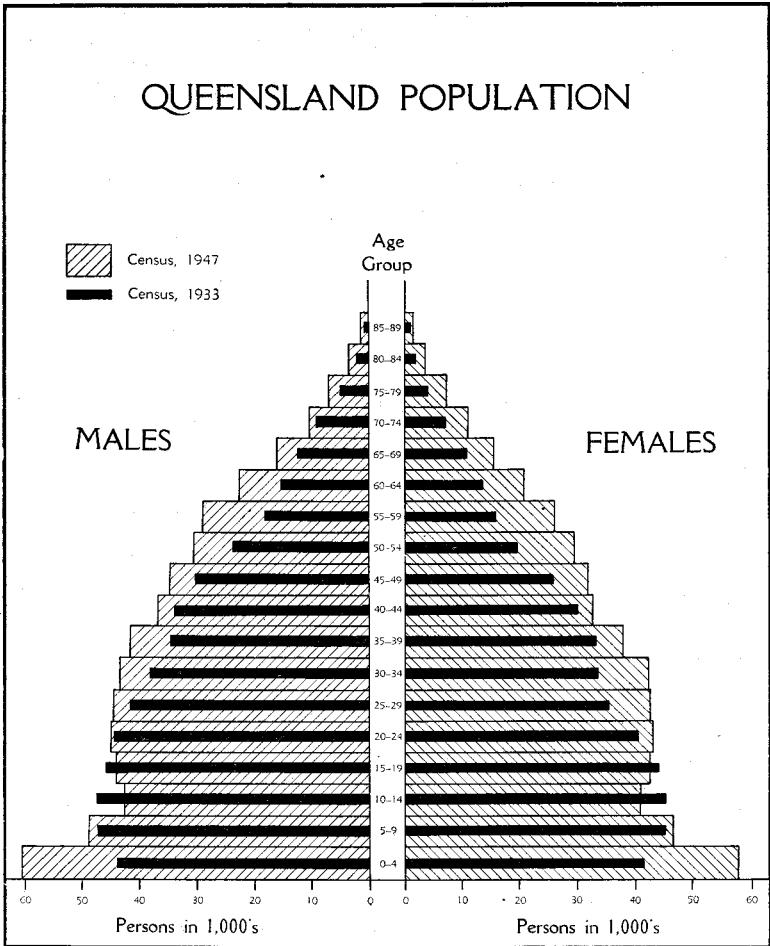
(i) *Natural Increase.*—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its level of the mid-1920s, the rate of natural increase recovered during the 1940s to reach, in the six years ended 1951, about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s, while the net reproduction rate (which is the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

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Age Group.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-4	20,150	19,492	39,642	60,600	58,282	118,882
5-9	14,717	14,084	28,801	48,840	46,579	95,419
10-14.. ..	12,730	12,489	25,219	42,469	41,030	83,499
15-19.. ..	14,185	15,287	29,472	44,029	42,735	86,764
20-29.. ..	32,434	34,378	66,812	89,484	85,934	175,418
30-39.. ..	29,979	31,495	61,474	85,472	80,693	166,165
40-49.. ..	24,758	26,522	51,280	71,776	64,731	136,507
50-59.. ..	22,209	24,508	46,717	59,491	55,496	114,987
60-69.. ..	14,161	16,126	30,287	38,620	36,207	74,827
70-79.. ..	6,391	8,376	14,767	17,645	18,273	35,918
80 & Over ..	1,993	2,683	4,676	5,294	5,583	10,877
Not Stated ..	1,395	1,488	2,883	3,751	3,401	7,152
Total ..	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415



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

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

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

Birthplace.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia ..	169,493	184,114	353,607	504,979	491,416	996,395
Europe	24,063	21,815	45,878	58,495	45,525	104,020
Asia	675	424	1,099	2,097	828	2,925
Africa	181	172	353	426	317	743
America	599	304	903	1,169	614	1,783
Other ^a	91	99	190	305	244	549
Total	195,102	206,928	402,030	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
<i>Certain Countries (included above).</i>						
Australia ..	168,413	183,182	351,595	502,575	489,603	992,178
British Isles ..	20,999	20,012	41,011	44,644	38,010	82,654
Italy	517	262	779	5,386	3,155	8,541
New Zealand ..	1,004	851	1,855	2,247	1,658	3,905
Germany	564	425	989	2,291	1,548	3,839
Greece	472	192	664	1,304	521	1,825
Russia	421	345	766	749	548	1,297
Denmark	190	108	298	628	340	968
U.S.A.	390	167	557	653	308	961
India and Ceylon	202	134	336	714	245	959
China	235	114	349	708	197	905
Malta	63	13	76	616	246	862
Canada	172	102	274	380	216	596
South Africa ..	145	136	281	339	246	585
Yugoslavia ..	33	9	42	306	101	407

^a Polynesia and at sea.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They have risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 per cent. in 1933 and 90 per cent. in 1947. The percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933 and 7½ in 1947. From 1933 to 1947, the Australian-born population increased by 204,460, while oversea-born decreased by 45,579. The principal contribution to the decline of the oversea-born population was the decrease of nearly 38,000 from the British Isles. Persons born in other European countries decreased by approximately 5,000, the largest numerical decreases being recorded for Germany, Denmark, and Sweden in that order. Persons born in Italy and Greece showed small increases in numbers in 1947 compared with 1933.

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

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

^a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1947.

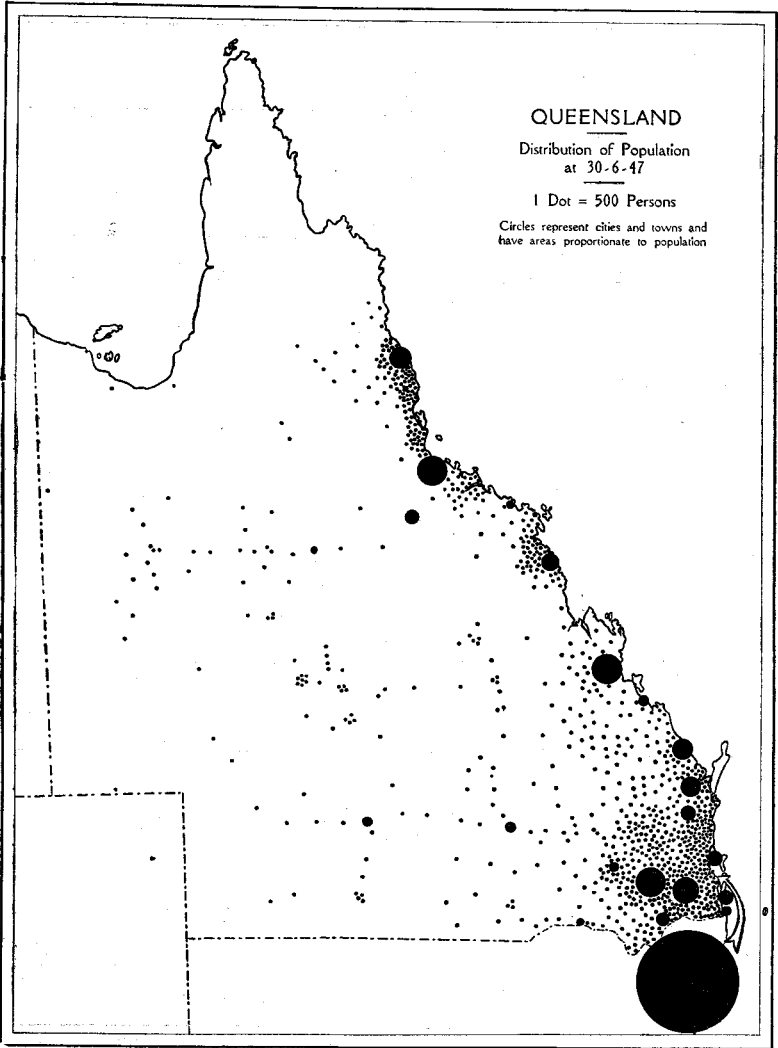
Conjugal Condition.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	47,597	46,065	93,662	151,909	145,891	297,800
Age 15 and Over	48,866	46,283	95,149	149,299	103,796	253,095
Total Never Married	96,463	92,348	188,811	301,208	249,687	550,895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

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

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

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

Number of Dependent Children.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	20,863	2,502	23,365	54,945	5,773	60,718
2	14,511	980	15,491	42,204	2,489	44,693
3	6,542	313	6,855	22,030	999	23,029
4	2,590	119	2,709	10,205	416	10,621
5	1,009	42	1,051	4,443	178	4,621
6	409	7	416	2,045	40	2,085
7	128	3	131	765	20	785
8	50	1	51	298	8	306
9	20	..	20	119	..	119
10 and Over ..	4	..	4	39	..	39
Total Persons ..	46,126	3,967	50,093	137,093	9,923	147,016
Dependent Children	88,887	6,158	95,045	289,958	16,746	306,704
Children per Person	1.93	1.55	1.90	2.12	1.69	2.09



2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the east coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the east coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. The map on page 44 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1947. In Brisbane itself over one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The populations at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses and the mean population for 1951 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table. "Not incorporated" and migratory population, shown on page 49, has been distributed among the statistical divisions. From the 1947 Census, data were made available to enable the population of "not incorporated" areas to be allotted to its correct division. Migratory population was distributed *pro rata*. In 1933, however, both these elements had to be distributed *pro rata*, and this difference in procedure accounts for the increased population shown for Peninsula Division.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1947.	Mean Population, 1951.
Moreton	425,744	550,015	608,211 ^b
Maryborough	104,946	112,351	120,447
Downs	104,281	113,917	125,081 ^b
Roma	16,735	15,590	16,270
South Western	12,303	11,593	12,041
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>664,009</i>	<i>803,466</i>	<i>882,050</i>
Rockhampton	70,611	78,794	85,092
Central Western	23,112	20,780	21,796
Far Western	5,491	4,919	5,017
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>99,214</i>	<i>104,493</i>	<i>111,905</i>
Mackay	32,656	37,402	40,625
Townsville	59,510	66,967	70,933
Cairns	72,421	73,726	79,276
Peninsula ^a	3,129	5,340	4,991
North Western	16,595	15,021	17,456
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>184,311</i>	<i>198,456</i>	<i>213,281</i>
Total Queensland ..	947,534	1,106,415	1,207,236

^a See comment preceding table.

^b Local Authority boundary changes in 1949 decreased Moreton population and increased Downs population.

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 46 to 49. Populations are those recorded at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1951. Intercensal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and

Shire Clerks, and other data. The following table shows populations in 1933, 1947, and 1951 of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30th June, 1951. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949 and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown but no estimates are available for 1933.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1951.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1951.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

BRISBANE ..	385	143,525	156,223	299,748	195,102	206,928	402,030	450,300
IPSWICH ..	45½	n	n	n	16,381	16,013	32,394	34,800
REDCLIFFE ..	12	992	1,016	2,008	4,254	4,617	8,871	10,900
SOUTH COAST ..	49½	n	n	n	6,729	7,159	13,888	16,600
Albert ..	521	n	n	n	3,973	3,288	7,261	7,760
Beaudesert ..	1,151	n	n	n	4,747	4,221	8,968	9,530
Boonah ..	582	n	n	n	3,243	2,996	6,239	6,530
Caboolture ..	485	2,900	2,416	5,316	3,074	2,642	5,716	6,200
Esk ..	1,500	4,133	3,521	7,654	3,809	3,328	7,137	7,600
Gatton ..	617	n	n	n	3,511	2,908	6,419	6,900
Kilcoy ..	555	1,182	1,038	2,220	1,382	1,169	2,551	2,740
Laidley ..	270	2,664	2,436	5,100	2,486	2,269	4,755	4,990
Landsborough ..	430½	2,659	2,093	4,752	3,434	3,026	6,460	6,990
Maroochy ..	448½	6,980	5,938	12,918	7,823	7,191	15,014	16,330
Moreton ..	694	n	n	n	4,689	3,982	8,671	8,950
Pine ..	290	2,556	2,048	4,604	2,591	2,224	4,815	5,070
Redland ..	135	n	n	n	2,729	2,482	5,211	5,840
Total Moreton ..	8,171½	208,755	214,556	423,311	269,957	276,443	546,400	608,120

Maryborough Division.

BUNDABERG ..	17	5,577	5,889	11,466	7,733	8,193	15,926	17,200
GYMPIE ..	7	3,741	4,008	7,749	3,966	4,447	8,413	8,880
MARYBOROUGH ..	9½	5,508	5,907	11,415	6,963	7,432	14,395	16,310
Biggenden ..	515	1,336	1,140	2,476	1,156	1,023	2,179	2,300
Burrum ..	1,523	3,571	3,264	6,835	4,518	4,124	8,642	8,320
Eidsvold ..	1,880	831	644	1,475	704	609	1,313	1,410
Gayndah ..	1,065	2,029	1,731	3,760	1,797	1,610	3,407	3,660
Gooburrum ..	483	2,129	1,786	3,915	2,018	1,807	3,825	4,280
Isis ..	679	1,966	1,812	3,778	1,881	1,758	3,639	3,900
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,448	1,839	4,287	2,299	1,842	4,141	4,400
Kingaroy ..	940	3,664	3,180	6,844	4,272	3,791	8,063	8,840
Kolan ..	1,020	1,615	1,326	2,941	1,358	1,144	2,502	2,690
Mundubbera ..	1,620	1,322	980	2,302	1,133	931	2,064	2,190
Murgon ..	270	1,977	1,686	3,663	1,911	1,821	3,732	4,160
Nanango ..	675	2,259	1,814	4,073	2,286	1,898	4,184	4,500

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1951. Square Miles.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1951. Total.
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Noosa	331	2,986	2,782	5,768	3,110	2,815	5,925	6,380
Perry	920	428	367	795	329	299	628	600
Tiaro	860	1,793	1,400	3,193	1,464	1,202	2,666	2,850
Widgee	1,129	4,867	3,819	8,686	4,232	3,552	7,834	8,600
Wondai	1,390	2,779	2,056	4,835	2,481	2,145	4,626	5,020
Woocoo	600	440	337	777	412	338	750	800
Woongarra ..	249½	1,805	1,482	3,287	1,748	1,557	3,305	3,460
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,443</i>	<i>55,071</i>	<i>49,249</i>	<i>104,320</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>120,750</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,785	18,409	35,194	38,600
WARWICK	11	3,106	3,558	6,664	3,408	3,721	7,129	8,060
DALBY	5½	1,484	1,483	2,967	2,233	2,152	4,385	5,000
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,013	918	1,931	1,248	1,219	2,467	2,810
Allora	270	1,408	1,216	2,624	1,204	1,013	2,217	2,310
Cambooya	243	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,072	887	1,959	2,090
Chinchilla	3,370	2,164	1,772	3,936	2,810	2,393	5,203	5,660
Clifton	340	1,704	1,401	3,105	1,479	1,289	2,768	2,970
Crow's Nest	641	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,143	1,893	4,036	4,200
Glengallan	673½	3,482	2,852	6,334	2,881	2,388	5,269	5,260
Ingleswood	2,360	2,532	1,765	4,297	2,247	1,810	4,057	4,200
Jondaryan	746	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,773	2,484	5,257	5,620
Millmerran	1,760	1,341	994	2,335	1,647	1,365	3,012	3,320
Murilla	2,290	1,233	984	2,217	1,345	1,148	2,493	2,750
Pittsworth	420	1,931	1,613	3,544	1,927	1,672	3,599	3,930
Rosalie	850	3,926	3,169	7,095	3,646	3,070	6,716	7,250
Rosenthal	767½	1,321	1,139	2,460	1,040	935	1,975	1,930
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,691	3,243	6,934	3,955	3,464	7,419	7,730
Tara	4,380	1,046	739	1,785	1,301	977	2,278	2,480
Waggamba	5,440	1,530	938	2,468	1,542	1,048	2,590	2,800
Wambo	2,220	2,963	2,245	5,208	3,316	2,730	6,046	6,380
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,872</i>	<i>54,412</i>	<i>49,250</i>	<i>103,662</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>125,400</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA	30	1,625	1,744	3,369	1,943	1,951	3,894	4,050
Balonne	12,070	2,623	1,829	4,452	2,264	1,776	4,040	4,300
Bendemere	1,545	812	711	1,523	834	692	1,526	1,570
Booringa	10,800	1,755	1,435	3,190	1,407	1,194	2,601	2,700
Bungli	5,060	1,535	1,122	2,657	1,190	927	2,117	2,220
Warroo	5,330	869	572	1,441	821	564	1,385	1,470
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,835</i>	<i>9,219</i>	<i>7,413</i>	<i>16,632</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>16,310</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,637	1,568	3,205	1,771	1,689	3,460	3,740
Bulloo	28,500	401	213	614	392	155	547	410
Murweh	16,960	1,696	1,240	2,936	1,442	1,028	2,470	2,590
Paroo	18,460	2,065	1,440	3,505	1,802	1,363	3,165	3,280
Quilpe	26,220	1,282	683	1,965	1,226	705	1,931	2,050
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>90,169</i>	<i>7,081</i>	<i>5,144</i>	<i>12,225</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>12,070</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1951.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1951.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.</i>								
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>								
ROCKHAMPTON	59	14,251	15,118	29,369	17,114	17,874	34,988	37,500
GLADSTONE ..	13½	1,566	1,473	3,039	2,686	2,558	5,244	6,280
Banana ..	6,110	4,585	2,659	7,244	4,342	3,274	7,616	8,350
Broadsound ..	7,070	969	621	1,590	857	558	1,415	1,450
Calliope ..	2,434	2,425	1,890	4,315	2,130	1,671	3,801	4,070
Duaringa ..	6,300	957	672	1,629	988	802	1,790	2,040
Fitzroy ..	1,990	2,350	1,906	4,256	2,015	1,758	3,773	4,000
Livingstone ..	5,170	3,409	3,063	6,472	3,327	3,125	6,452	6,850
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,167	979	2,146	1,014	770	1,784	1,860
Monto ..	1,660	2,100	1,414	3,514	2,255	2,015	4,270	4,740
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,235	2,169	4,404	2,558	2,396	4,954	5,370
Taroom ..	7,020	885	649	1,534	1,072	849	1,921	2,100
Theodore@ ..	60	397	279	676	296	234	530	600
<i>Total R'hampton</i>	<i>39,531½</i>	<i>37,296</i>	<i>32,392</i>	<i>70,188</i>	<i>40,654</i>	<i>37,884</i>	<i>78,538</i>	<i>85,210</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>								
Aramac ..	9,020	1,019	660	1,679	932	660	1,592	1,700
Barcaldine ..	3,240	1,386	1,226	2,612	1,115	1,032	2,147	2,190
Bauhinia ..	9,720	917	789	1,706	801	655	1,456	1,550
Belyando ..	11,490	1,673	1,314	2,987	1,685	1,382	3,067	3,240
Blackall ..	6,290	1,519	1,236	2,755	1,403	1,085	2,488	2,580
Emerald ..	4,510	1,438	1,138	2,576	1,312	1,019	2,331	2,460
Ilfracombe ..	2,520	429	213	642	261	189	450	490
Jericho ..	8,410	907	707	1,614	837	642	1,479	1,530
Longreach ..	9,120	2,437	2,127	4,564	2,298	1,839	4,137	4,310
Peak Downs ..	3,150	504	383	887	417	299	716	870
Tambo ..	3,930	551	397	948	528	354	882	930
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>12,780</i>	<i>10,190</i>	<i>22,970</i>	<i>11,589</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>21,850</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>								
Barcoo ..	23,780	612	345	957	566	269	835	850
Boulia ..	23,570	390	214	604	438	238	676	730
Diamantina ..	36,800	155	59	214	185	49	234	180
Isisford ..	4,090	528	345	873	384	273	657	690
Winton ..	20,930	1,679	1,128	2,807	1,499	1,010	2,509	2,580
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>109,170</i>	<i>3,364</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>5,455</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,030</i>
<i>NORTH QUEENSLAND.</i>								
<i>Mackay Division.</i>								
MACKAY ..	7	5,597	5,068	10,665	6,694	6,702	13,486	14,600
Mirani ..	825	2,486	1,926	4,412	2,503	2,064	4,567	4,850
Nebo ..	3,830	239	155	394	337	197	534	560
Pioneer ..	1,175	5,876	4,050	9,926	6,291	5,315	11,606	12,740
Proserpine ..	845	2,284	1,650	3,934	1,955	1,662	3,617	4,190
Sarina ..	545	1,818	1,303	3,121	1,763	1,505	3,268	3,580
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,227</i>	<i>18,300</i>	<i>14,152</i>	<i>32,452</i>	<i>19,543</i>	<i>17,535</i>	<i>37,078</i>	<i>40,520</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1951.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1933.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1951.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CH. TOWERS ..	23	3,335	3,643	6,978	3,673	3,888	7,561	7,640
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	12,895	12,981	25,876	17,464	16,645	34,109	36,600
BOWEN	4½	1,329	1,290	2,619	1,745	1,531	3,276	3,540
Ayr	1,980	6,846	5,227	12,073	6,753	5,709	12,462	13,600
Dalrymple ..	27,620	2,000	1,260	3,260	1,470	841	2,311	2,340
Thuringowa ..	1,560	2,108	1,316	3,424	1,450	877	2,327	2,550
Wangaratta ..	8,900	2,977	1,947	4,924	2,739	2,068	4,807	4,840
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>40,156½</i>	<i>31,490</i>	<i>27,664</i>	<i>59,154</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>71,110</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS	14½	6,167	5,826	11,993	8,579	8,065	16,644	18,500
Atherton	235	2,327	1,635	3,962	2,372	1,963	4,335	4,700
Cardwell	1,220	2,929	1,487	4,416	2,503	1,843	4,346	4,920
Douglas	760	1,841	1,060	2,901	1,381	1,112	2,493	2,590
Eacham	444	2,498	1,826	4,324	2,059	1,681	3,740	3,980
Herberton	2,481	1,601	1,251	2,852	1,700	1,498	3,198	3,430
Hinchinbrook ..	1,210	6,084	4,095	10,179	5,157	4,055	9,212	9,680
Johnstone	585	8,167	4,610	12,777	6,950	5,315	12,265	13,200
Mareeba	20,430	5,021	3,227	8,248	3,586	2,726	6,312	7,020
Mulgrave	690	6,271	4,032	10,303	5,778	4,707	10,485	11,000
<i>Total Cairns</i>	<i>28,069½</i>	<i>42,906</i>	<i>29,049</i>	<i>71,955</i>	<i>40,065</i>	<i>32,965</i>	<i>73,030</i>	<i>79,020</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	553	488	1,041	513	431	944	1,140
Cook	49,020	1,237	831	2,068	681	458	1,139	1,270
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>49,021½</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,319</i>	<i>3,109</i>	<i>1,194</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>2,410</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	982	841	1,823	959	786	1,745	1,950
Barkly Tableland	15,160	487	260	747	255	125	380	370
Burke	17,270	209	146	355	152	98	250	230
Carpentaria ..	25,850	418	278	696	400	210	610	610
Cloncurry	19,660	3,858	2,326	6,184	3,824	2,443	6,267	8,400
Croydon	10,960	179	139	318	92	75	167	140
Etheridge	15,280	714	371	1,085	536	324	860	860
Flinders	16,630	1,023	530	1,603	1,048	517	1,565	1,630
McKinlay	15,860	1,203	696	1,899	1,076	557	1,633	1,680
Wyangarie	9,650	1,060	716	1,776	840	638	1,478	1,600
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,346</i>	<i>10,133</i>	<i>6,353</i>	<i>16,486</i>	<i>9,182</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>14,955</i>	<i>17,470</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>								
Not Incorporated	1,088	1,138	424	1,562	2,298	2,273	4,571	4,000
Migratory .. ..	..	3,482	571	4,053	1,708	179	1,887	1,970
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>497,217</i>	<i>450,317</i>	<i>947,534</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,211,240</i>

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

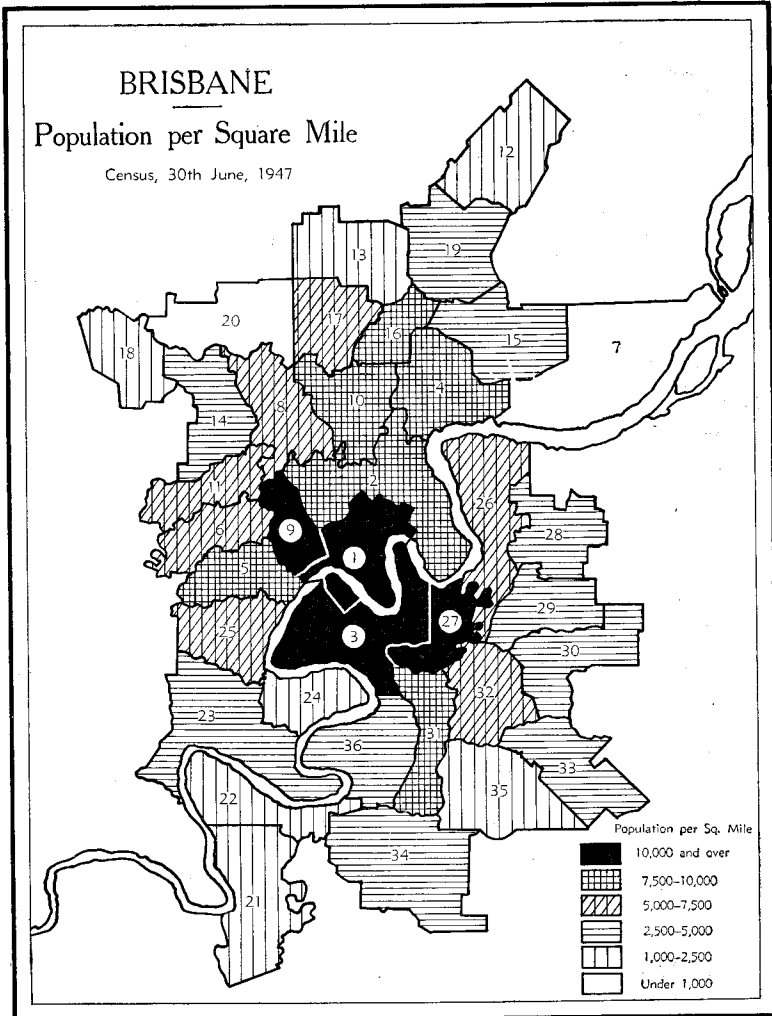
n Not available.

Principal Towns and Townships.—The following are the 1933 and 1947 Census population figures for towns and townships with 750 or more persons in 1947. The 1944 figures shown in the 1948 and earlier *Year Books* included persons living near to, but outside, town boundaries.

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

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

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



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

Community Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>City—</i>					
1. City	1-80	10,978	10,413	21,391	11,884
2. North City	3-24	12,856	15,127	27,983	8,637
3. South City	2-75	14,551	16,512	31,063	11,296
<i>Total</i>	7-79	38,385	42,052	80,437	10,326
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
4. Ascot	2-21	7,689	9,176	16,865	7,631
5. Fernberg	1-44	5,197	5,700	10,897	7,567
6. Ithaca	1-44	4,279	4,488	8,767	6,088
7. Meeandah	4-14	947	929	1,876	453
8. Newmarket	1-58	5,136	5,539	10,675	6,756
9. Normanby	1-01	6,725	7,073	13,798	13,661
10. Windsor	1-87	6,903	7,778	14,681	7,851
<i>Total</i>	13-69	36,876	40,683	77,559	5,665
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
11. Ashgrove	1-37	3,948	4,445	8,393	6,126
12. Banyo	2-51	1,604	1,460	3,064	1,221
13. Chermside	2-19	2,241	2,194	4,435	2,025
14. Enoggera	1-91	3,056	3,001	6,057	3,171
15. Hendra	2-29	3,071	3,159	6,230	2,721
16. Kalinga	1-02	3,662	4,321	7,983	7,826
17. Kedron	1-67	5,022	5,188	10,210	6,114
18. Mitchelton	1-58	1,692	1,686	3,378	2,138
19. Nundah	2-42	5,367	5,867	11,234	4,642
20. Stafford	2-37	419	413	832	351
<i>Total</i>	19-33	30,082	31,734	61,816	3,198
<i>Western Suburbs—</i>					
21. Corinda	2-64	3,042	3,281	6,323	2,395
22. Graceville	1-71	1,982	2,219	4,201	2,457
23. Indooroopilly	3-39	4,175	4,390	8,565	2,527
24. St. Lucia	1-32	1,020	1,081	2,101	1,592
25. Toowong	1-79	4,297	5,354	9,651	5,392
<i>Total</i>	10-85	14,516	16,325	30,841	2,842
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
26. Balmoral	2-49	6,866	7,002	13,868	5,569
27. East Brisbane	1-13	5,898	6,540	12,438	11,007
28. Morningside	1-74	2,453	2,466	4,919	2,827
<i>Total</i>	5-36	15,217	16,008	31,225	5,826
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
29. Camp Hill	1-66	3,750	3,919	7,669	4,620
30. Chatsworth	2-02	3,469	3,778	7,247	3,588
31. Ekibin	1-53	5,668	6,037	11,705	7,650
32. Greenslopes	1-85	6,758	6,928	13,686	7,398
33. Holland Park	2-05	2,746	2,920	5,666	2,764
34. Moorooka	3-25	4,287	4,077	8,364	2,574
35. Tarragindi	2-46	1,296	1,311	2,607	1,060
36. Yeronga	2-13	4,077	4,491	8,568	4,023
<i>Total</i>	16-95	32,051	33,461	65,512	3,865

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

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

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

The following table shows 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	1942	353,590
1871	25,916	21.6	1943	370,460
1881	47,172	22.1	1944	384,040
1891	101,554	25.8	1945	393,580
1901	119,428	24.0	1946	399,530
			1947	404,640
1911	139,480	23.0	1948	414,500
1921	209,946	27.8	1949	429,530
1933	299,748	31.6	1950	444,650
1947	402,030	36.4	1951	453,660

3. BIRTHS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1951.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1950.	1951.
Metropolitan ..	5,281	5,043	10,324	23.3	23.0
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	1,876	1,839	3,715	23.6	23.4
Maryborough ..	1,608	1,459	3,067	25.3	25.5
Downs ..	1,697	1,624	3,321	27.1	26.6
Roma ..	253	250	503	32.9	30.9
South Western ..	186	211	397	30.9	33.0
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>10,901</i>	<i>10,426</i>	<i>21,327</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>24.2</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,089	1,006	2,095	24.6	24.6
Central Western ..	327	244	571	23.1	26.2
Far Western ..	48	55	103	20.5	20.5
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,464</i>	<i>1,305</i>	<i>2,769</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>24.7</i>
Mackay ..	510	483	993	24.1	24.4
Townsville ..	887	887	1,774	22.6	25.0
Cairns ..	1,096	983	2,079	27.4	26.2
Peninsula ..	111	108	219	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	238	253	491	27.3	28.1
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>2,842</i>	<i>2,714</i>	<i>5,556</i>	<i>25.5</i>	<i>26.1</i>
Total Queensland..	15,207	14,445	29,652	24.6	24.6

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 1951 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.64, and the net rate was 1.55. The net rate of 1.55 means that the number of female births in 1951 was 55 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers.

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

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1901	28.5	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39
1911	27.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42
1921	26.7	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31
1931	19.3	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.03
1934	18.2	16.4	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	0.94
1939	20.0	17.6	1.28	1.08	1.16	1.00
1942	20.4	19.0	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.07
1946	24.8	23.6	1.55	1.46	1.42	1.33
1947	25.7	24.1	1.64	1.49	1.54	1.36
1948	24.8	23.1	1.60	1.45	1.51	1.33
1949	24.2	22.9	1.57	1.46	1.49	1.33
1950	24.6	23.3	1.61	1.49	1.52	1.42
1951	24.6	22.9	1.64	<i>n</i>	1.55	<i>n</i>

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 and post-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 1951, 2,722, or 30.01 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 1951, 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, 1951.

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	1,122	..	905	195	17	5	..	..
20-24 ..	4,346	..	1,946	1,589	552	166	59	34
25-29 ..	2,257	..	628	684	394	190	145	216
30-34 ..	881	..	214	234	104	65	53	211
35-39 ..	379	..	89	88	52	20	21	109
40 & over	86	..	19	23	9	7	4	24
Total	9,071	..	3,801	2,813	1,128	453	282	594

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	1,636	284	913	288	117	28	5	1
20-24 ..	8,653	429	1,962	1,993	1,705	1,184	812	568
25-29 ..	9,024	315	636	815	992	1,120	1,338	3,808
30-34 ..	5,953	220	219	285	286	315	402	4,226
35-39 ..	3,359	141	91	102	106	86	130	2,703
40 & over	1,027	45	22	24	17	28	16	875
Total	29,652	1,434	3,843	3,507	3,223	2,761	2,703	12,181

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1951 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS^a, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. <i>b</i>	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue of Marriage.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years..	15,908	25,561	1.61	8,477	5,580	1,635	193	21	2
5 yrs. & under 10	7,273	22,130	3.04	479	1,940	2,639	1,528	502	185
10 yrs. & under 15	3,232	13,862	4.29	89	326	740	783	586	708
15 yrs. & under 20	1,171	6,709	5.73	21	50	133	181	229	557
20 yrs. & under 25	323	2,417	7.48	4	2	24	29	29	235
25 yrs. & over	41	351	8.56	1	1	1	3	5	30
Total ..	27,948	71,030	2.54	9,071	7,899	5,172	2,717	1,372	1,717

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

^b These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue of marriage" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1951.

Masculinity of Births.—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1951, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 105·50; Victoria, 106·05; Queensland, 105·28; South Australia, 105·45; Western Australia, 108·07; and Tasmania, 107·06. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-Nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1951 was 1,434, the percentage of the total births being 4·84. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1951 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 4·84; New South Wales, 4·15; Western Australia, 4·14; Tasmania, 3·66; Victoria, 3·31; and South Australia, 2·90. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7·11 in 1944, but has subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

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

The number of legitimations in 1951 was 300. During the five years ended 1951 there were 1,413 legitimations, equivalent to 19·3 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1951 there were 304 pairs of twins born, 102 being twin males, 93 twin females, 108 one of each sex, and in one case a live male with a still born child of unstated sex. Twin births included 34 still born children, consisting of 21 males, 12 females, and 1 of unstated sex. Ten of the male still births made up 5 sets of male twins, 8 were paired with live males, 2 with live females, and 1 with a still born female. Four of the female still births made up 2 sets of female twins, 5 were paired with live females, 2 with live males, and 1 with a still born male. There was one case of still born twins comprising one of each sex. There were also 3 sets of triplets, comprising 6 males and 3 females, all live born.

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

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

4. MARRIAGES.

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

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

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870 ..	834	11.19	1942	11,722	11.31
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1943	9,979	9.53
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1944	11,325	10.67
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1945	9,905	9.20
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1946	11,666	10.70
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1947	10,999	9.95
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1948	10,125	9.01
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.14	1949	10,234	8.92
1941-1950 ..	10,614	9.73	1950	10,304	8.74
			1951	10,814	8.96

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1951. Of the 10,814 marriages celebrated, 700 bridegrooms and 3,365 brides were minors. Four brides were aged 14 years and 22 were 15 years, while 4 bridegrooms were aged 16 years and 16 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 88 years of age, while the oldest bride was 79 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1951, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	300	2,175	..	2	..	..	300	2,177
20-24 ..	4,325	4,953	5	10	6	43	4,336	5,006
25-29 ..	3,071	1,566	24	35	75	155	3,170	1,756
30-34 ..	1,089	493	28	75	113	146	1,230	714
35-39 ..	504	234	43	70	113	128	660	432
40-44 ..	218	114	55	65	108	87	381	266
45-49 ..	131	75	57	62	78	42	266	179
50-54 ..	69	42	67	64	45	12	181	118
55-59 ..	32	19	57	50	25	10	114	79
60 and Over	22	18	135	63	19	6	176	87
Total ..	9,761	9,689	471	496	582	629	10,814	10,814

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. Amongst persons who had never been married before, the war and post-war years have seen a definite trend towards marriage at an earlier age, the decrease in average marriage age between 1939 and 1951 being about 12 months for single men and 9 months for single women. Widowers married in 1951 were on the average 4 years older than those married in 1939. While the average age of widows married decreased by 3½ years during the last war, in 1951 it was 4 months above the 1939 level. The average ages of divorced persons of both sexes remarried fell substantially in the later war years, but have since risen again.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1942 ..	27.67	24.44	48.22	45.42	39.71	36.51	28.76	25.29
1943 ..	27.47	24.29	48.93	43.79	38.88	35.91	28.78	25.26
1944 ..	27.19	24.10	49.04	43.42	36.97	33.62	28.42	25.12
1945 ..	27.38	24.23	49.39	42.49	37.86	34.72	29.03	25.62
1946 ..	27.13	24.00	49.17	41.10	37.74	34.28	28.67	25.28
1947 ..	27.28	23.94	50.32	43.41	38.04	33.85	28.98	25.40
1948 ..	27.27	23.77	51.05	45.03	38.88	34.57	28.93	25.34
1949 ..	27.13	23.77	51.29	44.89	39.26	34.20	28.85	25.31
1950 ..	27.10	23.66	52.31	45.23	39.30	34.91	28.97	25.43
1951 ..	27.04	23.73	51.56	44.93	40.31	35.08	28.82	25.37

Religious Denominations.—The 10,814 marriages in 1951 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,961; Roman Catholic, 2,513; Presbyterian, 2,040; Methodist, 1,905; Lutheran, 230; Baptist, 211; Congregational, 137; other religious denominations, 421; civil officers, 396.

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 11,105 deaths registered in Queensland during 1951. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

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

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1951.^a

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Rate of Infantile Mortality. <i>c</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,633	2,093	4,726	277	10.5	27
Moreton ^d	784	546	1,330	84	8.4	23
Maryborough	585	367	952	80	7.9	26
Downs	638	467	1,105	65	8.8	20
Roma	95	54	149	15	9.2	30
South Western	66	42	108	18	9.0	45
<i>Total South</i>	<i>4,801</i>	<i>3,569</i>	<i>8,370</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>25</i>
Rockhampton	414	291	705	45	8.3	21
Central Western	132	65	197	17	9.0	30
Far Western	20	10	30	4	6.0	39
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>24</i>
Mackay	180	91	271	17	6.7	17
Townsville	434	260	694	53	9.8	30
Cairns	431	214	645	56	8.1	27
Peninsula	32	30	62	13	<i>e</i>	59
North Western	97	34	131	17	7.5	35
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,174</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>1,803</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>28</i>
Total Queensland	6,541	4,564	11,105	761	9.2	26

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

^b Deaths per 1,000 total population.

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

^d Excluding Metropolitan.

^e Not significant.

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1951.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1861-1870 ^c ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ^c ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ^c ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ^c ..	12.41	13.79	13.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ^c ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ^c ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ^c ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ^c ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ^c ..	9.70	10.51	9.21	10.05	9.55	9.74	9.85
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.62	9.39	9.17	9.69
1948	10.04	10.44	9.31	10.25	9.10	9.55	9.96
1949	9.43	10.28	8.85	9.45	8.99	8.76	9.51
1950	9.60	10.14	8.82	9.63	9.05	8.74	9.55
1951	9.62	10.33	9.20	9.98	9.09	8.76	9.70

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

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^c Averages of annual rates.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 761 deaths of infants under one year of age in Queensland in 1951, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 25·7. The number of infant deaths of males was 435, and of females 326, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 23·6 and 22·6 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 20·8 for males, 15·6 for females, and 18·2 for both sexes, the numbers of such deaths being 316 males and 225 females.

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Tropical	31·3	27·0	30·2	27·0	26·8
Sub-Tropical	30·7	28·3	23·1	24·1	25·3
Whole State	30·8	28·0	24·7	24·8	25·7

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

In 1951, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 26·8; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 22·1; and for tropical cities, 27·5.

Main causes of infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1951 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Cause.	Sub-Tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations	81	24	105
Premature Birth	120	33	153
Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	135	53	188
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	37	6	43
Pneumonia (all kinds)	55	18	73
Whooping Cough	3	..	3
Other	141	55	196
Total	572	189	761

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

Masculinity (males per 100 females) of still births is also shown. Masculinity is higher among still births than among all births. During the five years 1947 to 1951, masculinity of all births (live and still) averaged 106, compared with masculinities of 119 for still births and 129 for infantile deaths.

STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total. <i>a</i>	Masculinity. <i>b</i>	Still Births.	Deaths under 1 Mth.	Deaths 1 Mth. to 12 Mths.	Total.
1942 ..	346	245	591	141	27·2	24·7	9·1	61·0
1943 ..	359	282	641	127	26·8	24·8	12·0	63·6
1944 ..	386	301	687	128	27·3	21·1	9·3	57·7
1945 ..	409	301	710	136	25·9	23·4	5·6	54·9
1946 ..	365	293	658	125	23·8	21·8	6·8	52·4
1947 ..	356	311	667	114	23·0	20·9	9·2	53·1
1948 ..	342	275	617	124	21·7	19·8	7·5	49·0
1949 ..	304	271	581	112	20·5	17·0	7·2	44·7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20·5	18·1	6·1	44·7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21·5	17·9	7·3	46·7

a Including still births of unstated sex.

b Males per 100 females.

Infantile Mortality in Various States.—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1949 was lower than any previously recorded in this State, having fallen by almost one-third in ten years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1951.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1901-1905 <i>c</i> ..	97·36	95·83	94·73	86·69	125·87	90·06	97·13
1906-1910 <i>c</i> ..	77·35	79·96	71·48	68·50	89·68	83·21	77·71
1911-1915 <i>c</i> ..	71·04	72·15	65·74	67·01	72·61	70·94	70·29
1916-1920 <i>c</i> ..	64·87	66·96	63·18	61·77	61·52	63·70	64·63
1921-1925 <i>c</i> ..	58·14	61·98	51·00	54·14	59·26	60·27	57·90
1926-1930 <i>c</i> ..	54·72	52·24	47·33	46·91	49·23	53·47	51·95
1931-1935 <i>c</i> ..	41·92	42·74	39·49	35·13	40·79	44·47	41·27
1936-1940 <i>c</i> ..	41·21	37·65	36·78	33·02	39·71	41·41	38·83
1941-1945 <i>c</i> ..	36·29	34·73	34·55	33·20	33·37	39·54	35·24
1946-1950 <i>c</i> ..	28·94	23·87	27·51	26·56	28·14	26·57	27·01
1947	29·81	26·28	30·82	24·27	30·92	27·31	28·52
1948	30·30	23·93	27·96	29·74	25·60	27·65	27·77
1949	27·29	21·89	24·72	27·68	25·98	23·91	25·26
1950	27·06	20·09	24·77	24·04	27·13	23·75	24·49
1951	26·29	22·61	25·66	24·51	28·73	26·64	25·24

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

b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

c Average of five annual rates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. ^a		Maternal Mortality Rate. ^b	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Q'land.	Aust.	Q'land.	Aust.
1911 ..	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 ..	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 ..	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 ..	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1947 ..	28,358	182,384	46	341	1.62	1.87
1948 ..	27,858	177,976	41	250	1.47	1.40
1949 ..	27,748	181,261	40	220	1.44	1.21
1950 ..	29,028	190,591	42	208	1.45	1.09
1951 ..	29,652	193,298	35	n	1.18	n

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

^b Rate per 1,000 live births. n Not yet available.

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
Queensland—Male	1946-48	65.5	66.6	58.5	49.2	40.1	31.1	22.7	15.4
Queensland—Female	1946-48	70.2	71.0	62.8	53.2	43.9	34.9	26.3	18.3
Canada	1947	67.1	69.3	61.3	51.9	42.8	33.7	25.1	17.4
England and Wales	1948	68.8	70.2	61.9	52.4	43.2	34.0	25.2	17.4
France	1933-38	58.8	62.0	55.0	46.1	38.0	29.9	22.2	15.2
Germany	1932-34	61.3	65.4	58.2	49.0	40.3	31.6	23.2	15.6
India	1921-31	26.7	34.1	35.0	28.3	23.0	18.4	14.5	10.5
Ireland	1940-42	60.0	63.7	56.6	47.6	39.4	31.1	23.0	15.8
Italy	1930-32	54.9	60.5	56.3	47.6	39.5	31.3	23.2	15.6
Japan	1949-50	57.9	60.7	54.8	45.8	38.3	30.4	22.5	15.2
New Zealand ..	1934-38	67.0	68.2	60.3	51.0	42.0	33.0	24.6	16.8
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 66 are based on the average of five years' figures in order to provide more accurate comparisons less subject to random fluctuations.

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

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

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

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

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. During the ten years 1942 to 1951, mortality rates significantly above the urban average were shown for both sexes by the tropical cities of Cairns and Charters Towers, and, for females only, by Mackay. Townsville, however, had mortality rates for both males and females significantly below average. In all the sub-tropical cities mortality was below average or not significantly above it, except in Gympie where the rate for males was above normal. The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in those districts.

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

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1947 TO 1951.

District.	Standard Mortality Ratios.									
	1947.		1948.		1949.		1950.		1951.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	128	84	131	88	121	83	125	80	129	84
Ipswich ..	120	74	124	77	121	81	128	91	120	97
Bundaberg ..	118	97	129	97	145	85	124	97	137	81
Gympie ..	119	99	186	81	163	74	123	121	151	98
Maryborough..	127	103	148	99	103	103	112	75	136	75
Toowoomba ..	135	76	115	85	117	84	118	83	110	92
Warwick ..	120	80	123	81	120	74	112	82	142	77
Rockhampton ..	122	102	121	82	134	84	153	88	131	91
Mackay ..	120	119	128	80	119	64	160	87	131	85
Charters Towers ..	172	107	249	99	187	83	157	69	167	84
Townsville ..	117	89	104	77	123	83	123	77	137	80
Cairns ..	124	83	144	90	157	86	135	104	121	77
All Urban ^a	127	86	131	87	124	83	127	82	129	85
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	95	74	96	72	97	77	106	71	99	69
Maryborough..	93	75	94	72	97	74	94	76	90	64
Downs ..	98	68	92	69	95	83	103	81	107	75
Roma ..	115	120	117	56	109	83	157	65	128	92
South Western ..	88	108	123	81	154	77	140	122	114	118
Rockhampton ..	99	82	91	67	102	92	94	68	91	68
Central Western ..	114	78	110	83	118	81	110	95	121	86
Far Western ..	101	60	109	46	100	97	113	79	77	77
Mackay ..	88	50	91	64	105	70	92	63	86	51
Townsville ..	120	80	104	69	112	68	106	87	112	97
Cairns ..	107	87	105	84	127	83	124	92	126	89
Peninsula, N.W.	167	158	158	159	200	174	127	154	125	119
All Rural ^a	102	79	101	74	109	85	111	80	104	75
Whole State	116	83	118	83	118	84	120	81	118	82

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

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

Comparative Fertility.—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. The 1951 rate of 1.55 means that

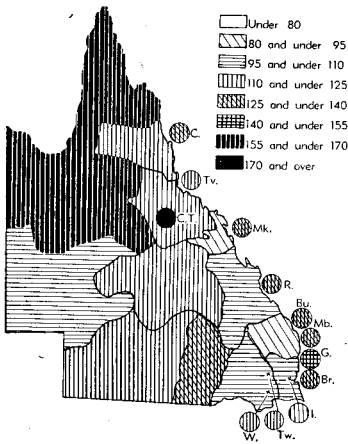
current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 55 per cent. larger than the present generation.

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

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

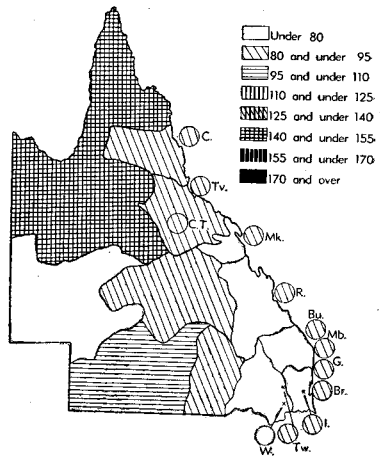
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1947-1951



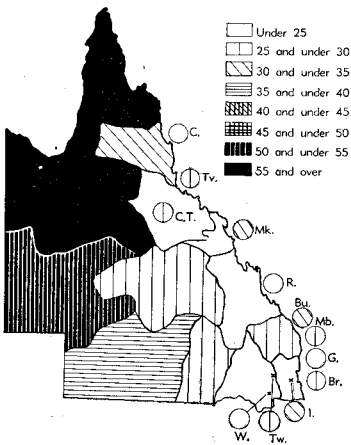
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1947-1951



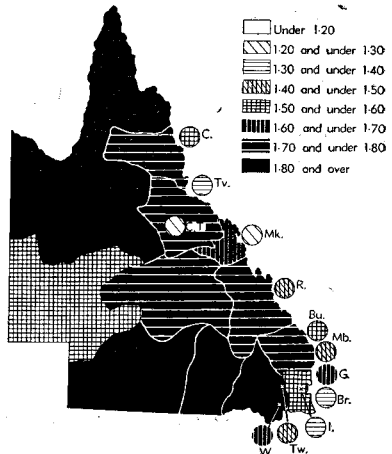
INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1947-1951



NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1947-1951



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

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1947 TO 1951.

District.	Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>					Net Reproduction Rate.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	35	30	21	23	27	1.40	1.33	1.31	1.33	1.33
Ipswich ..	27	40	35	26	27	1.32	1.25	1.12	1.37	1.54
Bundaberg ..	48	43	23	30	29	1.58	1.42	1.42	1.54	1.60
Gympie ..	20	41	17	30	8	1.71	1.67	1.69	1.62	1.73
Maryborough..	25	46	32	20	19	1.43	1.43	1.38	1.45	1.50
Toowoomba ..	31	39	21	27	19	1.52	1.55	1.41	1.46	1.46
Warwick ..	11	14	16	41	21	1.61	1.76	1.61	1.65	1.53
Rockhampton	29	17	22	25	25	1.41	1.36	1.36	1.44	1.48
Mackay ..	40	42	30	26	29	1.32	1.32	1.18	1.32	1.31
Charters Towers	35	37	15	16	22	1.26	1.20	1.22	1.17	1.24
Townsville ..	28	19	29	20	32	1.22	1.27	1.36	1.34	1.52
Cairns ..	15	16	21	23	24	1.70	1.55	1.49	1.60	1.52
All Urban <i>a</i>	33	30	23	24	26	1.41	1.36	1.32	1.37	1.39
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	29	23	20	20	21	1.60	1.62	1.57	1.61	1.59
Maryborough..	28	23	26	27	29	1.77	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.74
Downs ..	21	22	22	24	20	1.87	1.82	1.91	1.92	1.94
Roma ..	30	19	24	32	30	1.98	1.77	1.97	2.21	2.12
South Western	34	27	42	30	45	1.68	1.74	2.14	2.16	2.38
Rockhampton	25	24	25	26	19	1.76	1.79	1.62	1.73	1.75
Central Western	29	28	33	24	30	1.68	1.69	1.74	1.57	1.83
Far Western ..	40	45	76	59	39	1.56	1.76	1.27	1.66	1.66
Mackay ..	14	16	22	18	11	1.75	1.60	1.73	1.65	1.72
Townsville ..	20	23	18	13	29	1.88	1.77	1.62	1.65	1.82
Cairns ..	37	27	31	34	28	1.60	1.68	1.74	1.84	1.80
Peninsula, N.W.	61	65	68	50	42	2.09 ^c	2.01 ^c	2.21 ^c	2.13 ^c	2.23 ^c
All Rural <i>a</i>	29	25	27	26	25	1.74	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.80
Whole State	31	28	25	25	26	1.54	1.51	1.49	1.52	1.55

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

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

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

7. DISEASES.

Causes of Death by Age Groups.—The ages at which persons died during 1951 are shown below for all deaths and for chief causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.								
	0- 9.	10- 19.	20- 29.	30- 39.	40- 49.	50- 59.	60- 69.	70 and Over.	Total <i>a</i>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	5	2	8	19	28	54	64	39	220
Other Tuberculosis ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	6
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	..	..	..	4	2	10	12	14	42
Dysentery, All Forms ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	6
Diphtheria ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Whooping Cough ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Meningococcal Infections ..	8	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	13
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	23	30	31	13	2	1	..	..	100
Measles ..	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	23	7	5	3	2	7	7	14	68
Malignant Neoplasms, includ- ing Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues	18	8	21	52	109	237	405	553	1,403
Benign and Unspecified Neo- plasms ..	7	5	4	10	14	15	12	4	71
Diabetes Mellitus ..	..	1	4	2	3	22	43	50	125
Anæmias ..	4	..	1	1	1	3	5	25	40
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	2	..	8	30	85	182	358	621	1,287
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	7	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	14
Rheumatic Fever ..	13	5	7	6	5	6	3	2	47
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	8	14	14	29	22	87
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	..	..	5	15	116	304	625	1,274	2,341
Other Diseases of Heart ..	..	3	2	2	7	21	66	167	268
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	..	..	1	7	18	54	105	252	437
Without Mention of Heart ..	..	..	4	12	13	29	53	110	221
Influenza ..	3	1	2	..	1	6	4	30	47
Pneumonia ..	72	8	5	9	11	20	63	206	394
Bronchitis ..	16	2	1	..	3	13	21	69	125
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum ..	..	1	2	5	8	28	26	29	99
Appendicitis ..	5	4	3	4	5	4	14	4	43
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	6	..	..	1	..	13	21	45	86
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhœa of the Newborn ..	61	1	1	3	7	5	8	29	115
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	2	..	1	4	8	13	8	36
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	12	6	31	66	68	61	64	68	376
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	108	127
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	..	10	21	4	..	..	..	35
Congenital Malformations ..	115	5	4	5	7	2	1	2	141

CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1951—*continued.*

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.								
	0- 9.	10- 19.	20- 29.	30- 39.	40- 49.	50- 59.	60- 69.	70 and Over.	Total. <i>a</i>
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	474
Senility, Ill-defined and Un- known Causes	8	..	3	5	2	5	13	194	230
All Other Diseases	75	17	20	47	79	133	199	440	1,010
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	21	46	70	43	30	22	26	20	279
All Other Accidents	71	48	50	51	43	38	55	175	532
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury .. ..	..	5	18	22	27	21	13	14	120
Homicide and Operations of War	4	1	4	1	2	..	..	1	13
All Causes	1081	211	326	469	722	1,342	2,355	4,593	11,105

a Including 6 deaths of unspecified ages.

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

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Tuberculosis ..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.20	0.19
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.10	1.08	1.14	1.16
Diabetes Mellitus ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.19	0.16	0.10	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.90	0.99	1.00	1.07
Heart Diseases ..	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.64	2.49	2.27	2.23
Pneumonia ..	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.40	0.30	0.33
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.44	0.45	0.29	0.31
Congenital Malforma- tions ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.39
Accidents ..	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.67
All Other Causes ..	6.61	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	2.20	2.03	2.42	2.63
All Causes ..	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	9.31	8.85	8.82	9.20

^a Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

n Not available.

Prevention of Disease.—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland. The campaign against Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields is being pushed ahead by rat-control operations and insistence on better sanitation methods. No case of plague has occurred since 1922.

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised. (See page 103.)

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane General Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals throughout the State.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals.—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Reports were received for 131,845 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1950. The table on page 71 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 72 and 73 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 74 gives the results of the principal diseases treated. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

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

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 74, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 68 and 69). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1950.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-Tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coast- al.	In- land.	Coast- al.	In- land.	Coast- al.	In- land.	Coast- al.	In- land.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	616	41	295	14	101	7	40	4
Other Tuberculosis ..	55	3	38	4	5	..	7	..
Syphilis and its Sequelæ	74	11	64	10	8	3	4	..
Dysentery, All Forms ..	208	36	19	34	1	..	..	2
Diphtheria ..	231	8	37	9	4	..	1	..
Whooping Cough ..	108	22	115	9	2	..	3	..
Meningococcal Infections	21	1	8	4	5	..	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	53	19	68	3	3	5	4	1
Measles ..	923	222	248	54	2	..	2	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	44	12	82	2	..	..	1	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	1,883	510	941	132	17	1	13	4
Malignant Neoplasms ..	2,297	193	550	38	600	80	142	14
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	1,284	149	296	16	9	3	1	..
Diabetes Mellitus ..	801	135	234	26	41	16	8	2
Anæmias ..	282	90	164	8	21	7	6	1
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	885	161	245	21	466	86	112	12
Non-meningococcal Menin- gitis ..	74	8	56	4	19	1	7	1
Rheumatic Fever ..	277	76	122	18	9	2	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	98	7	35	1	9	..	6	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	1,065	328	481	76	306	82	127	19
Other Diseases of Heart ..	924	216	432	79	169	49	61	12
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	563	70	130	3	124	21	24	..
Without Mention of Heart	484	156	186	37	31	9	15	1
Influenza ..	715	481	457	181	..	..	3	..
Pneumonia ..	2,751	761	1,189	190	130	35	64	14
Bronchitis ..	1,196	649	748	282	23	11	11	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum ..	859	205	344	43	41	9	9	1
Appendicitis ..	2,023	1,076	971	119	5	4	5	2
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	1,504	311	472	44	41	9	9	1
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	1,896	805	873	238	16	4	10	3
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	51	12	26	6	18	4	5	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	509	113	161	32	97	22	25	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	452	64	82	9	63	10	9	..
Complications of Pregnancy Childbirth & Puerperium	4,030	743	876	181	5	1	1	..
Congenital Malformations	455	23	58	7	31	3	10	1
Diseases of Early Infancy	166	44	47	13	10	5	1	1
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	4,735	1,677	2,195	439	187	49	75	8
All Other Diseases ..	31,744	8,577	11,441	2,168	366	70	103	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	870	243	255	31	50	6	21	1
All Other Accidents ..	8,336	2,777	4,531	833	168	40	61	9
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	85	6	14	4	10	2	4	..
Assaults ..	106	30	29	4	3	..	..	..
Total ..	75,733	21,071	29,615	5,426	3,216	656	1,013	129

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1950—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	18	17	48	75	133	122
Other Tuberculosis	15	6	6	4	5	6
Syphilis and its Sequelæ .. ..	..	4	15	17	11	23
Dysentery, All Forms	122	6	14	10	8	3
Diphtheria	107	14	9	2	..	..
Whooping Cough	113	3	..	..	1	..
Meningococcal Infections	10	4	3	1	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	34	26	10	2	..	..
Measles	515	77	72	39	15	10
Typhus and Other Rickettsial	2	18	38	17	21	15
Other Infective and Parasitic	541	361	455	311	163	115
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neo- plasms of Lymphatic and Hæmato- poietic Tissues	21	16	70	95	179	394
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	46	53	73	50	57	88
Diabetes Mellitus	12	25	26	23	56	72
Anæmias	47	10	5	6	10	22
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	6	2	12	25	51	129
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	53	16	7	6	4	4
Rheumatic Fever	79	114	33	19	13	5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	3	9	17	3	4
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3	3	7	28	112	257
Other Diseases of Heart	5	11	14	22	51	153
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	4	5	10	81
Without Mention of Heart .. ..	..	2	19	19	36	45
Influenza	146	146	197	129	113	81
Pneumonia	974	329	258	219	239	243
Bronchitis	592	133	94	85	109	163
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	..	8	110	189	272	280
Appendicitis	298	675	598	292	151	77
Intestinal Obstruction ; Hernia	230	119	222	218	234	289
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn	1,003	205	216	170	130	147
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2	..	5	10	23
Nephritis and Nephrosis	115	56	38	80	57	41
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	8	63
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	170	44	22	23	16	11
Diseases of Early Infancy	157	..	..	..	..	..
Senility ; Ill-defined Causes	1,005	532	687	591	605	505
All Other Diseases	7,649	3,365	3,667	3,016	2,887	2,574
Motor Vehicle Accidents	103	212	386	145	93	81
All Other Accidents	2,173	2,432	2,838	1,638	1,270	916
Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	1	16	14	10	10
Assaults	7	14	44	28	19	16
Total	16,374	9,064	10,342	7,635	7,162	7,069

a Including 1,493 whose

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.									Total.		
		a											
60-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons.	
116	60	9	32	89	72	72	29	26	20	595	371	966	
2	1	10	9	6	13	4	5	2	3	47	53	100	
19	8	5	11	8	13	7	7	5	3	99	60	159	
4	3	93	6	12	6	3	2	1	2	171	126	297	
..	..	97	30	14	7	3	1	1	..	132	153	285	
..	..	129	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	117	137	254
..	..	7	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	19	15	34
..	..	38	19	9	..	..	2	..	..	72	71	143
4	2	475	108	66	31	12	7	1	3	738	709	1,447	
5	..	3	4	3	2	5	1	4	..	117	23	140	
78	59	486	269	205	125	64	78	60	45	2,096	1,370	3,466	
483	569	21	20	40	105	170	262	290	331	1,838	1,240	3,078	
80	46	68	68	178	290	334	177	91	38	495	1,250	1,745	
86	78	12	62	30	46	65	147	257	193	381	815	1,196	
42	79	43	20	30	23	34	54	52	64	222	322	544	
202	269	3	4	19	26	55	117	154	237	702	610	1,312	
3	1	26	5	6	4	4	1	1	..	95	47	142	
2	1	66	95	21	20	15	4	1	2	266	227	493	
5	7	2	4	14	17	27	14	9	4	50	91	141	
415	433	2	3	9	13	73	165	198	216	1,268	682	1,950	
326	433	14	12	14	28	50	97	165	242	1,022	629	1,651	
120	164	..	..	2	4	22	65	128	160	385	381	766
64	69	..	2	30	70	88	141	157	112	256	607	863	
73	78	122	139	153	119	88	59	57	49	969	865	1,834	
243	260	746	218	201	206	172	157	162	204	2,797	2,094	4,891	
238	269	424	125	107	103	98	79	85	136	1,698	1,177	2,875	
222	89	2	4	22	61	46	61	50	24	1,178	273	1,451	
43	18	256	826	566	200	83	56	10	13	2,166	2,023	4,189	
237	164	102	25	47	82	99	88	74	84	1,720	611	2,331	
107	94	808	200	179	116	80	106	93	77	2,086	1,726	3,812	
26	10	..	1	2	1	4	5	2	2	78	17	95	
37	16	81	41	55	76	37	48	22	6	444	371	815	
192	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	..	607
..	..	..	365	3,031	1,993	359	4	..	..	..	5,830	5,830
8	4	140	35	24	10	9	9	8	6	300	243	543	
..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	113	270
466	689	809	553	557	455	427	345	244	416	5,158	3,888	9,046	
2,338	1,722	6,187	3,386	4,234	3,769	3,150	2,423	1,769	1,241	27,444	26,486	53,930	
53	32	52	68	46	31	28	28	18	17	1,110	289	1,399	
670	333	1,271	635	378	313	296	367	332	440	12,395	4,082	16,477	
7	1	..	9	14	12	5	6	3	1	59	50	109	
5	4	1	3	6	10	3	..	2	1	142	27	169	
7,021	6,406	12,723	7,426	10,418	8,475	6,093	5,218	4,534	4,392	71,691	60,154	131,845	

ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1950.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	18	20	105	47	472	304
Other Tuberculosis ..	6	6	6	6	35	41
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	6	9	11	4	82	47
Dysentery, All Forms ..	150	116	3	..	18	10
Diphtheria ..	110	141	4	1	18	11
Whooping Cough ..	61	75	3	2	53	60
Meningococcal Infections ..	14	9	3	5	2	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	18	17	11	2	43	52
Measles ..	627	587	2	2	109	120
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	89	19	1	..	27	4
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,430	979	28	7	638	384
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues ..	321	171	516	320	1,001	749
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	265	797	6	7	224	446
Diabetes Mellitus ..	34	56	16	51	331	708
Anæmias ..	34	64	18	17	170	241
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	28	19	360	316	314	275
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	52	24	15	13	28	10
Rheumatic Fever ..	110	92	8	6	148	129
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	7	8	7	40	77
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	75	48	357	177	836	457
Other Diseases of Heart ..	70	56	192	99	760	474
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	8	15	102	67	275	299
Without Mention of Heart ..	14	41	32	24	210	542
Influenza ..	855	773	2	1	112	91
Pneumonia ..	2,222	1,730	153	90	422	274
Bronchitis ..	1,009	818	38	10	651	349
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	255	43	50	10	873	220
Appendicitis ..	1,761	1,632	12	4	393	387
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	1,321	378	29	31	370	202
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	1,617	1,345	21	12	448	369
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	1	22	7	54	9
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	120	83	74	70	250	218
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	180	..	82	..	345	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	4,657	..	7	..	1,166
Congenital Malformations ..	126	78	20	25	154	140
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	103	76	12	5	42	32
Senility; Ill-defined Causes ..	2,127	1,533	187	132	2,844	2,223
All Other Diseases ..	15,758	15,440	337	209	11,349	10,837
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	516	168	62	16	532	105
All Other Accidents ..	6,902	2,229	173	105	5,320	1,748
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	10	4	12	4	37	42
Assaults ..	60	9	3	..	79	18
Total ..	38,486	34,365	3,096	1,918	30,109	23,871

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.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	151	169	172	136
Hookworm	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	23	22	62	47
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	19	11	55	87
Leprosy	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	9	4	1	2
Malaria	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	74	33	24	28
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	21	20	44	35
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	37	20	106	991
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	1	5	2	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	51	24	17	13
Scarlet Fever ..	115	33	340	617	248	370	367	446	256
Tuberculosis ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	452	434	594	698
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	15	22	9	10
Typhus Fever ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	64	69	53	51
Veneral Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	934	790	577	631
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,029	2,221	1,990	2,162	2,991

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

^b Not notifiable.

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

n Not available.

Notifications in 1951 of leptospirosis and tuberculosis showed increases over the averages of previous years, due to the institution of diagnostic surveys designed to detect these two diseases. Poliomyelitis notifications increased markedly during 1951, due to a very widespread epidemic.

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1951, a total of 526 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was opened in Toowoomba in 1946. There is also an epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba.

All of these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep beyond what is paid by the Commonwealth under the Mental Institutions Benefit Scheme being provided for out of Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1951, there were 4,181 persons in the three mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1951, the rate was 3.45.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales shows a higher rate. The 1950 rates were:—New South Wales, 3.77; Queensland, 3.51; Victoria, 3.35; South Australia, 3.35; Western Australia, 2.73; Tasmania, 2.34.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. The years 1947-48 to 1949-50 showed progressively higher rates of 56, 57, and 59 per cent., respectively, but there was a fall to 52 per cent. in 1950-51.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1951, being 2,168 males and 2,013 females. Of the three hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,389 being on its books at 30th June, 1951, when Toowoomba had 1,258 and Ipswich 534.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1951, contained 114 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. Whilst male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1951, being 53 males and 61 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9. ABORIGINALS.

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

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

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30th June, 1951, there were 3,931 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £349,897, 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, 1951, the credit balance of 2,310 accounts of Islanders was £119,857.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings, these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30th June, 1951, 25 luggers and cutters owned and operated by them won 96 tons of mother of pearl shell, valued at £40,018, and 429 tons of trochus shell, valued at £51,261.

At 30th June, 1951, there were three aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 16 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. Realising that education and training is essential to the general advancement of aboriginals, the Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government has also sponsored higher education so that the coloured people of the State may also receive secondary schooling to

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

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

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 above table. There were 3,795 Torres Strait Islanders at 30th June, 1941, most of whom were in supervised camps. Males numbered 1,948 and females 1,847.

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

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
FULL-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	8,977^b	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ^b
1947 ..	953	208	9,100^b	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638 ^b
HALF-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451^b	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ^b
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	7,211^b	2,903	5,896	1,247	29,327 ^b

a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

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

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1951, there were 338 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts, with the Police Depot and Criminal Investigation Branch functioning separately.

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

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

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

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

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1951 including 147 detectives, 8 women police, 30 probationaries, 107 cadets, and 31 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<i>Police Officers</i> ^a —					
Metropolitan No.	790	846	938	989	1,076
Country .. No.	979	984	1,077	1,081	1,175
Total .. No.	1,769	1,830	2,015	2,070	2,251
<i>Expenditure</i> —					
Maintenance ^b £	937,951	1,065,037	1,276,464	1,554,422	2,031,345
Buildings .. £	30,198	36,409	56,181	59,216	62,361
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	68,100	69,600	64,100	56,500	50,450
Total .. £	1,036,249	1,171,046	1,396,745	1,670,138	2,144,156

^a At end of year.

^b Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1950-51, the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £120,903, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1951, was 2,075.

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

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, a motor launch, and Ipswich Police Station, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. All police

stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and F.M. is replacing A.M. apparatus. A central communications room has been established in Brisbane. During 1950-51, 13,798 local and 4,378 interstate messages were handled.

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

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 30th June, 1951, there were seven prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-term prisoners. There are also three prison farms, conducted on the honour system.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year. <i>a</i>		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1941 ..	5	2	876	45	290	12	29
1942 ..	5	2	1,024	63	308	12	31
1943 ..	5	3	1,064	78	335	21	34
1944 ..	6	4	1,352	99	489	21	48
1945 ..	5	4	1,597	115	507	17	49
1946 ..	5	4	1,015	86	350	23	34
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40

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

The numbers of prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1950, were:—New South Wales, 57; Victoria, 44; Queensland, 40 (at 30th June, 1951); South Australia, 37; Western Australia, 59; Tasmania, 39.

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

In the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners to improve their mental and moral outlook and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and given every

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

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

The number of prisoners at the three State Farms at 30th June, 1951, was 61. Each farm is controlled by an Officer-in-Charge, assisted by Warder-Overseers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Security measures on the State Farms are practically non-existent, as prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape. Chaplains of the various denominations visit each Prison and State Farm.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1951, the Board made two such recommendations.

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

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Supreme Courts.—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1950-51 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Sen- tenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac- quitted.	Other. <i>a</i>
Murder	8	2	1	1	5	3
Attempted Murder	4	1	3	..	2	..
Manslaughter	12	2	3	1	6	4
Offences against Females	71	..	48	..	17	6
Other Offences against the Person	117	6	81	..	29	13
Offences against Property	233	7	201	1	26	12
Offences against the Currency	7	..	4	..	1	2
Other	7	..	5	..	1	1
Total	459	18	346	3	87	41

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

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

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1941 ..	886	705	151	177	65	28	2,041
1942 ..	941	721	155	211	64	39	2,169
1943 ..	1,130	826	200	200	93	35	2,513
1944 ..	1,050	792	218	158	87	56	2,387
1945 ..	1,178	692	229	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	261	231	94	73	2,824
1947 ..	1,297	785	270	246	102	64	2,827
1948 ..	1,369	806	250	185	107	58	2,868
1949 ..	1,352	669	313	205	110	109	2,820
1950 ..	1,299	722	346	207	155	148	2,970
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1950 ..	40	33	29	30	28	52	36

a Figures for year ended 30th June following.

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the last ten years. The total number of persons charged in 1950-51 was 70 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39. Charges of murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter reached the same total (29) as in 1938-39, but offences against females, other offences against the person (assaults of various kinds), and offences against property (robbery, stealing, &c.) were higher by 73, 89, and 83 per cent. respectively.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency.	Other.	Total.
1941-42 ..	14	1	16	40	69	111	3	7	261
1942-43 ..	12	1	24	27	73	111	2	8	258
1943-44 ..	7	..	17	44	86	160	4	12	330
1944-45 ..	7	1	27	43	113	130	2	15	338
1945-46 ..	15	4	20	38	111	174	..	17	379
1946-47 ..	10	2	24	39	112	199	..	12	398
1947-48 ..	8	5	19	30	118	196	2	22	400
1948-49 ..	4	5	15	33	92	180	2	6	337
1949-50 ..	9	6	15	52	92	215	6	10	405
1950-51 ..	10	5	14	71	123	240	7	7	477

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

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1941-42	320	1,793	10,124	2,207	4,469	6,870	25,783
1942-43	375	2,706	8,527	2,017	3,374	6,452	23,451
1943-44	443	2,842	8,367	2,168	3,680	6,897	24,397
1944-45	595	2,945	7,489	1,888	4,356	6,767	24,040
1945-46	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	5,724	27,838
1946-47	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	6,415	33,096
1947-48	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	6,862	34,664
1948-49	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932

The table on pages 86 and 87 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Inferior Courts with various offences during 1950-51, and also gives particulars of how the charged persons were dealt with.

The table on page 88 shows males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1950-51, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

There was not a great difference between any of the four 10-year age groups from 20 to 59 years in the proportion each provided of the total males charged. The 20 to 29 years group, however, provided the highest proportion of males charged with all groups of offences, except stealing and those involving drunkenness. Traffic offences due to drunkenness were most commonly committed by men in their thirties, while drunkenness as an offence against good order involved older men, the 40 to 49 and the 50 to 59 years groups each providing slightly more offenders than the 30 to 39 years group. The 10 to 19 years group displaced the 20 to 29 years group as the one providing most cases of stealing. Of women charged with drunkenness, the 40 to 49 years group was outstanding, followed by the 30 to 39 and 50 to 59 years groups each with about two-thirds of the number of cases in that age group. The 16 males and 11 females under 10 years shown for "Other" offences were charged as neglected children.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence.	Persons Charged.		
	Males.	Females.	Total
<i>Total Offences against the Person</i>	658	37	695
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter ..	30	5	35
Offences against Females	114	..	114
Assaults	421	29	450
Other Offences against the Person	93	3	96
<i>Total Offences against Property</i>	2,577	234	2,811
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	156	4	160
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles ..	170	..	170
Other Stealing	1,740	189	1,929
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	126	6	132
Other Offences against Property	385	35	420
<i>Offences against the Currency</i>	6	..	6
<i>Total Offences against Good Order</i>	27,017	1,991	29,008
Drunkenness	25,032	1,882	26,914
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language ..	792	56	848
Vagrancy	254	38	292
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	826	14	840
Other Offences against Good Order	113	1	114
<i>Total Other Offences</i>	11,108	304	11,412
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	582	1	583
Offences against Gambling Laws	722	20	742
Offences against Liquor Laws	524	32	556
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws ..	519	28	547
Offences against Revenue Laws	1,126	6	1,132
Offences against Wireless Laws	215	10	225
Offences against Health Laws	156	5	161
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	334	2	336
Other Offences against Traffic Laws	5,888	66	5,954
Offences against Railway Laws	123	1	124
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws ..	239	67	306
Other Offences	680	66	746
<i>Total All Offences</i>	41,366	2,566	43,932

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

How Dealt With.

Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted, but Not Punished.		Bail Estreated.		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money.		Imprisoned.		Committed to Higher Court.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
115	15	30	3	24	..	228	8	41	1	220	10
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5
1	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	93	..
96	14	18	3	24	..	198	8	29	1	56	3
15	1	7	..	..	..	22	..	5	..	44	2
162	4	586	91	36	..	1,150	113	370	17	273	9
11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	143	4
15	..	20	..	..	..	104	..	31	..	..	..
112	1	498	82	26	..	737	87	262	16	105	3
12	1	18	2	..	..	75	3	15	..	6	..
12	2	50	7	10	..	232	23	62	1	19	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
91	4	2,467	172	22,588	1,468	1,477	302	392	45	2	..
58	1	2,420	163	21,252	1,424	1,133	284	169	10	..	..
12	2	8	..	605	31	154	15	13	8	..	..
10	1	24	7	2	..	34	3	184	27	..	..
9	..	13	2	671	12	117	..	16	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	58	1	39	..	10	..	2	..
1,482	46	79	21	321	14	9,060	199	164	24	2	..
153	..	2	1	3	..	420	..	4	..	..	..
81	1	12	..	299	5	318	13	12	1	..	..
1	3	3	..	1	..	513	29	6	..	..	..
75	3	..	..	..	..	443	25	1	..	..	..
406	..	..	..	..	..	718	6	2	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	207	10	..	..	..	..
10	..	1	..	..	..	145	5	..	..	..	..
31	1	1	..	12	..	285	1	5	..	..	..
635	21	21	5	5	9	5,217	31	10	..	..	..
7	..	6	..	..	..	87	1	23	..	..	..
21	8	6	5	..	..	212	54	..	..	..	..
54	9	27	10	1	..	495	24	101	23	2	..
1,850	69	3,162	287	22,969	1,482	11,916	622	967	87	502	19

INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkness.	Other against Good Order.	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws.	Other.	Total. <i>a</i>
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER.											
Under 10	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	16	24
10 to 19..	19	27	5	692	52	263	94	5	44	95	1,296
20 to 29..	70	33	15	636	152	4,471	762	89	128	214	6,570
30 to 39..	47	10	15	315	103	5,369	374	110	86	213	6,642
40 to 49..	27	15	13	140	41	5,498	267	80	43	181	6,305
50 to 59..	6	2	7	92	38	5,467	230	25	28	145	6,040
60 to 69..	7	4	5	29	7	2,942	96	16	7	34	3,147
70 & Over	1	1	4	8	1	749	19	1	2	9	795
Not Stated	244	22	59	149	114	273	143	8	5,548	3,939	10,499
Total ..	421	114	123	2,066	511	25,032	1,985	334	5,886	4,846	41,318

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 to 19..	11	29	8	36	13	1	5	2	13	10	4	..
20 to 29..	39	36	23	33	38	18	41	27	38	24	21	..
30 to 39..	27	11	23	17	26	22	20	34	25	23	22	..
40 to 49..	15	16	21	7	10	22	15	24	13	20	20	..
50 to 59..	3	2	11	5	10	22	13	8	8	16	20	..
60 to 69..	4	5	8	2	2	12	5	5	2	4	10	..
70 & Over	1	1	6	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	3	..

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	12
10 to 19..	1	..	2	67	2	9	7	..	2	19	109
20 to 29..	2	..	2	45	12	230	42	..	4	8	345
30 to 39..	1	..	..	32	6	368	27	1	4	7	446
40 to 49..	1	..	..	22	1	558	12	1	7	14	616
50 to 59..	..	..	..	12	1	356	12	..	1	3	385
60 to 69..	..	..	..	3	..	247	..	..	2	1	253
70 & Over	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	30
Not Stated	24	..	4	11	18	85	9	..	46	173	370
Total ..	29	..	8	193	41	1,882	109	2	66	236	2,566

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
10 to 19..	20	..	50	37	9	..	7	..	10	30	5
20 to 29..	40	..	50	25	53	13	42	..	20	13	16
30 to 39..	20	..	..	17	26	20	27	50	20	11	20
40 to 49..	20	..	..	12	4	31	12	50	35	22	28
50 to 59..	..	..	..	6	4	20	12	..	5	5	18
60 to 69..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	10	2	12
70 & Over	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1

^a Excluding 48 companies which are included in other tables.^b Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 76 per cent. of all cases in 1950-51. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates were recorded in the Cloncurry, Charleville, Longreach, Metropolitan, and Cairns districts. Charleville and Cloncurry showed the highest convictions for drunkenness, followed by Longreach; while road traffic prosecutions were most frequent in the Cloncurry, Metropolitan, Mackay, Ipswich, and Charleville districts.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Road Traffic Laws.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan	14,862	28.1	3,572	6.7	5,996	11.3	24,430	46.1
Cairns ..	2,039	27.1	224	3.0	809	10.7	3,072	40.8
Charleville ..	838	71.5	72	6.2	182	15.5	1,092	93.2
Cloncurry ..	731	66.1	132	11.9	339	30.7	1,202	108.7
Ipswich ..	580	8.1	446	6.2	262	3.7	1,288	18.0
Longreach ..	651	36.2	34	1.9	208	11.6	893	49.7
Mackay ..	884	21.2	274	6.6	259	6.2	1,417	34.0
Maryborough	1,229	9.6	529	4.1	492	3.8	2,250	17.5
Rockhampton	803	9.6	229	2.8	470	5.6	1,502	18.0
Roma ..	555	26.2	58	2.7	179	8.5	792	37.4
Toowoomba	1,504	12.5	311	2.6	678	5.7	2,493	20.8
Townsville ..	2,238	26.1	409	4.8	854	9.9	3,501	40.8
Total ..	26,914	22.5	6,290	5.2	10,728	9.0	43,932	36.7

a Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

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

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Writs of Summons Issued ^a No.	1,644	1,508	1,635	1,596	1,710
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	60	37	44	62	42
Without Jury .. No.	1,236	955	706	937	1,036
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ^b No.	39	42	94	67	95
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	1,294	1,002	781	1,018	1,128
For Defendant .. No.	41	32	63	48	45
Total Amount Awarded £	115,680	83,002	106,068	104,091	86,733

^a Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

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

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, and claims not exceeding £100 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act, 1867*, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the 1939-1945 War, the annual amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was about three times the total awarded in Supreme Courts. The business of Magistrates' Courts fell heavily during the war and has remained at a low level, but increases were recorded for the first four of the five years shown below.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Cases Heard	No.	3,454	3,637	3,878	4,361	3,948
Amount Claimed ..	£	95,789	105,274	114,167	131,582	125,887
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	2,717	2,943	3,451	3,662	3,442
Amount Awarded ..	£	66,939	78,834	96,316	99,882	106,072

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 1951, 708 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 701; nullity of marriage, 6; and judicial separation, 1. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 347 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 361.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 92; desertion, 246; insanity, 5; other grounds, 4. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 81; desertion, 275; insanity, 0; other grounds, 5.

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 1951 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
New South Wales	1,553	3,826	3,308	2,660	3,456	3,332
Victoria	805	2,294	1,681	1,780	1,604	1,730
Queensland	201 ^a	935	724	732	792	708
South Australia ..	243	704	634	592	666	642
Western Australia	244	814	702	569	724	683
Tasmania	80	210	185	266	152	194
Australia ^b ..	3,135	8,815	7,255	6,630	7,425	7,327

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

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

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

DIVORCE RATE *a*, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1950.	1951.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	111.1
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	82.8
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	71.6
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	93.7
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	134.5
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	90.2
Australia ^b	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	97.5

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

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1951 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 1950 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces ^a , 1951.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.
	Hus-band.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years	21	20	41	} 39.0	} 43.9	} 51	} 42
5 Years and under 10 Years	103	132	235				
10 " " " 15 "	93	79	172	} 38.1	} 37.3	} 54	} 46
15 " " " 20 "	45	52	97				
20 " " " 30 "	65	62	127	18.0	14.1	46	49
30 " " " 40 "	18	14	32	4.5	4.3	56	41
Over 40 Years	2	1	3	0.4	0.4	67	67
Total	347	361^b	708^b	100.0	100.0	49	46

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

b Including 1 for which duration was not stated.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27·4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46·3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943. This proportion had fallen to 5·8 per cent., only slightly above its pre-war level, in 1951, but the proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, remained high at 33·2 per cent. in 1951, although it had fallen from its peak of 37·6 per cent. in 1949. In 1949, 1950, and 1951, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Titles.—Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 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.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
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UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.

Transfers	37,873	34,825	36,435	41,862	44,735
Mortgages	18,878	23,795	20,999	24,863	29,087
Releases from Mortgage ..	14,150	13,386	16,265	20,542	20,195
Other Dealings	13,755	13,227	12,144	14,655	15,531

UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).

Conveyances	22	14	9	17	16
Mortgages	18	7	7	5	5
Releases from Mortgage ..	3	1	6	1	2
Other Dealings	7	38	48	54	48

Liquor Licenses.—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1952*. Powers under the Acts were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in a Licensing Commission of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Commission administers the Liquor Acts, the provisions of which set up the control of Licensed Victuallers', Winesellers', Packet, Billiard and Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, Certificates of Registration as Spirit Merchants and Clubs, and permits for Exempted Clubs.

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

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

The Commission collects license fees which under the 1935 amendment were assessed at 2½ per cent. of the purchase price of liquor, this basis of assessment being substituted for the "Annual Value" fixed-fee system. During 1941, the provision of a maximum annual fee of £300 was deleted. In 1945, the annual fees payable by licensed victuallers and winesellers were increased to 3 per cent., the ½ per cent. increase being payable by the owner of the premises, not the licensee. The ½ per cent. increase is credited to the Liquor Act Trust Fund from which compensation to licensees and owners is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

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

The 1945 amendment also provided that where the Licensing Commission was satisfied that the facilities provided in any locality for board and meals were inadequate to meet the public demand, it might order the licensed victualler in that locality to provide the necessary additional accommodation, and, in default of compliance with such order, it might suspend the operation of the license.

Low priority accorded under Building Control Regulations to the repair and rebuilding of hotel structures prevented the Commission from

embarking on any scheme of improving hotels generally. However, the abolition of building controls and improved supplies of building materials indicate that, in the near future, the Commission will be able to approach more closely its objective of providing increased accommodation in those areas where a dearth exists and of raising standards generally throughout the State.

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

During 1950-51, the cancellations of five Licensed Victuallers' Licenses became operative, and two licenses were surrendered. In the same period the Commission granted 483 transfers of licenses, 8 applications were refused, and 24 withdrawn.

During 1950-51, fees amounted to £233,483 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £24,567 from Spirit Merchants' Licenses. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Club and Packet Licenses amounted to £8,609. The total revenue from all sources was £273,423.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years. These figures exclude railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At 30th June, 1951, 44 of these rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine-sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1942 ..	1,281	29	124	35	148	5
1943 ..	1,280	30	118	35	145	5
1944 ..	1,280	30	119	35	145	5
1945 ..	1,280	30	119	35	147	4
1946 ..	1,279	30	120	35	156	3
1947 ..	1,273	30	120	35	177	7
1948 ..	1,263	30	120	35	200	7
1949 ..	1,254	30	123	35	225	9
1950 ..	1,246	30	124	35	238	12
1951 ..	1,239	30	124	35	246	11

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

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

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1951, there were 758 State schools and 166 private schools equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 540 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 72 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 405 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 3,784 motion picture films available; while 66 private schools had projectors, with 366 motion picture films.

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

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

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

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

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1951 was 1,012 boys and 740 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 246 in 1951, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 210 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 16, while 4 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1951 were:—Roman Catholic, 18,196 boys and 18,874 girls; Church of England, 1,875 boys and 1,907 girls; other denominations, 918 boys and 1,641 girls; and undenominational schools, 82 boys and 78 girls.

Business Colleges.—There are 9 of these colleges, and in 1951 the aggregate enrolments were 151 males and 1,918 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1951, there were 33 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,119 boys and 1,093 girls. Average attendance during 1950-51 was 996 boys and 968 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £4,596,885 on State schools during 1950-51. This amounted to £3 17s. 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 £5,882,279 in 1950-51, or £4 18s. 8d. per head. In 1860, there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1951, 179. The decline since 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1951 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Type.	Schools at End of Year.	Teachers at End of Year.	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—						
State—						
State ..	1,457	4,877	73,147	67,929	62,642	57,997
Provisional ..	46	56	803	719	616	565
Correspondence ..	1	85	4,039	4,098	1,640	1,804
Special ..	10	52	641	615	444	399
Rural ..	28	257	4,435	4,095	3,878	3,603
Intermediate ..	16 ^a	121	2,047	1,940	1,807	1,722
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>1,545</i>	<i>5,448</i>	<i>85,112</i>	<i>79,396</i>	<i>71,027</i>	<i>66,090</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	142	49	135	46
Other ..	246	1,754	18,054	19,461	16,894	17,634
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>1,754</i>	<i>18,196</i>	<i>19,510</i>	<i>17,029</i>	<i>17,680</i>
Total Primary ..	1,791	7,202	103,308	98,906	88,056	83,770
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	20	391	2,848	2,545	2,446	2,098
High "Top" ..	21 ^c	137	568	638	489	555
<i>Total State..</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>528</i>	<i>3,416</i>	<i>3,183</i>	<i>2,935</i>	<i>2,653</i>
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	98	870	691	828	644
Other ..	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	3,017	3,039	2,823	2,753
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>3,887</i>	<i>3,730</i>	<i>3,651</i>	<i>3,397</i>
Total Secondary	28	626	7,303	6,913	6,586	6,050
Total All Schools..	1,819	7,828	110,611	105,819	94,642	89,820

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

b Included with secondary schools.

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

d Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 81 vocational centres, and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1951 was 8,010, and in domestic science, 8,894.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. . <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State. <i>a</i>	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1947	1,545	252	5,531 ^c	1,815	143,634	39,623	183,257	2,740
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	3,206
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828
1950	1,556	253	5,739	1,819	164,803	43,239	208,042	4,597
1951	1,565	254	5,976	1,852	171,107	45,323	216,430	5,669

a Including part-time manual training instructors and sewing mistresses: 946 in 1951.

b For year ended 30th June following.

c Excluding teachers temporarily absent in the defence forces.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1951 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1951.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	10,145	9,646	19,791	..	..	..
6	12,827	12,409	25,236	..	..	..
7	11,847	11,628	23,475	..	..	..
8	10,547	10,425	20,972	..	..	..
9	10,830	10,270	21,100	..	..	..
10	10,007	9,565	19,572	..	..	..
11	9,922	9,485	19,407	..	..	..
12	9,583	9,290	18,873	10	6	16
13	8,332	7,654	15,986	303	324	627
14	3,256	2,885	6,141	2,089	2,062	4,151
15	420	323	743	2,738	2,624	5,362
16	50	48	98	1,331	1,101	2,432
17	8	20	28	601	357	958
18 and Over	118	45	163	261	56	317
Total ..	97,892	93,693	191,585	7,333	6,530	13,863

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, 91 per cent.; 14 years, 56 per cent.; 15 years, 35 per cent.; 16 years, 15 per cent.; and 17 years, 6 per cent. The decreases in these proportions, compared with those shown for previous years, are due to the changed date of collection, as most of the children leaving school are removed from the rolls at the beginning of the school year.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 592 students enrolled at this institution during 1951, 150, including 4 ex-servicemen, were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and

horticulture, and 52 other ex-servicemen were taking refresher courses under the Rural Training Scheme.

Technical Colleges.—There were 12 of these colleges in 1951, with 497 teachers. Sixteen of the teachers were engaged with correspondence classes, while 135 full-time and 346 part-time teachers were engaged with ordinary classes. Full-time students at classes numbered 139, and part-time, 17,940. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 937, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 7,453. 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 1951 there were 3,165, including 2,443 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 1951, 744 students were being trained in these colleges. Correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1951 there were 475 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 1951 included 638 ordinary students and 33 part-time Commonwealth Post-War Reconstruction Training Scheme students. Full-time day courses were followed by 27 students under the same scheme.

School Examinations.—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University, Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at any State secondary school or to an allowance (£17 per year during 1952) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes in required subjects at the Junior University Examination may be granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £19 per year. The Junior University Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior University Examination after a further two years.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.
1947 ..	7,858	5,746	4,281	3,203	1,529	909
1948 ..	8,366	5,897	3,985	3,282	1,261	870
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	3,268	1,054	719
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	3,513	1,061	801
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	a	1,039	794

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

2. UNIVERSITY.

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

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

The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. Work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. The Main Building was occupied at the end of 1948 by Departments of the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, the Departments of External Studies, Physical Education, and Surveying, and the Main Library, together with a skeleton administrative staff. The Chemistry Building was occupied early in 1950, and the Geology Building in 1951. A 90-ft. extension of the Main Building, to provide administrative accommodation, and the Physics Building, are under construction.

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Professors.	Other.	Day.	Evening.	External.	Government Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Foundations & Bequests. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1947	20	305	1,869	940	1,002	144,579	102,982	23,977	279,150
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151

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 1951 these amounted to £7,148.

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 24 (17 full-time, 7 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 107,036 works, is available at the University.

The next table shows the numbers of students enrolled, and the numbers of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted, during 1951.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, &C., 1951.

Course.	New Students.			Total Students.			Degrees Conferred.		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Arts	117	83	200	590	279	869	56	38	..	..
Science	73	29	102	407	96	503	85	9	..	..
Engineering ..	105	1	106	340	2	342	59	..	50	..
Commerce .. .	191	37	228	655	89	744	41	3	38	3
Agriculture ..	16	..	16	56	1	57	8	..	..	..
Law	19	5	24	114	5	119	14	..	..	..
Dentistry .. .	33	2	35	187	7	194	57	4	..	..
Vet. Science ..	21	..	21	75	1	76	11	..	..	..
Medicine .. .	77	7	84	501	51	552	76	8	..	..
Architecture ..	21	2	23	60	3	63	..	..	5	..
Education .. .	36	7	43	307	57	364	2	..	38	6
Music	1	11	12	10	17	27	..	..	..	..
Physical Educ'n	7	11	18	24	27	51	..	..	2	9
Physiotherapy	..	13	13	3	50	53	..	..	1	24
Total .. .	717	208	925	3,329	685	4,014	409	62	134	42

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

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

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

The holdings of the Public Library and its extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 90,898 volumes and 20,000 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 16,272 volumes and 5,809 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; and Country Extension Service, 18,123 volumes.

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

Throughout Queensland there are numerous libraries controlled by local bodies, including Local Authorities and Schools of Arts. The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services as a function of local government. As a result, there are now 24 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (nine), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, the Roma Town Library, the Atherton Public Library, and the libraries conducted by the Johnstone and Hinchinbrook Shire Councils at Innisfail and Ingham respectively. The libraries at Innisfail, Ingham, Atherton, and Townsville are free to all residents of the area. Several Local Authorities, including the Brisbane City Council, are conducting free libraries for children.

Provided the local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, buildings, and equipment, with a maximum of £2,000 building subsidy to any library.

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

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

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

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

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

4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The *Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, Secretary to the Director-General, and 27 food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. There is also a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director, assisted by a Deputy Director, bacteriologists, and ancillary staff. Among other duties, the staff of this laboratory performs any necessary medico-legal work. A medical officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of a part-time male medical officer, a female medical officer, nurses, and trained attendants, while a microscopist and an inspector have charge of the Hookworm Campaign. A Weil's Disease Campaign, with headquarters in Innisfail, North Queensland, has a staff of four health inspectors.

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

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

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

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

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria prophylaxis has continued to grow in favour, and over 90 per cent. of school children have been immunised. In proportion to population, more children have been immunised in Queensland than in any other State in the Commonwealth. In a few instances, children who have submitted to immunising measures have later developed diphtheria, but the disease has been mild.

Within the Greater Brisbane area, the City Health Authority in conjunction with the School Health Services, carries out a full programme of diphtheria immunisation of school and pre-school children, both at the schools and daily at the City Hall. Similar campaigns are carried out by other Local Authorities.

Among the many thousands of children annually immunised by the formalised toxoid method, no instance of dangerous symptoms arising therefrom has been reported, and the people are educated to the value of diphtheria immunisation. Highly purified diphtheria prophylactic, requiring only two injections, is coming into general use.

Whooping Cough.—As a result of the improvement in efficacy of the pertussis or whooping cough vaccine, many Local Authorities have inaugurated a campaign against this disease. Brisbane City Council is immunising children free of charge at four sessions per week, and its Medical Officer of Health also visits institutions for this purpose.

Tetanus.—Active immunisation against tetanus is being widely adopted in Queensland, and many Local Authorities are offering free immunisation. Results will be reflected in lower incidence and mortality within five years.

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

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. At 30th June, 1951, there were 64 private hospitals registered in the State, 25 of which were in Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State during 1950-51 there were 121 public hospitals, two tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and ten ambulance brigades, which were administered by 55 District Hospitals Boards. Two lazarets were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and six other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 110 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, 23 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane Dental Hospital) and 24 branch clinics were in operation during 1950-51.

The 64 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1951, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aborigines. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf (see table on page 113).

Public Hospitals.—All the public hospitals in the State come under the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not

less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One member is elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1941-42	119	324	4,782	110,269	14,852	4,373	1,657,285
1942-43	119	326	5,024	114,291	14,499	4,563	1,597,646
1943-44	119	341	5,125	118,253	16,752	4,892	1,703,096
1944-45	118	342	5,047	117,830	19,473	4,585	1,788,898
1945-46	119	363	5,481	127,917	19,470	4,952	1,991,139
1946-47	120	433	5,897	134,408	24,007	4,874	2,468,308
1947-48	121	460	6,419	133,114	23,565	4,739	3,089,294
1948-49	121	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310 ^b

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

^b Excluding £988,420 expenditure from loans.

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

State.	Hospitals.	In-Patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Popn.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. ^a	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	255	362,665	111	11,204	13,620	10,341	12,301
Victoria ^b ..	98	170,554	77	6,776	6,862	6,092	8,218
Queensland	131	168,412	141	5,113	6,276	4,598	4,968
S. Australia	60	57,401	81	2,441	2,316	1,696	2,237
W. Australia	94	72,089	126	2,131	2,549	2,231	2,450
Tasmania ..	25	32,599	113	902	1,181	982	1,102
A.C.T. ..	1	3,998	181	81	158	157	164
Total ..	664	867,718	105	28,648	32,962	26,097	31,440

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

The table on pages 106-109 gives particulars, for the year 1950-51, 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 <i>Statistical Division</i> and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In-Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Moreton</i>	14	209	1,761	1,260	50,885	12,430	204,784	2,562
Brisbane and S.C.	9	183	1,599	1,151	45,387	11,234	180,412	2,344
Ipswich	4	25	152	99	4,958	1,089	23,674	204
Laidley	1	1	10	10	540	107	698	14
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	18	34	559	395	17,145	3,433	54,110	613
Bundaberg	3	8	139	97	3,279	896	12,185	155
Central Burnett ..	3	3	34	30	2,105	294	2,027	48
Gympie	1	3	88	59	2,236	690	12,448	98
Isis	1	1	10	11	591	93	610	15
Maryborough ..	1	5	129	90	3,328	545	16,338	134
North Burnett ..	3	5	26	19	1,093	203	2,049	30
South Burnett ..	6	9	133	89	4,513	712	8,453	133
<i>Downs</i>	15	39	377	271	13,479	3,453	29,782	530
Chinchilla	1	3	25	19	863	157	1,436	29
Dalby	3	5	42	46	1,766	493	3,733	83
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	19	19	1,127	238	2,748	33
Inglewood	2	4	14	13	479	136	796	12
Miles	2	3	18	16	772	117	1,123	16
Stanthorpe	1	2	5	9	1,556	282	3,395	43
Tara	1	2	6	9	247	37	1,041	8
Toowoomba	3	8	199	106	4,545	1,593	12,532	236
Warwick	1	10	49	34	2,124	400	2,978	70
<i>Roma</i>	7	8	66	69	2,825	546	5,232	84
Balonne	3	3	20	28	856	184	2,390	26
Roma	4	5	46	41	1,969	362	2,842	58
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	10	64	55	2,736	480	7,499	91
Charleville	3	6	36	29	1,623	339	3,239	53
Cunnamulla	2	3	16	15	654	107	3,070	25
Quilpie	2	1	12	11	459	34	1,190	13
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	24	255	262	7,734	1,335	32,434	310
Banana	2	2	26	29	1,053	169	3,049	31
Gladstone	2	2	32	28	1,136	265	6,793	35
Mount Morgan ..	1	2	31	29	1,473	189	6,020	50
Rockhampton ..	5	18	166	176	4,072	712	16,572	194
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	10	112	112	4,125	542	15,094	135
Barcaldine	3	3	21	27	735	100	3,391	23
Blackall	3	1	25	25	869	114	2,522	28
Clermont	2	2	20	14	927	93	2,307	32
Emerald	1	1	12	7	472	32	1,985	14
Longreach	3	2	26	30	825	157	3,605	28
Springsure	1	1	8	9	297	46	1,284	10
<i>Mackay</i>	1	9	79	58	2,627	228	9,742	137
Mackay	1	9	79	58	2,627	228	9,742	137

QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In-Patient per Day.
Government Aid. a	Private Contributions.	Patients' Payments.	Other.	Total.	On In-Patients.	Other. b	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1,888,338	171	90,962	23,780	2,003,251	1,641,846	365,915	2,007,761	35 1
1,746,011	170	85,773	23,142	1,855,096	1,511,399	348,143	1,859,542	35 4
131,468	1	4,556	607	136,632	119,492	17,147	136,639	32 1
10,859	..	633	31	11,523	10,955	625	11,580	44 7
476,055	33	49,754	3,676	529,518	473,261	55,770	529,031	42 5
114,487	..	10,790	915	126,192	112,397	14,903	127,300	39 9
44,062	..	1,912	54	46,028	42,907	1,076	43,983	49 3
74,232	7	6,844	1,043	82,126	70,353	12,708	83,061	39 5
12,679	..	1,191	1	13,871	13,505	450	13,955	50 11
106,772	24	17,579	1,549	125,924	104,914	20,815	125,729	43 1
32,083	2	1,142	55	33,282	31,509	1,303	32,812	58 3
91,740	..	10,296	59	102,095	97,676	4,515	102,191	40 1
368,117	80	31,764	2,729	402,690	373,059	30,639	403,698	38 5
26,198	..	1,355	77	27,630	28,769	580	29,349	53 7
48,230	9	4,812	1,105	54,156	51,387	3,317	54,704	33 10
22,861	10	3,687	375	26,933	24,363	2,557	26,920	40 1
13,609	..	408	18	14,035	13,280	348	13,628	59 1
27,021	..	962	45	28,028	25,615	2,077	27,692	85 11
29,380	1	4,105	17	33,503	32,164	2,140	34,304	40 10
9,970	4	311	46	10,331	9,479	872	10,351	62 4
143,631	50	10,065	682	154,428	139,201	14,488	153,689	32 4
47,217	6	6,059	364	53,646	48,801	4,260	53,061	38 0
79,947	..	7,054	2,097	89,098	83,541	6,910	90,451	54 4
31,071	..	2,730	1,888	35,689	31,457	4,808	36,265	65 9
48,876	..	4,324	209	53,409	52,084	2,102	54,186	49 1
70,918	7	6,262	1,215	78,402	67,973	10,627	78,600	40 8
35,076	..	4,782	128	39,986	35,013	5,430	40,443	36 4
19,872	7	1,027	524	21,430	17,041	3,611	20,652	36 10
15,970	..	453	563	16,986	15,919	1,586	17,505	65 0
278,797	35	18,295	1,057	298,184	257,828	46,412	304,240	45 9
25,337	..	3,012	70	28,419	23,089	5,508	28,597	40 10
32,573	..	2,698	391	35,662	29,473	5,990	35,463	46 8
32,090	16	1,772	54	33,932	28,101	5,978	34,079	31 0
188,797	19	10,813	542	200,171	177,165	28,936	206,101	50 1
158,874	63	5,915	867	165,719	141,494	24,490	165,984	57 7
43,492	1	647	379	44,519	38,404	6,220	44,624	92 11
29,213	13	937	45	30,208	26,473	3,308	29,781	51 1
20,863	..	1,260	38	22,161	20,800	1,362	22,162	35 11
15,882	16	273	42	16,213	15,160	916	16,076	59 7
38,605	33	2,270	356	41,264	30,216	11,645	41,861	58 6
10,819	..	528	7	11,354	10,441	1,039	11,480	59 7
85,677	23	3,720	110	89,530	73,938	15,251	89,189	29 7
85,677	23	3,720	110	89,530	73,938	15,251	89,189	29 7

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In-Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards— <i>cont'd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Townsville</i>	8	32	261	231	9,864	1,968	37,005	398
Ayr	2	3	31	31	1,491	319	6,876	52
Bowen	3	4	47	46	2,046	328	8,586	61
Charters Towers ..	1	3	29	33	971	198	3,215	37
Townsville	2	22	154	121	5,356	1,123	18,328	248
<i>Cairns</i>	14	28	355	285	14,966	2,207	58,213	456
Atherton	4	5	72	45	2,936	420	12,015	95
Cairns	3	11	141	119	5,901	1,014	22,006	176
Innisfail	1	3	58	49	2,452	385	11,005	76
Mareeba	4	7	43	37	1,314	204	6,431	57
Mossman	1	1	19	17	888	72	3,915	24
Tully	1	1	22	18	1,475	112	2,841	28
<i>Far Western</i>	1	1	9	10	445	63	1,791	14
Winton	1	1	9	10	445	63	1,791	14
<i>Peninsula</i>	3	3	54	79	1,042	174	4,159	108
Cook	1	..	5	6	346	17	1,368	5
Thursday Island ..	2	3	49	73	696	157	2,791	103
<i>North Western</i>	12	13	88	93	3,601	506	18,490	111
Cloncurry	2	2	14	16	747	94	2,906	23
Etheridge	2	..	5	4	149	5	1,231	2
Hughenden	1	1	11	11	582	95	1,533	14
McKinlay	1	1	8	6	197	31	847	7
Mount Isa	2	4	34	30	1,215	226	9,478	44
Normanton	3	4	9	15	324	22	1,458	11
Richmond	1	1	7	11	387	33	1,037	10
Total 55 Boards	123	420	4,040	3,180	131,474	27,365	478,335	5,549
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
<i>Moreton</i>	4	117	263	161	7,378	130	6,011	335
Mater Misericordiae	1	71	181	109	4,730	..	4,206	199
Mater Children's ..	1	44	61	27	2,589	..	1,805	81
Peel Is. Lazaret ..	1	1	17	22	59	..	..	51
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	4	3	..	130	..	4
<i>Downs</i>	1	6	42	21	1,850	..	466	61
St. Vincent's	1	6	42	21	1,850	..	466	61
<i>Rockhampton</i>	1	1	4	4	..	114	..	4
S. Army Women's ..	1	1	4	4	..	114	..	4
<i>Townsville</i>	1	1	5	11	80	..	..	69
Fantome Is. Lazaret	1	1	5	11	80	..	..	69
<i>Far Western</i>	1	..	2	2	17	4	213	1
Birdsville	1	..	2	2	17	4	213	1
Total Other	8	125	316	199	9,325	248	6,690	470
Total All Hospitals	131	545	4,356	3,379	140,799	27,613	485,025	6,019

^a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

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

QUEENSLAND, 1950-51—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In-Patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Private Contributions.	Patients' Payments.	Other.	Total.	On In-Patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
364,963	8	20,579	761	386,311	324,426	57,625	382,051	44 9
49,664	1	2,170	99	51,934	45,297	6,422	51,719	48 2
66,632	..	4,683	157	71,472	50,942	19,224	70,166	45 8
40,005	..	2,942	152	43,099	39,985	2,907	42,892	59 5
208,662	7	10,784	353	219,806	188,202	29,072	217,274	41 8
400,667	38	28,584	1,184	430,473	374,862	52,902	427,764	44 11
69,637	25	4,300	306	74,268	66,374	8,704	75,078	38 2
154,590	2	13,402	527	168,521	148,302	17,378	165,680	46 1
65,870	..	5,709	328	71,907	64,132	8,076	72,208	46 4
57,967	5	2,145	17	60,134	49,510	9,900	59,410	47 6
25,601	1	1,748	3	27,353	21,496	5,861	27,357	48 3
27,002	5	1,280	3	28,290	25,048	2,983	28,031	49 0
15,732	..	553	27	16,312	15,489	1,183	16,672	60 3
15,732	..	553	27	16,312	15,489	1,183	16,672	60 3
83,214	1	614	66	83,895	75,212	7,414	82,626	37 11
5,701	..	211	53	5,965	4,762	1,222	5,984	48 5
77,513	1	403	13	77,930	70,450	6,192	76,642	37 4
143,876	14	4,171	2,137	150,198	124,200	26,059	150,259	61 9
29,777	13	787	133	30,710	23,274	7,022	30,296	56 8
4,769	1	..	17	4,787	3,343	1,945	5,288	83 7
16,433	..	1,048	22	17,503	13,876	3,958	17,834	54 7
10,362	..	401	52	10,815	10,887	263	11,150	88 4
54,990	..	1,129	1,725	57,844	49,270	9,240	58,510	61 0
11,614	..	202	78	11,894	11,174	1,600	12,774	56 2
15,931	..	604	110	16,645	12,376	2,031	14,407	70 3
4,415,175	473	268,227	39,706	4,723,581	4,027,129	701,197	4,728,326	39 9
160,548	717	32,297	1,895	195,457	57,564 ^c	<i>n</i>	217,206	<i>n</i>
71,881	192	25,509	1,635	99,217	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	118,994	<i>n</i>
30,612	159	3,940	61	34,772	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	40,648	<i>n</i>
56,910	..	..	..	56,910	53,076	..	53,076	57 0
1,145	366	2,848	199	4,558	4,488	..	4,488	53 10
9,517	1,525	22,976	..	34,018	33,122	..	33,122	29 5
9,517	1,525	22,976	..	34,018	33,122	..	33,122	29 5
647	208	1,849	291	2,995	3,129	..	3,129	45 9
647	208	1,849	291	2,995	3,129	..	3,129	45 9
11,476	..	..	..	11,476	11,476	..	11,476	9 1
11,476	..	..	..	11,476	11,476	..	11,476	9 1
216	310	15	6	547	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,051	<i>n</i>
216	310	15	6	547	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,051	<i>n</i>
182,404	2,760	57,137	2,192	244,493	105,291 ^c	<i>n</i>	265,984	30 5
4,597,579	3,233	325,364	41,898	4,968,074	4,132,420 ^c	701,197 ^c	4,994,310	39 5

^c Incomplete.
n Not available.

Mental Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. At 30th June, 1951, there were three mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

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

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last ten years are shown in the following table. A feature of the figures is the growing proportion of female patients. In the last twenty years, the proportion of female to total patients has risen from 39 to 48 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. <i>a</i>	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expenditure.
		Medi-cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1941-42	5	9	575	571	307	294	2,068	1,667	314,593
1942-43	5	9	531	844	383	260	2,060	1,689	296,374
1943-44	5	10	571	966	455	270	2,035	1,784	335,631
1944-45	5	10	637	648	350	269	2,029	1,811	350,711
1945-46	5	11	609	685	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667
1946-47	5	10	606	781	415	297	2,094	1,839	438,010
1947-48 ^b	5	10	682	793	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581
1948-49	4	11	731	845	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921
1949-50	4	10	792	850	493	255	2,162	1,991	755,756
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463

a Excluding transfers between institutions.

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

6. AMBULANCES.

Centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade are established in 84 districts of the State. With the exception of brigades controlled by local hospital boards, which numbered 10 at 1st July, 1951, the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

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

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Brigade Sub-Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1941-42	75	858	30,623	92,902	169	113,351	134,317
1942-43	74	873	30,405	92,915	165	122,512	140,728
1943-44	77	885	31,885	100,625	195	132,287	161,366
1944-45	80	870	34,316	113,423	138	138,636	179,368
1945-46	83	902	41,709	137,247	200	160,151	201,897
1946-47	84	886	46,615	154,264	73	171,474	264,374
1947-48	87	902	48,303	161,233	60	176,942	277,752
1948-49	91	859	50,188	168,078	62	184,456	311,478
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329

7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30th June, 1951, there were 205 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 39 resident centres and 166 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 4 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 6 resident centres and 39 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 4 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Maternal and Child Welfare, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one in Toowoomba. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These three homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are also 22 Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Resident Centres .. No.	35	35	37	37	39
Sub-Centres .. No.	146	152	156	163	166
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	2,724	3,046	3,157	2,781	2,603
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ^a .. No.	17,906	17,091	18,083	17,719	17,567
Expectant Mothers No.	1,120	1,122	997	939	756
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	370,946	396,380	392,010	382,227	361,977
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,254	1,190	1,158	1,018	1,084
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,723	1,928	1,646	1,461	1,554
New-born Babies Visited .. No.	23,611	22,875	22,912	23,658	24,191
Subsequent Visits .. No.	3,032	2,916	2,396	2,705	2,667
Ante-Natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	2	2	2
Sub-Centres .. No.	5	6	4	4	4
New Cases Seen .. No.	309	286	214	185	192
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	1,569	1,552	1,188	1,242	1,109
Total Expenditure .. £	71,529	85,462	96,425	113,961	136,013

^a Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 creches and 6 kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In 1950-51, total receipts were £21,703, including £5,000 government aid and legacies of £9,500.

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

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 56 institutions were available at 30th June, 1951, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 20 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions, and 16 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Eight of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

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

Department operates 6 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 19 of the others during 1950-51. State children in the 29 institutions at 30th June, 1951, were 639 boys and 388 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, 1950-51.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	
State Benevolent Asylums	4	616	314	1,048	315	224,231	286,940
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	359	41	301	339	4,110	82,774
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	183 ^a	..	4 ^a	11 ^a	669	12,704
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	6	519	..	137	50	50,499	50,499
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	..	937	1	808	788	58,672	123,224
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	33	..	185	122	40,851	97,095
Total	56	2,647	356	2,483	1,625	379,032	653,236

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1950-51, they supplied 43,207 beds for men and 10,054 for women.

9. STATE CHILDREN.

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

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions	1,046	1,015	1,020	1,010	1,043	1,037
In Hospitals	34	37	28	41	50	49
Boarded Out with Foster Mothers	348	325	335	355	341	325
Boarded Out with Female Relatives	3,234	3,350	3,340	3,255	3,216	3,032
Sent to Employers	323	324	310	262	261	283
Released on Probation	126	92	95	107	122	163
Miscellaneous	22	..	18	20	18	16
Total	5,133	5,143	5,146	5,050	5,051	4,905

10. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

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

Pensions to aged persons are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years, but absences are disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind. A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, to any person who possesses property (excluding the home in which he or she permanently resides) exceeding £1,000 in value, or to an alien.

The maximum rate of pension is £3 7s. 6d. per week. Any outside income in excess of £1 10s. a week necessitates a corresponding reduction in the pension rate, while outside income of £4 17s. 6d. a week precludes the grant of pension. Possession of property of over £109 in value causes a reduction in the rate of pension. Wives of invalid pensioners, or of age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, may receive an allowance of £1 15s. a week, subject to a means test. An allowance of 11s. 6d. a week is paid for one child under 16 of an invalid pensioner, or of a permanently incapacitated age pensioner.

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

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

A special provision for permanently blind persons allows an outside income of £10 per week without affecting the full pension rate. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £3 per week irrespective of his means. Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent asylums may receive a maximum of 23s. 6d. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the institution.

Excluding pensioner inmates of benevolent asylums, the number of age and invalid pensioners in all States in 1911 was 82,953. Their number increased steadily to a peak of 336,053 in 1942, but decreased, largely on account of the greater tendency for old persons to remain at work during the war: to 310,915 in 1945, and rose again to 411,724 in 1951. In 1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in age and invalid pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. In 1945-46, the amount started to rise again, and in 1950-51 it was £49,520,000.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1946-47	14,857	23,897	5,872	5,010	49,636	4,104,410	35·0	9·8
1947-48	15,310	25,496	6,438	5,370	52,614	5,253,595	36·0	10·4
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,677	56,153	5,941,139	38·0	10·8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38·8	10·3
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39·7	8·9

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

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

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table below. Per 1,000 males over 65 years and females over 60 years, the numbers of male and female age pensioners respectively were, at 30th June, 1951:—Queensland, 402 and 470; New South Wales, 421 and 437; Western Australia, 382 and 456; Tasmania, 369 and 452; South Australia, 336 and 411; and Victoria, 295 and 373.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

State.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.Wales ^c	50,289	91,369	18,321	14,388	174,367	20,855,983	42·4	9·8
Victoria	26,268	59,942	7,443	6,534	100,187	11,958,534	38·0	6·2
Queensland	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39·7	8·9
S. Aust. ^d	9,630	21,368	2,211	2,212	35,421	4,300,170	42·1	6·0
W. Aust.	8,967	15,350	2,199	1,985	28,501	3,438,435	41·8	7·2
Tasmania	3,999	7,549	1,459	1,426	14,433	1,782,613	39·7	9·9
Total . .	116,222	226,584	37,580	31,338	411,724	49,520,285	40·7	8·2

a See note *a* to previous table.

b See note *b* to previous table.

c Including Australian Capital Territory.

d Including Northern Territory.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

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

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.			Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	<i>a</i>						
	No.	No.	£	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	No.
1946-47	29,531	29,002	462,096	15	18	8	982
1947-48	27,916	27,920	450,916	16	3	0	1,000
1948-49	28,083	27,570	444,387	16	2	4	982
1949-50	28,822	28,652	459,130	16	0	6	994
1950-51	29,253	29,155	467,673	16	0	10	997

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1950-51 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	<i>s.</i>
New South Wales ^a	72,003	1,149,164	7 0
Victoria	50,210	807,030	7 2
Queensland	29,155	467,673	7 10
South Australia ^b	17,864	276,509	7 7
Western Australia	14,986	239,343	8 2
Tasmania	7,250	116,465	8 1
Total	191,587 ^c	3,057,519 ^c	7 4

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Including 119 claims, amounting to £1,335, paid to persons temporarily abroad.

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

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	24,944	35,547	11,512	72,003	72,879
Victoria	17,517	25,226	7,467	50,210	50,861
Queensland	9,179	13,995	5,981	29,155	29,492
South Australia ^b	6,011	9,198	2,655	17,864	18,063
Western Australia	4,775	7,739	2,472	14,986	15,158
Tasmania	2,230	3,461	1,559	7,250	7,349
Abroad	65	50	4	119	121
Total	64,721	95,216	31,650	191,587	193,923

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

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

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Tasmania (30·8 per cent.). In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions were 31·5 and 31·9 per cent. respectively, and in the other States about 35 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with three or more children (21·5 per cent.), followed by Queensland (20·5 per cent.).

12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

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

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1951.

State.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>c</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>c</i>	Amount Paid, 1950-51. <i>d</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales ^a	458,829	930,697	279	2·03	36 15 5	16,872,169
Victoria	301,805	605,673	267	2·01	36 5 6	10,948,350
Queensland	165,465	360,122	297	2·18	42 2 11	6,973,906
S. Australia ^b	102,711	206,843	281	2·01	36 16 6	3,782,174
W. Australia	81,598	172,186	296	2·11	40 1 5	3,269,549
Tasmania	40,229	89,241	307	2·22	43 1 11	1,733,775
Abroad	210	415	..	1·98	22 6 9	4,691
Total	1,150,847	2,365,177	281	2·06	37 17 5	43,584,614

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

^c Excluding 23,753 endowed children in approved institutions.

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

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 1st July, 1942. "Widows" under the pension scheme include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 23rd September, 1952, and earlier rates are shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*. The weekly rate for a widow supporting one or more children under 16 years of age is £3 12s. 6d. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and not supporting children, receive £2 15s. A widow under 50 years of age not supporting a child is eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £2 15s. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, but, where the widow is pregnant, payment may be continued until the birth of her child. A woman whose husband is imprisoned and has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or supporting one or more children, receives £2 15s. Income in excess of £1 10s. per week necessitates a corresponding deduction from the pension rate, while the possession of property exceeding £1,000, or £1,250 in the case of a widow supporting one or more children except a woman whose husband is in prison, precludes the receipt of a pension.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1951.

State.	Pensions Current. <i>c</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1950-51.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales ^a	16,975	51	7,651	2 5 5	1,971,798	12 0
Victoria ..	10,631	47	3,817	2 4 11	1,195,631	10 8
Queensland	6,799	56	3,028	2 6 5	793,721	13 4
S. Australia ^b	3,402	46	1,344	2 5 3	389,414	10 9
W. Australia	2,789	48	1,198	2 5 7	316,165	11 1
Tasmania ..	1,366	47	679	2 5 9	161,357	11 3
Total ..	41,962	50	17,717	2 5 5	4,828,086	11 7

^a Including Australian Capital Territory. ^b Including Northern Territory.
^c Excluding 9 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent asylums.

14. WAR PENSIONS.

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

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments. £	Average Rate Per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
1941-42	8,632	15,797	846,584	2 2 1	0 18 0	23.5	817
1942-43	9,229	16,110	943,691	2 9 10	1 3 10	24.2	907
1943-44	10,398	17,059	1,177,089	2 4 5	1 4 11	25.9	1,116
1944-45	12,270	19,305	1,291,869	2 4 10	1 4 1	29.3	1,209
1945-46	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3	37.1	1,353
1946-47	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2	41.0	1,473
1947-48	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2 0 0	1 1 2	43.2	1,612
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2 5 9	1 2 9	45.4	1,829
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2 8 0	1 1 8	49.0	2,047
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	51.9	2,529

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, 1950-51.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments. £	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	66,214	114,999	9,446,734	3 5 0	1 8 10
Victoria ..	49,115	82,784	7,303,282	3 6 10	1 11 11
Queensland ..	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3
S. Australia ^b ..	16,880	33,067	2,452,245	3 9 4	1 6 9
W. Australia ..	17,665	33,362	2,272,533	3 0 1	1 4 8
Tasmania ..	7,235	14,172	1,297,490	4 7 10	1 9 8
United Kingdom	1,423	2,978	367,085	3 17 4	3 8 2
Elsewhere ..	380	480	35,850	3 7 11	2 7 9
Total ..	180,831	321,796	26,191,718^c	3 6 4	1 9 1

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c £12,998,889 for 1914-1918 War, and £13,192,829 for 1939-1945 War.

15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on social and health services and war and service pensions in each State for the year 1950-51.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE,
AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

Item.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania	Total <i>c</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	20,856	11,958	7,185	4,300	3,438	1,783	49,520
Funeral Benefits ..	104	68	32	22	19	9	254
Child Endowment	16,872	10,948	6,974	3,782	3,269	1,734	43,585
Widows' Pensions	1,972	1,196	794	389	316	161	4,828
Maternity Allowances ..	1,149	807	468	277	239	116	3,057
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	372	304	128	77	121	35	1,037
Hospital Benefits	2,617	1,567	1,022	553	522	255	6,536
Tuberculosis Allowances ..	520	1,006	180	194	236	131	2,275
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	997	799	464	302	248	82	2,930
Community Rehabilitation	60	93	54	57	39	7	310
Mental Institutions ..	203	147	..	34	13	9	406
National Health Service ..	101	26	37	15	17	11	242
Rental Rebates ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
War Pensions ..	9,447	7,303	3,017	2,452	2,273	1,297	26,192
Service Pensions	516	333	265	155	185	53	1,507
Total	55,786	36,555	20,620	12,609	10,935	5,686	142,682
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 16 18 6	£ s. d. 16 6 10	£ s. d. 17 5 8	£ s. d. 17 7 1	£ s. d. 19 2 9	£ s. d. 19 15 5	£ s. d. 17 2 2

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Including amounts paid abroad.

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

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Administration Board.—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 83·8 per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. The remaining unoccupied lands (9·7 per cent. of the whole area) are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

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

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 a first period of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Subsequent periods are for 7 years. Opening rents are $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent 7-year periods being determined by the Land Court. Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation, and development may attach.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY PEAR LANDS.

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

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

where breeding stations were set up 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.

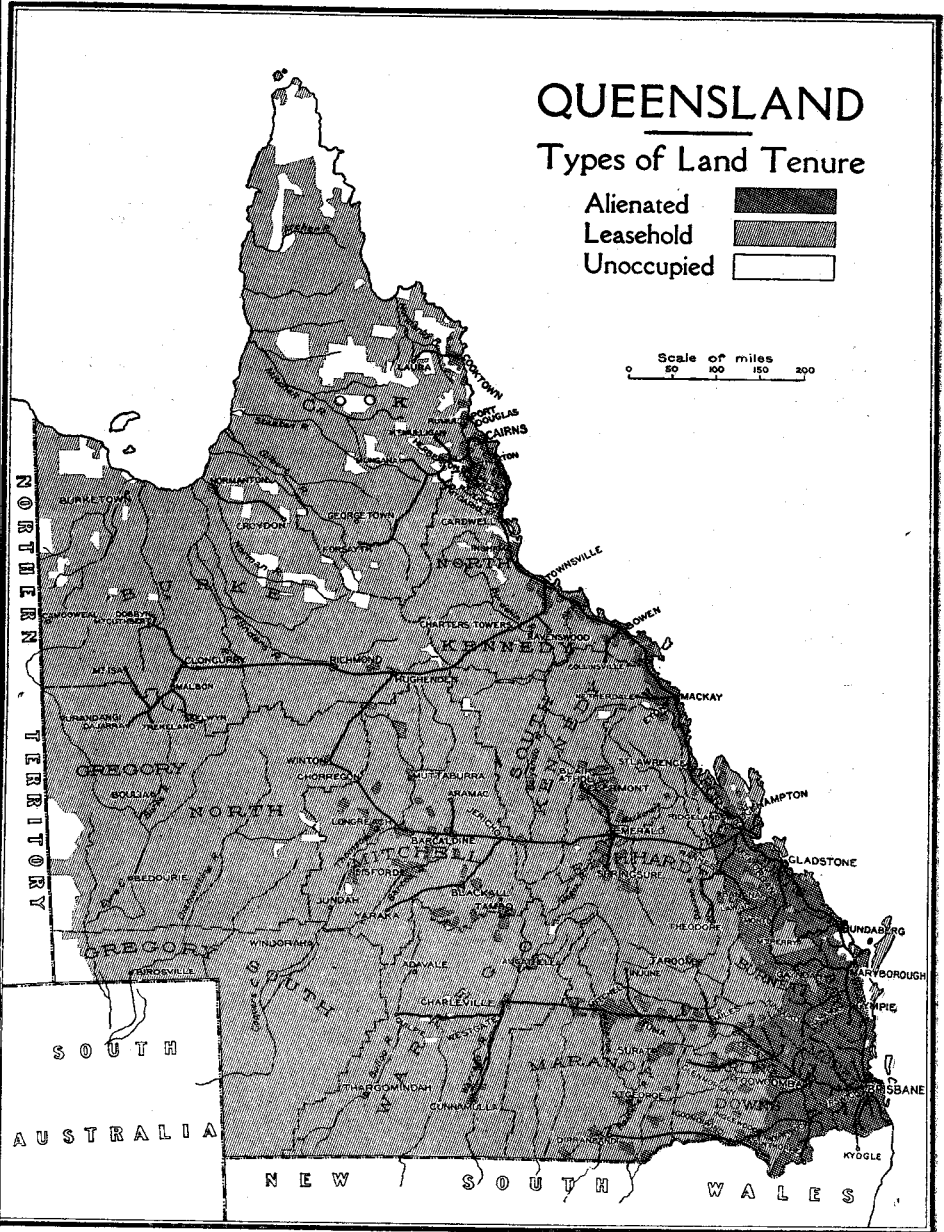
Type of Tenure.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase	22,563	22,757	23,031	23,391	23,707
Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	5,118	4,921	4,639	4,271	3,951
Total Alienated ..	27,773	27,770	27,762	27,754	27,750
Pastoral Leases	243,174	243,522	243,244	242,637	243,540
Occupation Licenses ..	17,499	17,001	18,531	20,257	17,882
Grazing Farms and Home- steads	83,614	84,256	84,705	85,663	87,197
Perpetual Leases	6,423	6,465	6,507	7,063	7,046
Prickly Pear Leases ..	11	..	..	..	..
Forest Grazing Leases ..	2,104	1,919	1,792	1,737	1,683
Under Mining Acts ..	464	471	466	481	500
Leases for Special Purposes	1,144	1,355	1,490	1,583	1,796
Total Leased	354,433	354,989	356,735	359,421	359,644
Total Occupied ..	382,206	382,759	384,497	387,175	387,394
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,454	3,480	3,498	3,545	3,593
Reserved for Public Purposes	16,807	17,264	17,335	18,701	18,749
Unoccupied and Unreserved	26,653	25,617	23,790	19,699	19,384
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

QUEENSLAND

Types of Land Tenure

Alienated	
Leasehold	
Unoccupied	

Scale of miles
0 50 100 150 200



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 124.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1950.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. ^a	51,126,189	14,429,900	116,357,835	16,123,196	198,037,120	33.10
Vic. . .	30,004,888	2,759,383	8,708,139	14,773,350	56,245,760	58.25
Q'land	23,483,294	4,270,253	359,421,369	41,945,084	429,120,000	6.47
S.A. . .	13,199,925	921,068	137,627,551	91,496,256	243,244,800	5.81
W.A. ^a	22,013,900	11,967,117	203,940,055	386,667,728	624,588,800	5.44
Tas. ^a	6,167,907	359,248	2,668,998	7,581,847	16,778,000	38.90
N.T. ^a . .	455,322	..	171,841,055	162,820,423	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. ^b	63,635	41,053	330,657	165,455	600,800	17.42
Total	146,515,060	34,748,022	1,000,895,659	721,573,339	1,903,732,080	9.52

^a At 30th June, 1951.

^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.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	389,958	400,595	396,311	425,597	437,469
Grazing ..	532,468	555,850	586,084	635,274	677,027
Perpetual Leases	77,537	79,709	81,672	90,321	135,396
Special ..	28,529	31,902	34,543	35,088	40,583
Total ..	1,028,492	1,068,056	1,098,610	1,186,280	1,290,475
Sales ..	78,022	80,579	69,504	76,616	120,560
Other—					
Surveys ..	7,165	8,619	10,313	12,696	18,044
Other ..	30,062	33,691	40,517	53,875	48,074
Total ..	37,227	42,310	50,830	66,571	66,118
Total Revenue	1,143,741	1,190,945	1,218,944	1,329,467	1,477,153

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

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

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

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

Major Projects.—Investigations are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation. The biggest of these is the Burdekin project, under the general control of the Burdekin River Authority, and involving the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth, and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream, from which water will be delivered through main and subsidiary supply channels to the irrigable land. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam. An Irrigation Area has been established at Clare, about 27 miles from the river mouth, where returned servicemen have been settled on 53 irrigated tobacco farms. Water is pumped from the river at central stations and delivered through a channel system which will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin scheme. Work on Gorge Weir at 79 miles from the river mouth is proceeding and will provide for an expansion to 200 farms.

Investigations are proceeding for an irrigation scheme in the Mareeba-Dimbulah area, where a regulated flow of water is to be supplied from a dam on the Barron River above Tinaroo Falls.

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

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

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

Area Under Irrigation.—The next table gives estimates of the areas irrigated in statistical divisions, dissected according to the principal crops. The figures have been supplied by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply, and are based on the Government Statistician's returns

for the previous year and information from the Department's records of waterworks licenses and statistics of the Clare and Theodore Irrigation Areas. They differ from those shown in the table on page 131 because they are for a different season, and, being based on areas licensed for irrigation, they do not necessarily represent areas actually irrigated.

AREAS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1952.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton	106	13,477	582	..	..	10,731	24,896
Maryborough	8,651	1,751	1,053	42	..	1,783	13,280
Downs .. ..	..	387	212	1,285	8	1,096	2,988
Roma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Western .. ..	..	42	51	..	..	2,611	2,704
Rockhampton .. ..	..	620	85	..	817	2,745	4,267
Central Western .. ..	..	6	34	..	..	..	40
Far Western .. ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Mackay	1,183	95	12	12	..	51	1,353
Townsville	36,901	2,601	390	936	104	370	41,302
Cairns	333	455	73	2,171	..	603	3,635
Peninsula & Nth. West .. ..	..	19	5	3	..	5	32
Total Queensland	47,174	19,455	2,498	4,449	929	19,995	94,500

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

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

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow.	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal.	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780 ^a	3,190	700
1949 ^a	1,463	713	2,176	221,484	3,234	825
1950 ^a	1,490	715	2,205	217,575	3,250	552
1951 ^a	1,546	725	2,271	213,627	3,322	1,075

^a Estimated.

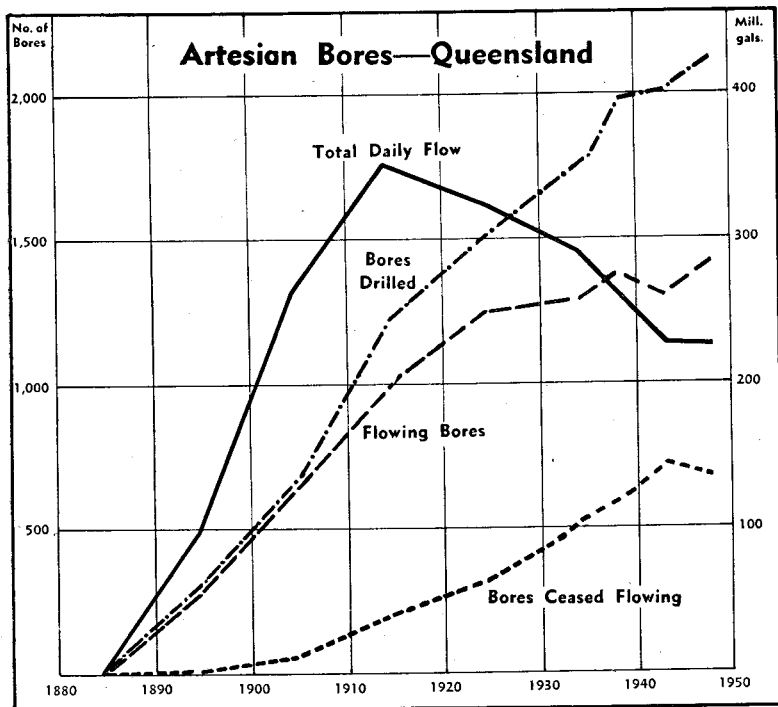
^b New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

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

During 1937, the Government took 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 the average depth of new bores put down since 1943 has been only 807 feet, compared with 1,770 feet during the early years of this century.

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



The committee stated that its objective was to indicate a policy, based upon a scientific knowledge of the Basin and the laws governing its water content, by which the maximum benefits may be obtained from the artesian supplies. In general, the committee's interim conclusion was that the observed diminution of flow from existing bores was due to a lowering of the pressure under which artesian water is held in the aquifers, or water-bearing strata. When a bore is drilled the outflow of water permits a lessening of the distension of the beds, and the weight of the overlying rocks exerts a "squeezing effect", which produces a large initial flow termed the "flush flow". The "flush flow" exceeds the later flow, which, when the distension has been sufficiently reduced, depends solely upon the water pressure that can be maintained by the head from the intake beds. Over most of the Great Artesian Basin, pressure is being maintained by replenishment through intake beds along its eastern edge. Available data support the view that diminution of flow has resulted almost entirely from diminution of pressure in the water beds. The estimated discharge from all bores in Queensland from the time each commenced to flow to the end of 1943 is only equal to 1 inch over the Queensland portion of the Basin, or, assuming no replenishment since the first bore was drilled, only sufficient to lower the level in the intake beds by 5 feet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At 31st December, 1951, there were 2,421 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,173,998 feet, while at the same date there were 6,835 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,343,888 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 380 feet, compared with 1,462 feet for artesian bores.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—According to returns received from primary producers for 1951-52, irrigation of crops or pastures was practised on 5,179 holdings, or 12·4 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 108,656 acres, or 5·4 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 4,384 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 21·8 acres. Principal crops irrigated are shown below, in comparison with 1950-51 which was an abnormally wet season.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	383,460	45,108	11·8	394,088	54,566	13·8
Vegetables ..	62,434	17,473	28·0	63,143	21,946	34·8
Fruit ..	38,286	2,278	5·9	37,868	3,225	8·5
Tobacco ..	4,142	2,969	71·7	5,038	3,996	79·3
Cotton ..	2,952	219	7·4	4,480	487	10·9
Other..	1,585,736	11,980	0·8	1,516,584	24,436	1·6
All Crops ..	2,077,010	80,027	3·9	2,021,201	108,656	5·4

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1951-52, on 2,438 holdings, 65,179 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 2,429 holdings, 41,828 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 86 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 380 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 210 irrigators on 5,411 acres, while the remaining 16 irrigators did not specify the source of water used on their 242 acres.

Only 3,162 acres were irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 63,470 acres and electric motors for 40,445 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and in the Ayr sugar district.

Spray lines were used to distribute water over 47,280 acres, chiefly vegetable crops in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions. Channels or furrows were used over 50,537 acres, and water was applied to 7,911 acres by flooding.

6. FORESTRY.

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

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Forest Reservations—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
State Forests, Permanent	3,457	3,778	4,022	4,101	4,283
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,092	3,140	3,118	3,128	3,114
National Parks	708	729	731	740	741
Nurseries	No. 23	No. 26	No. 26	No. 28	No. 28
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	35	38	41	46	49
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	455	485	502	522	530
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs S. Ft.	220,257	204,086	207,603	201,961	187,435
Sleepers Pieces	398	442	439	526	643
R'way Timbers { S. Ft.	825	515	361	240	565
{ Lin. Ft.	120	149	125	151	91
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	205	45	104	155	67
{ Lin. Ft.	3	4	1	7	..
House Blocks and Poles Lin. Ft.	864	761	748	731	783
Fencing Timber { Pieces	370	282	322	337	445
{ Lin. Ft.	141	121	203	172	229
Mining Timber { Pieces	153	151	102	88	44
{ Lin. Ft.	523	573	522	367	220
Fuel Tons	126	100	41	82	79
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	226	154	237	271	202
Total Area Dealt with to Date.. ..	6,276	6,430	6,667	6,938	7,140
Finance—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Receipts, Sales of Timber	981	998	1,021	1,001	1,265
Receipts, Other	9	9	10	12	16
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber ..	586	589	626	722	694
Reforestation ^a	403	510	692	870	1,112
National Parks	23	24	35	35	45
Administration, &c. ..	89	107	131	143	176
Access Roads ^b	42	52	69	78	102
Resumption of Timberlands	18	22	16	17	14
Purchase of Plant .. ..	..	..	..	16	35

^a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

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

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

Plantations of native trees are established mainly on jungle types, where, after complete logging, the area is cleared and planted with

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

The natural regeneration operations, which aim at the improvement of the existing forest by removal of useless trees and the regeneration of the better species, are confined to the hardwood areas of the coast and the Cypress Pine and hardwood areas of the west. Research work is being carried out in North Queensland to determine the best silvicultural technique for forest regeneration or re-establishment in this region.

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

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

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

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

In all plantation operations production of quality timber is aimed at, and thinning and pruning procedures are designed to concentrate growth in clear wood on the selected best stems.

Research work is being carried out on all of the major practical problems. Nursery investigations have covered such points as season of sowing, transplanting and tubing, degree of shading and watering, grading of stock, &c. Field experiments in plantations at present are principally directed towards the solution of pruning and thinning problems.

In hardwood forest areas research is being conducted to solve the problem of securing regeneration to an adequate degree, and in some types, viz., the Blackbutt type of Fraser Island and the Grey Ironbark type of the coast, has met with great success. For the success of such experiments preliminary reliable information on the flowering and fruiting habits of the various species is essential, and this information has been collected and is being augmented yearly.

Experiments on the method of treatment, desirable spacing at thinning, inheritance of abnormalities in coppice shoots, &c., are also in progress.

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

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

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

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1951, was 2,465.

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

Queensland's general local administration is in the hands of Local Authorities (134 from June, 1949—see page 33), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions.

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

The names of the 18 regions finally adopted, their areas, total populations, and populations per square mile, at 30th June, 1951, are given on the next page, together with the names of the Local Authorities included in each. Names are printed in capital letters for Cities, in small capitals for Towns, and in small letters for Shires.

- East Moreton*: 4,462 sq. miles; population 538,260, or 120·6 per sq. mile.
BRISBANE, REDCLIFFE, SOUTH COAST, Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Kileoy, Landsborough, Maroochy, Pine, Redland.
- West Moreton*: 3,709 sq. miles; population 69,860, or 18·8 per sq. mile.
IPSWICH, Boonah, Esk, Gatton, Laidley, Moreton.
- Wide Bay*: 17,443 sq. miles; population 120,750, or 6·9 per sq. mile.
BUNDABERG, GYMPIE, MARYBOROUGH, Biggenden, Burrum, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Gooburrum, Isis, Kilkivan, Kingaroy, Kolan, Mundubbera, Murgon, Nanango, Noosa, Perry, Tiaro, Widgee, Wondai, Woocoo, Woongarra.
- Southern Downs*: 5,117 sq. miles; population 29,540, or 5·8 per sq. mile.
WARWICK, Allora, Glengallan, Inglewood, Rosenthal, Stanthorpe.
- Central Downs*: 5,044 sq. miles; population 67,980, or 13·5 per sq. mile.
TOOWOOMBA, Cambooya, Clifton, Crow's Nest, Jondaryan, Millmerran, Pittsworth, Rosalie.
- Western Downs*: 19,286 sq. miles; population 24,370, or 1·3 per sq. mile.
DALBY, Chinchilla, Murilla, Tara, Taroom, Wambo.
- Border Plains*: 17,516 sq. miles; population 9,910, or 0·6 per sq. mile.
GOONDIWINDI, Balonne, Waggamba.
- Maranoa*: 22,765 sq. miles; population 12,010, or 0·5 per sq. mile.
ROMA, Bendemere, Booringa, Bungil, Warroo.
- Warrego*: 90,169 sq. miles; population 12,070, or 0·1 per sq. mile.
CHARLEVILLE, Bulloo, Murweh, Paroo, Quilpie.
- Capricornia*: 32,512 sq. miles; population 83,110, or 2·6 per sq. mile.
ROCKHAMPTON, GLADSTONE, Banana, Broadsound, Calliope, Duinga, Fitzroy, Livingstone, Miriam Vale, Monto, Mount Morgan, Theodore.
- Central Highlands*: 37,280 sq. miles; population 9,650, or 0·3 per sq. mile.
Bauhinia, Belyando, Emerald, Jericho, Peak Downs.
- Western Plains*: 119,720 sq. miles; population 16,500, or 0·1 per sq. mile.
Aramac, Barcaldine, Barcoo, Blackall, Diamantina, Ilfracombe, Isisford, Longreach, Tambo, Winton.
- Pioneer*: 6,382 sq. miles; population 36,330, or 5·7 per sq. mile.
MACKAY, Mirani, Nebo, Pioneer, Sarina.
- Port Denison*: 9,750 sq. miles; population 12,570, or 1·3 per sq. mile.
BOWEN, Proserpine, Wangaratta.
- Burdekin*: 32,462 sq. miles; population 72,410, or 2·2 per sq. mile.
CHARTERS TOWERS, TOWNSVILLE, Ayr, Dalrymple, Hinchinbrook, Thuringowa.
- Northern*: 91,159 sq. miles; population 71,470, or 0·8 per sq. mile.
CAIRNS, Atherton, Cardwell, Cook, Douglas, Eacham, Etheridge, Herberton, Johnstone, Mareeba, Mulgrave.
- North-Western*: 100,556 sq. miles; population 16,360, or 0·2 per sq. mile.
HUGHENDEN, Barkly Tableland, Boulia, Cloncurry, Flinders, McKinlay, Wyangarie.
- The Gulf*: 54,080 sq. miles; population 980, or 0·02 per sq. mile.
Burke, Carpentaria, Croydon.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

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

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

2. RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1950-51, on 41,499 holdings, which had a total area of 359,606,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of live stock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,407	3,177,817	8,441	782	112	4,751
Maryborough	7,496	7,518,990	6,355	1,156	83	3,931
Downs ..	8,707	15,181,228	6,167	2,580	1,686	3,862
Roma ..	1,266	20,090,493	364	973	805	139
South Western	556	53,531,063	87	461	484	9
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,432</i>	<i>99,499,591</i>	<i>21,414</i>	<i>5,952</i>	<i>3,170</i>	<i>12,692</i>
Rockhampton	3,784	21,223,521	2,643	1,500	151	1,533
Cent. Western	1,093	42,550,660	295	817	677	43
Far Western..	339	62,089,713	82	193	269	1
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,216</i>	<i>125,863,894</i>	<i>3,020</i>	<i>2,510</i>	<i>1,097</i>	<i>1,577</i>
Mackay ..	2,144	3,548,889	1,444	238	7	158
Townsville ..	1,390	19,789,676	441	413	6	109
Cairns ..	3,590	11,896,094	1,766	275	4	552
Peninsula ..	53	16,240,832	4	41	..	1
North Western	674	82,766,784	116	538	401	18
<i>Total North</i>	<i>7,851</i>	<i>134,242,275</i>	<i>3,771</i>	<i>1,505</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>838</i>
Total Q'land	41,499	359,605,760	28,205	9,967	4,685	15,107

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

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

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

Growers of Crops.—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1950-51. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	293	69	328	31	1,068	961	1,324	765
Maryborough ..	1,512	307	676	377	397	170	302	86
Downs .. ..	..	3,123	409	885	..	..	61	445
Roma .. ..	..	126	..	20	..	..	..	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,805</i>	<i>3,625</i>	<i>1,413</i>	<i>1,313</i>	<i>1,465</i>	<i>1,131</i>	<i>1,688</i>	<i>1,297</i>
Rockhampton ..	99	234	39	230	97	60	57	164
Central Western ..	..	3	1	17	..	..	..	2
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>99</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>166</i>
Mackay	1,771	..	..	..	13	26	19	24
Townsville ..	584	..	..	..	53	20	64	297
Cairns	2,002	..	283	..	28	71	21	41
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
North Western ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,357</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>366</i>
Total Queensland	6,261	3,862	1,736	1,561	1,657	1,310	1,849	1,829

Machinery on Holdings.—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 131 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	63,956	62,928	62,870	62,011	61,982
Disc Cultivators	20,671	21,400	22,138	22,662	23,346
Rotary Hoes	2,298	2,623	2,916	3,200	3,561
Harrows (Leaves)	102,627	105,381	108,291	109,186	110,763
Scarifiers	32,232	32,130	30,800	31,890	31,316
Other Cultivators	20,970	21,145	20,816	20,906	21,264
Fertiliser Distributors ..	5,355	5,618	6,120	6,283	6,618
Grain Drills	7,306	7,395	7,631	8,341	8,775
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	8,594	8,439	8,370	8,022	7,971
Sugar Cane Planters	4,442	4,620	4,653	4,709	4,753
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	3,452	3,581	3,812	4,082	4,343
Reapers and Binders	1,642	1,572	1,559	1,548	1,551
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	23,926	24,163	24,345	24,464	24,774
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	819	900	1,001	1,068	1,182
Fruit Graders	785	819	827	828	867
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	36,866	39,183	41,112	43,105	44,228
Shearing Machines (Stands)	13,166	13,293	13,535	14,134	14,484
Tractors—Wheeled	15,326	16,312	17,980	20,616	24,406
Tractors—Crawler or Track	2,466	2,637	2,781	3,111	3,388
Stationary Engines	36,326	38,668	40,355	42,125	44,016
Electric Motors	n	4,110	4,841	5,715	6,967

n Not available.

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.	Proprietors. <i>a</i>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.				
1947	41,812	6,917	20,170	68,899
1948	44,007	5,412	20,116	69,535
1949	43,614	5,181	20,267	69,062
1950	43,160	5,147	20,171	68,478
1951	43,131	5,027	20,714	68,872
FEMALES.				
1947	7,965	4,504	2,987	15,456
1948	8,303	3,839	2,753	14,895
1949	9,421	4,340	3,208	16,969
1950	10,851	5,096	3,467	19,414
1951	10,238	6,095	3,822	20,155
TOTAL.				
1947	49,777	11,421	23,157	84,355
1948	52,310	9,251	22,869	84,430
1949	53,035	9,521	23,475	86,031
1950	54,011	10,243	23,638	87,892
1951	53,369	11,122	24,536	89,027

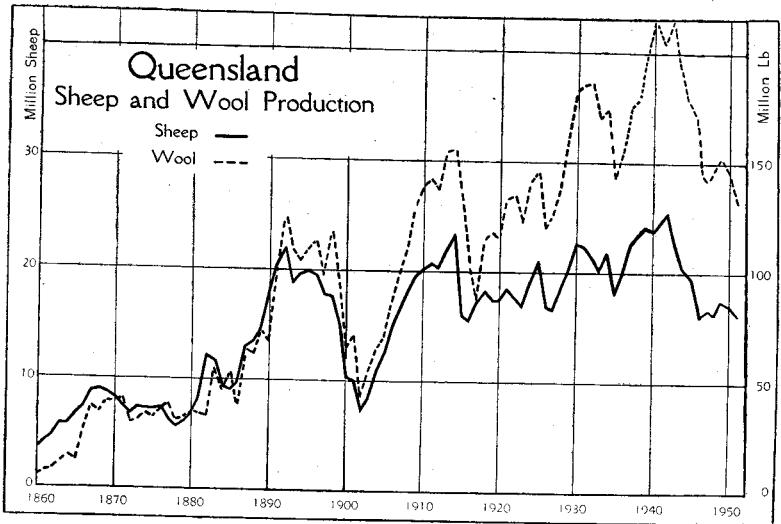
a Including share-farmers.

The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £8,320,769 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1951. In addition, £9,907,663 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1951, 20,854 males and 1,280 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

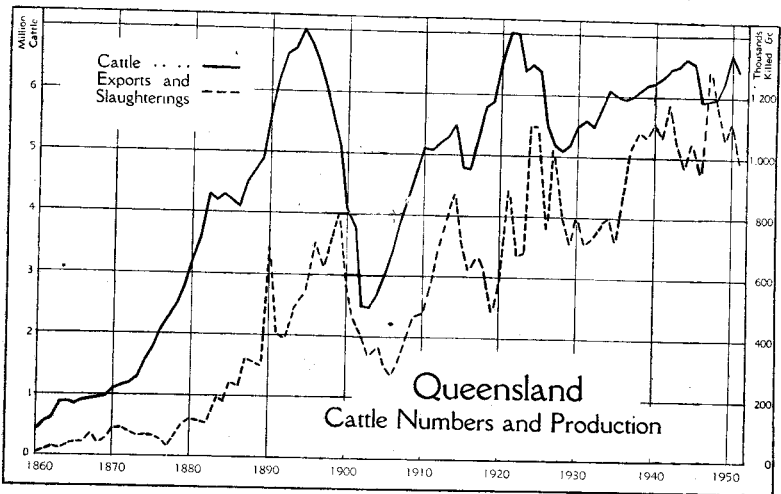
3. LIVE STOCK.

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

Types of Live Stock.—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 141 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.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Horses.</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	122,091	113,031	107,768	96,708	82,209
Other over 1 Yr.	198,980	197,127	194,743	196,063	192,931
Foals under 1 Yr.	14,510	14,549	14,750	14,453	13,466
Total Horses ..	335,581	324,707	317,261	307,224	288,606
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Cows and Heifers	2,017,523	2,081,487	2,251,542	2,468,323	2,411,910
Calves under 1 Yr.	702,199	766,345	844,263	985,603	856,351
Bulls	64,714	65,629	69,683	76,997	74,781
Other	1,808,460	1,655,505	1,706,530	1,762,427	1,794,673
Total Beef Cattle	4,592,896	4,568,966	4,872,018	5,293,350	5,137,715
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Cows Milking ..	694,244	700,908	693,413	666,398	572,448
Cows Dry	228,778	229,558	233,883	261,732	250,174
Heifers	213,451	225,756	234,317	229,800	224,350
Calves under 1 Yr.	171,934	172,327	172,269	175,241	149,186
Bulls	27,853	28,269	27,965	27,369	26,876
Other ^a	46,304	66,013	70,913	79,658	73,625
Total Dairy Cattle	1,382,564	1,422,831	1,432,760	1,440,198	1,296,659
Total All Cattle	5,975,460	5,991,797	6,304,778	6,733,548	6,434,374
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Lambs & Hoggets	3,264,821	2,745,489	3,372,276	3,201,102	1,666,018
Rams	205,964	217,459	217,546	210,762	215,870
Breeding Ewes	7,604,566	7,324,116	7,501,191	7,353,567	7,041,578
Other Ewes ..	766,405	1,053,321	952,778	981,453	1,116,383
Wethers	4,900,873	5,158,572	5,538,361	5,730,694	6,123,669
Total Sheep ..	16,742,629	16,498,957	17,582,152	17,477,578	16,163,518
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars	10,923	11,419	11,484	11,137	9,883
Breeding Sows ..	48,411	49,281	46,964	47,761	39,292
Baconers and Porkers ..	107,717	120,892	120,574	104,163	91,165
Backfatters ..	3,931	4,523	4,573	2,852	2,565
Stores	86,358	99,896	87,763	89,522	86,391
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	120,762	121,311	120,478	119,556	87,233
Total Pigs ..	378,102	407,322	391,836	374,991	316,529

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

Both beef and dairy cattle totals fell by about 150,000 during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1952. For beef cattle, the decrease was only 2.9 per cent. and left their total well above the average of the previous twenty-five years, but the loss of one in ten dairy cattle reduced their number to its lowest level since December, 1933.

The decrease in sheep of 1,314,000, or 7½ per cent., during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1952, took their number to a point only slightly above that for March, 1947, which was the lowest for thirty years. The recovery of 1½ million between 1947 and 1950 has been lost.

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, 1951.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833
Victoria	186,415	2,216,253	20,011,933	237,127
Queensland	307,224	6,733,548	17,477,578	374,991
South Australia ..	71,215	432,566	10,166,513	67,517
Western Australia ..	55,340	841,204	11,361,908	89,910
Tasmania	20,056	271,784	2,181,516	45,446
N. Territory ^a ..	29,366	1,019,149	28,888	1,122
A. C. Territory ..	910	11,477	256,800	642
Total Australia ..	998,954	15,228,829	115,596,136	1,133,588
% Q'land of Total	30.8	44.2	15.1	33.1

^a At 31st December, 1950.

Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle and sheep in the maps on pages 144 to 146.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1951.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	40,089	559,448	5,346	104,305
Maryborough	38,458	789,026	2,557	102,862
Downs	42,465	784,356	2,649,116	105,695
Roma	15,900	366,728	3,035,834	1,942
South Western	13,417	296,895	3,457,385	244
<i>Total South</i>	<i>150,329</i>	<i>2,796,453</i>	<i>9,150,238</i>	<i>315,048</i>
Rockhampton	32,775	1,175,905	53,199	39,848
Central Western	22,517	513,381	3,751,073	1,692
Far Western	11,475	285,542	1,793,751	88
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>66,767</i>	<i>1,974,828</i>	<i>5,598,023</i>	<i>41,628</i>
Mackay	14,661	139,695	678	1,178
Townsville	17,146	453,164	2,237	5,140
Cairns	17,083	195,603	591	11,079
Peninsula	4,435	82,706	..	16
North Western	36,803	1,091,099	2,725,811	902
<i>Total North</i>	<i>90,128</i>	<i>1,962,267</i>	<i>2,729,317</i>	<i>18,315</i>
Total Queensland ..	307,224	6,733,548	17,477,578	374,991

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.

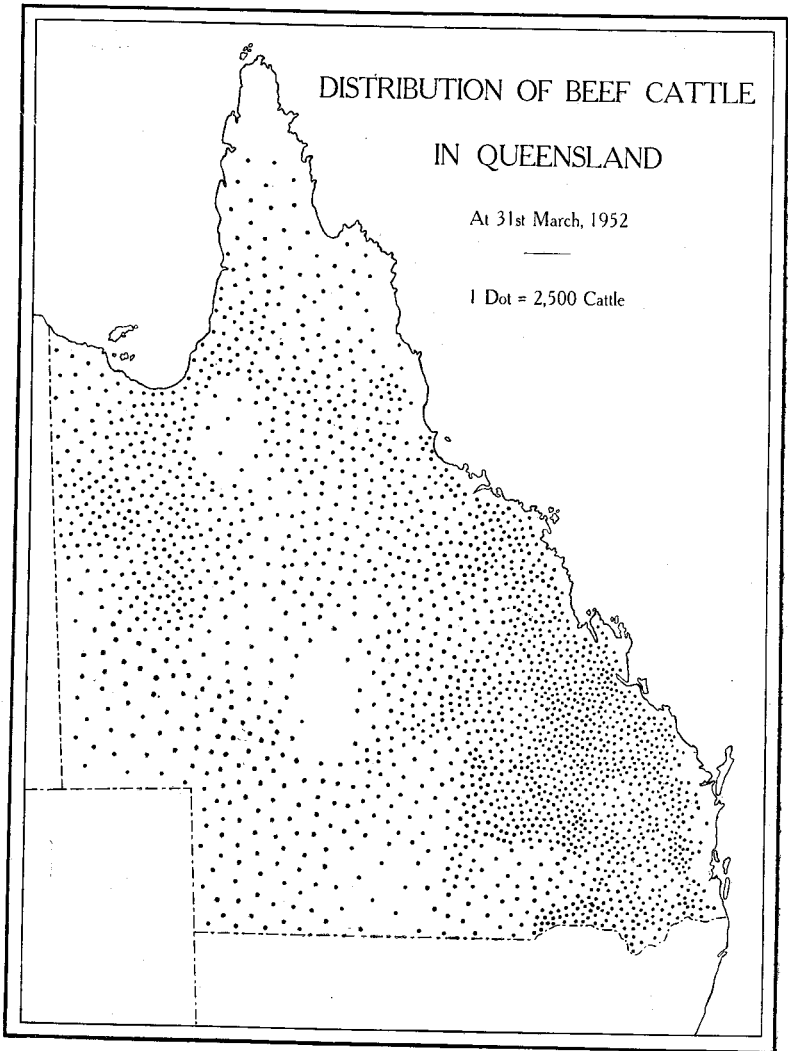
Year.	Cattle (incl. Calves) Slaughtered.	Sheep.				Pigs Slaughtered.
		Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Sheep (incl. Lambs) Slaughtered.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1942 ..	1,079,822	8,389,036	4,442,189	53.0	1,868,230	567,838
1943 ..	1,017,759	7,417,251	3,536,173	47.7	2,232,454	497,354
1944 ..	954,125	6,872,199	3,110,739	45.3	1,986,656	539,039
1945 ..	1,007,139	6,430,750	3,103,636	48.3	1,779,549	512,911
1946 ..	803,767	5,990,869	2,152,802	35.9	1,254,434	462,725
1947 ..	1,157,387	6,540,702	3,730,189	57.0	1,044,688	374,669
1948 ..	1,149,398	6,159,620	3,278,247	53.2	990,827	453,813
1949 ..	1,106,765	6,847,643	3,869,703	56.5	1,027,007	510,907
1950 ..	1,155,639	6,858,001	3,721,830	54.3	805,517	485,186
1951 ..	1,182,943	6,200,471	2,061,849	33.3	766,608	401,115

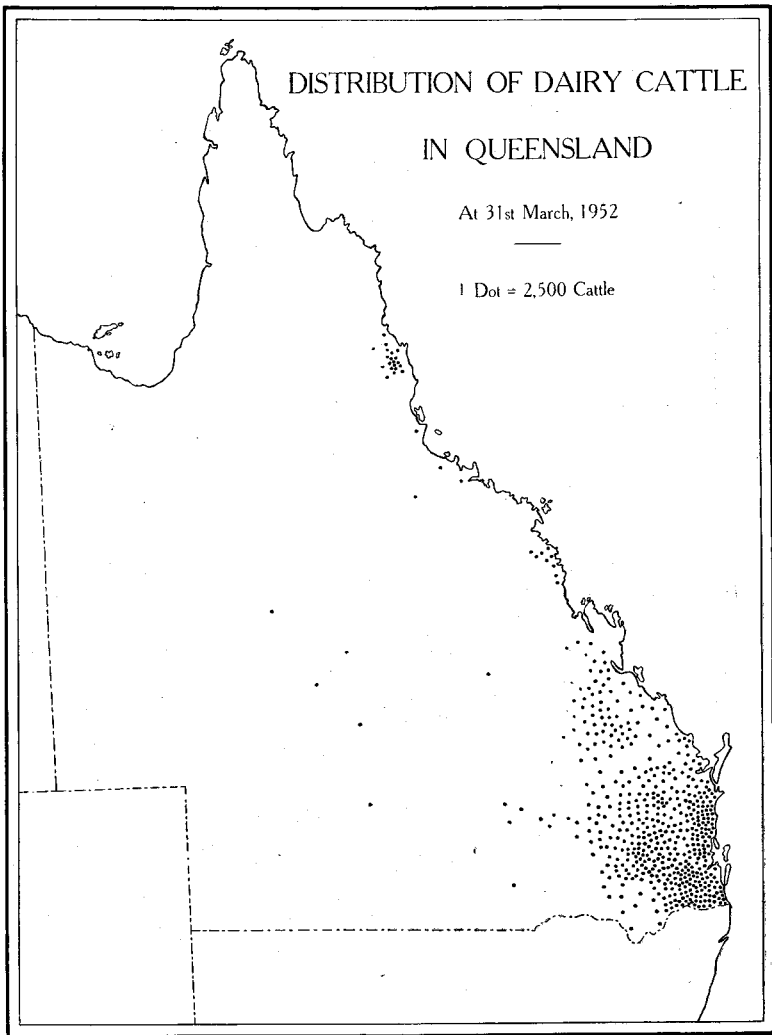
Stock Losses.—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were very high in 1951-52, totalling 809,534 compared with 226,573 in 1950-51. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for good seasons, were heavy for the second successive year, the totals being 2,062,017 and 2,247,028 for 1950-51 and 1951-52 respectively.

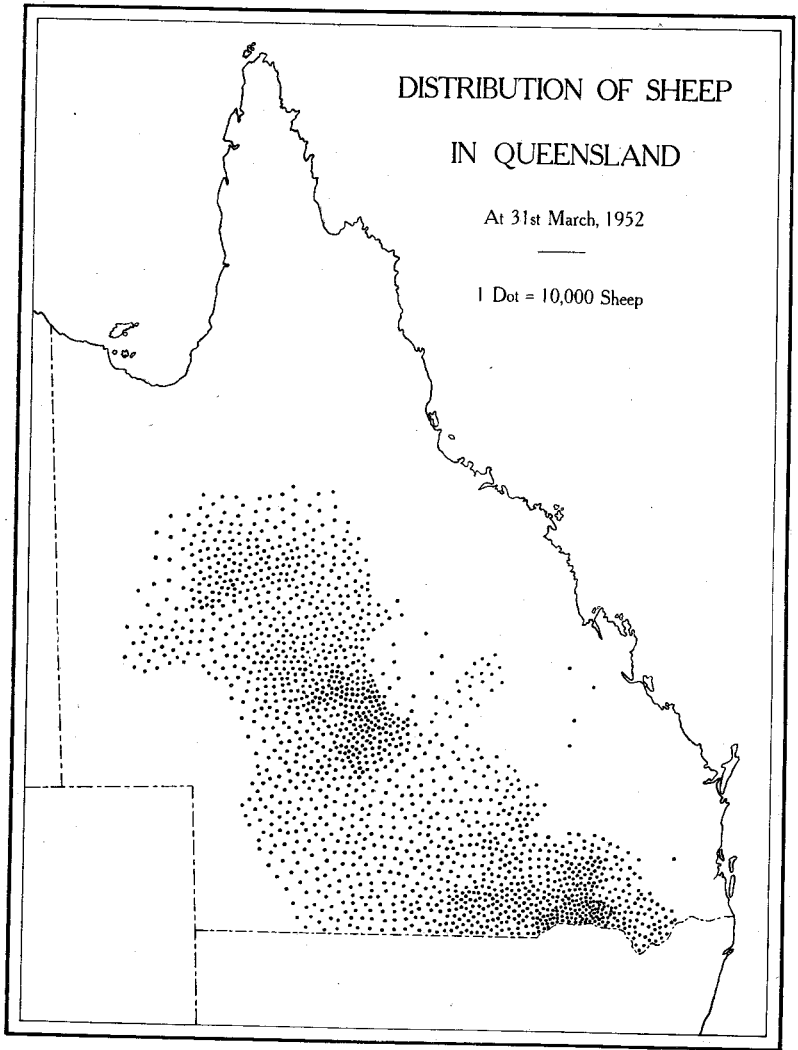
Meatworks.—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880s and 1899, however, the industry expanded from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

In 1950-51, there were 19 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 147 shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1951. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.







MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Establishments No.	25	28	28	23	27
Workers ^a .. No.	5,816	5,918	5,773	6,230	6,373
Salaries and Wages					
Paid .. £1,000	2,177	2,535	2,521	3,028	3,656
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	869,262	923,086	833,098	838,714	899,021
Sheep .. No.	492,330	450,920	401,382	398,704	257,865
Lambs .. No.	74,197	71,095	86,379	88,347	58,862
Pigs .. No.	399,674	360,253	452,159	459,124	417,946
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb.	278,814	322,494	276,194	274,041	314,993
Mutton 1,000 Lb.	17,035	19,365	17,191	16,697	10,613
Lamb 1,000 Lb.	2,465	2,353	2,925	2,896	1,784
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb.	20,124	21,603	20,192	21,173	18,520
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	9,221	7,528	16,774	16,752	15,953
Canned					
Products 1,000 Lb. ^b	51,627	52,900	48,779	60,896	57,350
Value of All					
Products .. £1,000	15,975	18,867	20,318	25,513	31,929

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.
^b Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1950-51, 386 horses were exported, of which 217 went to Burma, 102 to Hong Kong, and 65 to Siam.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. <i>a</i>	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	7,490,477	232,656	17,304	50,150
Other British ..	4,312,634	6,400	30,592	11,901
Belgium	3,064	99,553	..	..
Egypt	506,712	..	..	..
France	581	521,323	..	1,405
Indonesia	103,957	..	..	..
Japan	14,621	197,604	..	..
Philippines ..	25,313	..	19,936	..
U.S.A.	173,903	31,422	150	..
Other Countries ..	140,162	110,425	128	12,508
Total	12,771,424	1,199,383	68,110	75,964

^a Excluding poultry and rabbits and hares.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, sheep worth £1,455,534, cattle worth £4,224,743, and pigs worth £183,597 left border-wise for other States in 1950-51. In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1950-51 for interstate destination included 23,679 cattle, 2,502 calves, and 15,089 pigs.

4. WOOL.

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

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year. <i>a</i>	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. <i>c</i>	Value of Wool Produced. <i>d</i>
	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Shorn. <i>b</i>	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1941-42 ..	25,662,930	196,064,793	7.64	204,119,026	11,634,784
1942-43 ..	26,290,860	204,439,533	7.78	213,966,182	13,607,732
1943-44 ..	23,918,077	185,169,584	7.74	194,354,517	12,655,677
1944-45 ..	21,411,376	170,022,220	7.94	178,719,395	11,966,753
1945-46 ..	19,955,644	162,046,416	8.12	173,249,484	10,864,186
1946-47 ..	17,807,046	138,231,741	7.76	144,819,591	15,791,369
1947-48 ..	16,832,805	136,780,486	8.13	143,289,503	26,178,992
1948-49 ..	17,156,033	141,378,514	8.24	147,766,519	30,772,214
1949-50 ..	17,182,290	146,428,746	8.52	153,892,429	44,459,227
1950-51 ..	17,800,232	139,537,119	7.84	146,689,710	84,236,566

a Year ended 30th June.

b Including crutchings.

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

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

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1950-51, 2,581,915 (14.5 per cent.) were lambs.

Australian Wool Production.—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool-producing State in the nineties. It then generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century, from 1917 to 1920, and since 1946-47. New South Wales produces nearly one-half of the Australian wool, although poor seasons reduced its share somewhat from 1945-46 to 1948-49, while Queensland and Victoria together supply about one-third. The actual production in 1950-51 is shown in the table on the next page.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

State or Territory.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced.			Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn (including Crutchings).	Dead, Fellmongered, and Exported on Skins.	Total Production.	
	No.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	1,000 Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.
N. S. Wales ..	52,877,000	455,910	36,220	492,130	8.62
Victoria ..	23,093,759	187,839	25,055	212,894	8.13
Queensland ..	17,800,232	139,537	7,153	146,690	7.84
S. Australia ..	10,735,760	103,074	11,064	114,138	9.60
W. Australia ..	12,131,079	100,968	6,373	107,341	8.32
Tasmania ..	2,245,017	14,787	2,463	17,250	6.59
N. Territory ..	<i>n</i>	230 ^a	5 ^a	235 ^a	<i>n</i>
A. C. Territory	276,252	2,244	22	2,266	8.12
Total ..	119,159,099	1,004,589	88,355	1,092,944	8.43

^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, 1950-51.

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	5,815	41,355	7.11	0.0	0.0
Maryborough ..	2,248	14,853	6.61	0.0	0.0
Downs	2,656,366	21,260,247	8.00	15.3	15.2
Roma	3,099,795	25,139,653	8.11	18.0	17.4
South Western ..	3,676,353	30,714,001	8.35	22.0	19.8
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>9,440,577</i>	<i>77,170,109</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>52.4</i>
Rockhampton ..	51,213	328,932	6.42	0.2	0.3
Central Western ..	3,790,483	29,352,956	7.74	21.0	21.5
Far Western ..	1,743,910	13,219,604	7.58	9.5	10.2
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>5,585,606</i>	<i>42,901,492</i>	<i>7.68</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>32.0</i>
Mackay	790	3,198	4.05	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	2,045	5,963	2.92	0.0	0.0
Cairns	608	4,870	8.01	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	2,770,606	19,451,487	7.02	14.0	15.6
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>2,774,049</i>	<i>19,465,518</i>	<i>7.02</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Total Queensland	17,800,232	139,537,119	7.84	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1951, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.^a

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium	28,384	41,897	23,110	24,306	18,681	18,482
Canada	23	1,770	931	1,747	1,154	1,928
France	32,671	41,531	30,897	46,859	26,462	21,932
Germany	13,485	223	3,306	3,317	9,493	7,046
Holland	5,581	2,554	3,548	3,553	2,628	1,123
Italy	4,906	27,437	9,028	18,261	9,256	10,817
Japan	11,092	..	291	7,353	10,891	14,128
Poland	2,160	..	439	5,264	7,967	4,184
Sweden	2,098	6,688	928	1,506	630	1,761
United Kingdom..	77,091	62,382	52,894	85,651	71,069	54,968
U.S.A.	4,974	81,704	21,062	21,564	26,380	41,125
U.S.S.R.	5	..	..	6,131	976	3,495
Other Countries ..	4,643	25,697	9,906	10,144	7,869	4,011
Total	187,113	291,883	156,340	235,656	193,456	185,000
VALUE (£1,000).						
Belgium	1,161	3,180	2,760	4,038	3,363	7,612
Canada	1	167	132	295	236	1,196
France	1,388	3,073	3,841	8,551	5,754	11,092
Germany	700	26	692	791	2,543	3,773
Holland	280	229	612	891	698	606
Italy	254	2,564	1,325	4,226	2,334	5,931
Japan	604	..	80	1,756	2,950	8,046
Poland	112	..	91	1,424	3,116	2,451
Sweden	105	561	150	361	163	1,065
United Kingdom..	3,381	4,602	5,523	15,632	15,511	30,469
U.S.A.	290	7,473	3,672	5,107	7,321	26,403
U.S.S.R.	b	..	..	1,744	312	2,102
Other Countries ..	246	2,568	1,482	2,337	2,337	2,316
Total	8,522	24,443	20,360	47,153	46,638	103,062

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

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1950-51, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 14,007,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (6,420,000 lb.), U.S.A. (3,173,000 lb.), France (1,495,000 lb.), and Belgium (826,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1951, 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>
1941-42	14	627,765	180,147,464	13,498,855	11,336,718	13.46	21.91
1942-43	16	659,559	195,545,062	13,058,676	14,105,099	15.50	27.09
1943-44	16	611,157	174,336,167	13,432,179	13,096,411	15.89	27.82
1944-45	11	533,090	151,670,749	11,335,379	11,416,193	16.04	27.09
1945-46	13	591,417	169,723,974	12,073,473	12,589,117	15.87	27.11
1946-47	9	469,033	129,839,611	10,582,791	16,473,533	26.48	48.68
1947-48	8	478,680	138,910,375	8,876,596	23,665,231	45.35	65.37
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51.29	82.66
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68.47	97.17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141.74	206.50

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

Wool Processing.—In 1950-51, there were 12 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 1,542,497 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Establishments .. No.	17	15	16	17	16
Workers <i>a</i> .. No.	1,072	1,079	1,221	1,292	1,267
Salaries and Wages £	277,922	292,885	391,951	442,703	553,071
Materials Used—					
Sheepskins .. 1,000	622	563	620	577 ^r	593
Greasy Wool 1,000 Lb.	33,364	25,979	22,726	21,157	25,695
Production—					
Scoured Wool ^b 1,000 Lb.	18,289	15,321	13,467	13,677	15,426
Tweed & Cloth Sq. Yds.	1,215,672	1,202,043	1,344,384	931,918	1,244,568
Flannel .. Sq. Yds.	539,698	577,654	503,478	267,492	389,145
Blankets .. Pairs	11,162	<i>n</i>	6,958	22,387	25,671

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

n Not available for publication.

r Revised since last issue.

5. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1950-51 were worth £21,177,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £5,639,000. 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.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1942-43	1,308,780	764,629	270,631	113,211	28,541	44,934	4,877
1943-44	1,290,398	749,162	273,697	103,032	24,051	40,175	3,109
1944-45	1,267,829	742,387	258,991	96,334	22,635	32,237	1,170
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47	1,145,742 ^c	653,940	259,716 ^c	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625 ^c	694,244	251,930 ^c	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229 ^c	700,908	262,565 ^c	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069 ^c	693,413	269,339 ^c	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759 ^c	666,398	301,561 ^c	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785 ^c	572,448	286,987 ^c	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528

a As at 31st March.

b Including all heifers one year and over.

c Including half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 141.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

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>
				1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	288,209	78,533	272	251	31,406	..	7
Maryborough ..	261,361	66,945	256	267	32,158	1	1,843
Downs ..	211,425	75,145	355	259	25,249	..	17,025
Roma ..	11,585	2,096	181	25	721	..	..
South Western	1,714	152	89	4	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>774,294</i>	<i>222,871</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>89,534</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>18,875</i>
Rockhampton	131,735	28,246	214	124	12,206	..	564
Cent. Western	4,819	249	52	13	..	..	..
Far Western ..	838	42	50	1	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>137,392</i>	<i>28,537</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>12,206</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>564</i>
Mackay ..	16,813	2,048	122	62	617	..	..
Townsville ..	4,269	458	107	6	..	..	..
Cairns ..	33,127	9,213	278	26	3,924	..	..
Peninsula ..	69	5	73	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,995	69	35	2	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>56,273</i>	<i>11,793</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>4,541</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land ..	967,959	263,201	272	1,040	106,281	1	19,439

a Milking and dry cows at 31st March, 1951.

b Year ended 31st March, 1951, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.

c Year ended 30th June, 1951.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1950-51, Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced nearly one-quarter, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. 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, 1950-51.

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 ..	855,882	298,159	348	80,932	6,630	28,288
Victoria ..	943,039	445,148	472	132,263	50,573	17,638
Queensland ..	967,959	278,111	287	107,321	19,440	19,631
S. Australia ..	160,204	83,545	521	17,402	20,007	6,815
W. Australia ..	127,544	52,407	411	15,680	1,682	7,970
Tasmania ..	91,859	41,136	448	13,604	923	2,120
A. C. Territory ..	2,184	687	315	12	..	..
Total <i>d</i> ..	3,148,671	1,199,193	381	367,214	99,255	82,462

a Milking and dry, at 31st March, 1951.

b Year ended 30th June, 1951.

c Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1951, latter for year ended 31st March, 1951.

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.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	30,384	30,152	30,089	29,145	28,205
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,263	1,325	1,309	1,319	1,040
on Farms { £	105,542	121,682	138,010	147,354	118,029
Dairy Factories No.	98	101	97	95	93
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	758,000	777,483	804,670	859,067	960,179
Plant .. £	838,704	884,594	915,999	991,255	1,125,344
Workers <i>b</i> .. No.	1,503	1,575	1,648	1,657	1,655
Salaries and Wages £	447,220	531,895	644,631	711,429	822,779
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	74,096	104,058	105,721	107,959	106,281
<i>c</i> £	6,889,316	11,822,072	12,555,924	14,132,507	15,571,540
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	17,292	21,596	21,033	20,273	19,439
<i>c</i> £	926,986	1,379,162	1,372,336	1,479,258	1,551,750

a Owners of one or more dairy cattle.

b Average for whole year.

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

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 152.

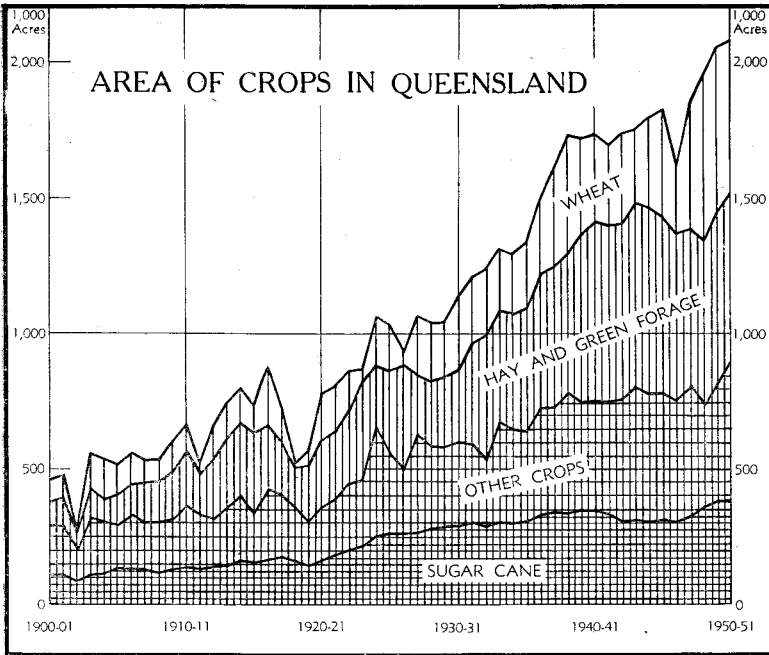
Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1951, 1,280 commercial poultry farmers kept 971,000 fowls, of which 837,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 630,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1950-51 amounted to 7,866,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,707,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 10,573,000 dozen amounted to about 106 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 was estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6.0 in October, 1939, falling to 3.8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1951, were 66,000 ducks, 13,000 turkeys, and 4,000 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1950-51, returns were received from 729 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,925,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 70 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,187,300 lb. and an average of 51 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 29,900 lb. was produced in 1950-51. The value of the products of the industry in 1950-51 was estimated at £68,000.

6. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 156 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.



The diagram above illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland over the last half century. The total area under all crops is four times as great as it was fifty years ago, and over the last twenty years, during which the area under crop in Australia as a whole has not increased, the Queensland figure has almost doubled. But the cropped area in this State is still less than 2 acres per head, compared with nearly 2½ acres for Australia.

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1900-01.	1939-40.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<i>Area.</i>					
Sugar Cane ^a .. Acres	72,651	262,181	257,944	272,812	263,666
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	97,598	115,550	112,467
Sorghum Acres	^c	4,397	48,011	99,362	166,311
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	607,750	600,013	558,780
Green Forage .. Acres	41,445	550,716	544,669	581,811	583,304
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	59,642	55,108	44,934
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	6,222	2,688	2,952
Peanuts Acres	^c	12,337	24,290	17,697	16,656
Potatoes, English .. Acres	11,060	12,446	11,184	11,624	10,783
Pumpkins Acres	14,232	28,097	28,236	28,349	26,292
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	1,678	2,677	4,142
Bananas ^b Acres	6,215	6,345	6,325	5,734	5,240
Pineapples ^b .. Acres	939	5,451	6,469	6,807	6,957
<i>Production.</i>					
Sugar Cane .. 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	6,434	6,518	6,692
Maize .. 1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	2,451	3,393	3,029
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush.	^c	62	899	2,158	3,683
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	14,317	11,778	8,785
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	117,339 ^d	116,412 ^d	101,319 ^d
Cotton .. 1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	1,821	719	1,102
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb.	^c	13,020	22,238	17,710	11,896
Potatoes, English .. Tons	20,014	28,306	27,511	30,681	24,725
Pumpkins Tons	43,740	75,164	68,801	72,221	58,260
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	1,626	2,540	2,144
Bananas .. 100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	6,116	5,340	5,481
Pineapples .. 100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	21,190	23,747	25,074
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	24.94	23.89	25.38
Maize Bush.	19.20	18.91	25.12	29.36	26.93
Sorghum Bush.	^c	14.12	18.73	21.72	22.15
Wheat Bush.	15.06	18.77	23.56	19.63	15.72
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	1.97	2.11	2.25
Cotton Lb.	..	425	293	267	373
Peanuts Lb.	^c	1,055	916	1,001	714
Potatoes, English .. Tons	1.81	2.27	2.46	2.64	2.29
Pumpkins Tons	3.07	2.68	2.44	2.55	2.22
Tobacco Lb.	679	573	969	949	518
Bananas Bush.	140	100	97	93	105
Pineapples Doz.	452	437	328	349	360

^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, 1950-51.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a Acres	8,207	..	263,666	..	..	..	271,873
Maize .. Acres	52,674	4,089	112,467	..	107	2	169,339
Sorghum .. Acres	4,466	..	166,311	..	1	..	170,778
Wheat 1,000 Acres	3,329	2,735	559	1,848	3,185	5	11,661
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	528	41	583	341	566	57	2,116
Hay .. 1,000 Acres	239	557	45	261	134	43	1,279
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	2,952	..	..	..	2,952
Peanuts .. Acres	225	..	16,656	..	92	..	16,973
Potatoes ^b .. Acres	18,374	52,482	10,783	6,969	6,780	31,581	126,969
Pumpkins ^c Acres	6,468	2,568	15,605	740	1,587	88	27,056
Tobacco .. Acres	342	1,177	4,142	..	967	..	6,628
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	360	..	6,692	..	..	..	7,052
Maize 1,000 Bush.	1,512	187	3,029	..	2	^d	4,730
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	74	..	3,683	..	^e	..	3,757
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	43,273	51,236	8,785	30,936	49,900	95	184,225
Hay .. 1,000 Tons	316	894	101	362	159	69	1,901
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	1,102	..	..	..	1,102
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	231	..	11,896	..	42	..	12,169
Potatoes ^b .. Tons	43,102	139,391	24,725	35,955	43,887	124,000	411,060
Pumpkins ^c .. Tons	15,228	15,267	30,536	4,017	4,930	317	70,295
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	183	949	2,144	..	972	..	4,248
<i>Yield Per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	43.86	..	25.38	..	..	..	25.94
Maize .. Bush.	28.70	45.73	26.93	..	18.69	12.50	27.93
Sorghum .. Bush.	16.57	..	22.15	..	5.00	..	22.00
Wheat .. Bush.	13.00	18.73	15.72	16.74	15.67	17.86	15.80
Hay Tons	1.32	1.60	2.25	1.39	1.28	1.67	1.49
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	373	..	..	..	373
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,027	..	714	..	457	..	717
Potatoes ^b .. Tons	2.35	2.66	2.29	5.16	6.47	3.93	3.24
Pumpkins ^c .. Tons	2.35	5.95	1.96	5.43	3.11	3.60	2.60
Tobacco .. Lb.	535	806	518	..	1,005	..	641

^a Area cut for crushing.

^b Excluding sweet potatoes.

^c Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.

^d 25 bushels.

^e 5 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1950-51 has been estimated at £41,293,713. 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 1950-51 has been estimated at £37,004,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Crop.	Area	Production.	Gross Value.
	Under Crop.		
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane</i> —			
Cut for Crushing	263,666	6,691,706 tons	17,795,426
Cut for Plants	10,976	222,479 tons	571,957
Standover, &c.	106,903	..	..
<i>Cereals</i> —			
Wheat	558,780	8,785,254 bush.	5,158,046
Maize	112,467	3,028,899 bush.	1,756,187
Barley (2-row)	18,066	326,469 bush.	} 290,652
Barley (6-row)	8,033	162,606 bush.	
Oats	16,998	221,202 bush.	125,700
Rice	58	267 bush.	74
Rye	121	312 bush.	156
<i>Other Grain</i> —			
Canary Seed	11,932	125,961 bush.	168,700
Panicum, Millet, &c.	20,225	314,382 bush.	187,500
Sorghum	166,311	3,683,286 bush.	1,500,772
<i>Seed</i> —			
Lucerne	291	23,200 lb.	2,900
Cultivated Grasses	3,614	1,287,440 lb.	57,475
Permanent Pasture	a	98,792 lb.	9,879
<i>Fodders</i> —			
Oats	285,928	..	1,000,748
Sorghum	40,688	..	244,128
Sugar and Cow Cane	4,725	..	24,572
Other Green Forage	251,963	..	767,867
<i>Hay</i> —			
Lucerne	33,947	87,177 tons	1,099,157
Oaten	3,216	3,346 tons	51,528
Wheaten	3,755	4,638 tons	44,061
Other	4,016 ^b	6,986 tons	45,902
<i>Other Field Crops</i> —			
Arrowroot	699	7,849 tons	35,237
Broom Millet (Brush)	90	416 cwt.	3,421
Coffee	1	450 lb.	68
Cotton	2,952	1,102,482 lb.	53,671
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	3,762	20,756 bush.	31,134
Ginger	99	1,377,971 lb.	20,095
Linseed	14,986	142,434 bush.	216,193
Peanuts	16,656	11,896,145 lb.	290,464
Potatoes (English)	10,783	24,725 tons	556,313
Potatoes (Sweet)	2,089	7,352 tons	91,604
Pumpkins	26,292	58,260 tons	685,312

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51—continued.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sunflower Seed	5,929	72,516 bush.	46,618
Tobacco	4,142	2,144,278 lb.	940,177
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	304	..	31,017
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons	321	76,506 bush.	56,741
Mandarins	1,265	151,183 bush.	161,892
Oranges	2,686	350,584 bush.	305,910
Other	83	18,939 bush.	13,479
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	4,740	448,129 bush.	589,008
Apricots	215	11,354 bush.	18,751
Custard Apples	269	18,946 bush.	14,900
Figs	25	8,872 bush.	10,166
Mangoes	373	25,233 bush.	25,548
Nuts	164	81,944 lb.	4,791
Peaches	1,065	72,378 bush.	91,753
Pears	232	21,877 bush.	21,630
Plums	868	75,235 bush.	90,224
Other	29	3,132 bush.	5,997
<i>Grapes</i>	2,543	5,407,328 lb.	259,907
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	5,240	548,056 bush.	711,120
Papaws	779	304,645 bush.	168,188
Passion Fruit	65	5,287 bush.	11,983
Pineapples	6,957	2,507,391 doz.	1,586,537
Strawberries	196	881,470 lb.	63,870
Other	22	..	2,295
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>	10,149	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans (French)	4,809	512,964 bush.	1,080,533
Beans (Navy)	2,239	12,578 bush.	22,745
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	2,020	455,921 doz.	288,775
Carrots	523	1,594 tons	95,496
Cucumbers	813	77,611 bush.	77,220
Lettuces	226	158,047 bush.	60,585
Onions	2,399	7,256 tons	176,690
Peas (Green)	843	43,588 bush.	93,723
Tomatoes	6,069	614,914 bush.	1,055,866
Turnips	458	1,319 tons	10,373
Watermelons and Rock Melons	935	2,312 tons	84,011
Other	1,927	..	128,295
Total	2,077,010	..	41,293,713

a Harvested from 799 acres of permanent pasture.

b Not including 793 acres of permanent pasture, from which 828 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	8,067	10,316	16,943	17,360	17,795
Maize	607	1,044	1,303	1,197	1,468	1,756
Wheat	1,314 ^a	179 ^a	6,269 ^a	7,172	6,689	5,158
Other Cereals ..	89	39	287	397	415	417
Green Forage ..	1,220	2,152	2,076	1,563	1,725	2,037
Hay	568	1,292	1,410	900	1,117	1,241
Cotton	301 ^a	66 ^a	46 ^a	48	26	54
Peanuts	115	849	621	364	407	290
Potatoes (English)	311	358 ^a	469	502	690	556
Pumpkins	316	499	438	646	542	685
Tobacco	193	271	273	391	767	940
Tomatoes	276	618	622	711	806	1,056
Apples	108	352	372	359	637	589
Bananas	374	616	591	640	519	711
Citrus Fruits ..	161	359	326	408	424	538
Grapes	87	181	189	150	165	260
Pineapples	467	715	958	941	1,293	1,587
Other Fruits ..	208	389	428	453	486	530
Other Agriculture	942	2,327	3,286	2,910	3,695	5,094
Total	18,086	20,373	30,280	36,695	39,231	41,294

^a Including bounty and assistance.

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 162).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

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	44	633	435	1,510	22	..	252
Maryborough ..	240	999	58	842	138	32	20
Downs	7,955	543	..	..	1	439	130
Roma	230	..	..	..	2	..	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>8,469</i>	<i>2,175</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>2,352</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>471</i>	<i>402</i>
Rockhampton ..	308	65	19	97	927	41	57
Central Western ..	8	1	..	..	5	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>57</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	1	5	2	1	..	4
Townsville .. ..	..	1	7	48	4	211	139
Cairns .. ..	..	785	24	7	2	1,420	12
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>788</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1,632</i>	<i>156</i>
Total Queensland	8,785	3,029	548	2,507	1,102	2,144	615

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

The industry is based on "Central Mills", of which 32 operated during the 1950 season. Fifteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

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

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

Sugar production for 1951 was 704,000 tons, produced from 5,005,000 tons of cane cut from 273,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1.27	<i>n</i>
1890	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1.69	<i>n</i>
1900	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1946	308,186	219,394	3,717,330	512,086	16.94	2.33	7.26
1947	328,486	215,378	4,150,986	571,694	19.27	2.65	7.26
1948	366,042	257,944	6,433,556	910,049	24.94	3.53	7.07
1949	381,329	272,812	6,518,042	896,413	23.89	3.29	7.27
1950	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25.38	3.34	7.61

Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1950.

Cairns ..	134,896	109,058	2,653,924 ^c	344,944	24.33	} 3.57	{ 7.60
Townsville ..	45,891	23,277	851,818 ^c	127,178	36.59		
Mackay ..	123,833	75,969	1,696,673	228,573	22.33	} 3.01	{ 7.42
Maryborough	69,548	49,594	1,347,476	161,358	27.17		
Moreton ..	7,377	5,768	141,815	17,791	24.59	3.08	7.97

^a Excluding fodder crops.^b 94 per cent. net titre.^c Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 2,622,402 tons; and Townsville, 883,340 tons.ⁿ Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 920,893 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1950-51, 95.5 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 4.5 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland is again expanding after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 381,500 acres in 1950-51. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and by 1950-51 it had fallen to 15,600 acres.

Cane-fields in Queensland in 1950-51 yielded, per acre *harvested*, 25.38 tons of cane or 3.34 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 43.85 tons of cane or 5.00 tons of sugar. Owing to the longer time it takes cane to come to maturity, the yield of sugar per acre of cultivation

used to be much lower in New South Wales than in Queensland. In 1946-47 and 1947-48, however, poor yields and an unusually high proportion of newly-planted cane caused the yield of sugar per acre *cultivated* to be lower in Queensland than in New South Wales, but Queensland's yield was higher again in 1948-49. In 1949-50 and 1950-51, the Queensland yields (2.35 and 2.31 tons) were below the New South Wales yields (2.41 and 2.64 tons), New South Wales showing particularly good returns.

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

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

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1950-51 was £4,214,690. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-sixth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total ^a
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,749	17,637	4,740	6,163	11,325	18,231	69,919
Bananas .. Acres	17,943	..	5,240	..	444	..	23,627
Citrus Fruits Acres	25,433	5,423	4,355	4,424	3,813	..	43,448
Grapes .. Acres	15,034	42,204	2,543	56,748	7,980	..	124,509
Pineapples .. Acres	235	..	6,957	..	1	..	7,193
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	799	1,987	448	400	1,226	4,848	9,711
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,536	..	548	..	61	..	3,145
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	4,308	957	597	1,336	447	..	7,645
Grapes .. Tons	41,403	154,863	2,414	146,386	17,041	..	362,107
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	46	..	2,507	..	..	..	2,553
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Acres	90,142	98,054	28,137	79,244	27,087	25,545	348,310
Non-Bearing Acres	18,252	17,170	10,149	11,413	4,184	1,585	62,755
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	11,514	9,863	4,215	6,860	3,039	5,033	40,529

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

Pineapples and bananas are the most important fruit crops, and were worth £1,587,000 and £711,000 respectively in 1950-51. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently have declined to about one-third of that acreage. This has been due to epidemics of disease, and competition in southern markets from increased plantings in northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (304,645 bushels in 1950-51) and custard apples (18,946 bushels in 1950-51) 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 £468,000 in 1950-51, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Gayndah, Cardwell, and Rockhampton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £260,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1950-51, 43,000 gallons of wine were made from 398,270 lb. of grapes, while 5,009,058 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 1950-51, the State produced 448,129 bushels of apples, 72,378 bushels of peaches, 75,235 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The production of these five fruits was 20 per cent. lower than in the record 1943-44 season, but their value was 48 per cent. higher at £811,000.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level. In 1944 the area fell to 17,000 acres, with a production of 8½m. lb., and in 1945, 1946, and 1947 the area was steady around 8,000 acres, yielding 1·8m., 3·0m., and 2·1m. lb. in the three years respectively. In 1948 the area was down to 6,222 acres which yielded 1·8m. lb. of seed cotton, and, in 1949 and 1950 respectively, only 2,688 and 2,952 acres were harvested to produce 0·7m. and 1·1m. lb.

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

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

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

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. Banana Shire grew 75 per cent. of the 1950 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 166,311 acres in 1950-51 for a yield of 3,683,286 bushels of grain valued at £1,501,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres in the Peak Downs Shire. For 1949-50 and 1950-51, areas sown were about 66,000 and 70,000 acres respectively, divided between the Peak Downs, Emerald, and Bauhinia Shires, and 1,250,000 and 1,281,000 bushels of grain were harvested. Most of the remainder of the sorghum acreage is in the Downs Division.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 40,688 acres were planted in 1950-51, from which fodder valued at £244,000 was obtained.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1950-51, Queensland produced 50 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1950-51 was 4,142 acres, producing 2,144,278 lb. of dried leaf. Over half of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and most of the remainder from the Texas district, south of the Downs. Small quantities were produced in the coastal districts north and south of Townsville and near Bundaberg.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased areas, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1950-51, 16,656 acres yielded 11,896,145 lb., valued at £290,000. Most of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, and some are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933 and 21,239 in 1939. In 1950-51, 11,932 acres produced

125,961 bushels, worth £169,000. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861, the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1950-51, the area was 699 acres and the production 7,849 tons, worth £35,000. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a small amount in the Gympie section of the Maryborough Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Downs, was worth £5,158,000 in 1950-51. Maize was worth £1,756,000 in 1950-51 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).						
1946-47	197,428	16,014	17,000	22,113	1,354	253,909
1947-48	202,556	15,701	18,047	24,214	1,338	261,856
1948-49	230,373	14,284	17,461	31,457	1,543	295,118
1949-50	246,611	15,294	16,834	36,867	1,730	317,336
1950-51	249,505	16,548	17,625	37,045	2,891	323,614
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).						
1946-47	117,703	14,947	9,113	22,423	1,617	165,803
1947-48	72,782	13,274	9,411	21,421	1,225	118,113
1948-49	99,347	14,343	11,530	30,124	1,605	156,949
1949-50	124,814	13,500	8,117	31,478	1,964	179,873
1950-51	154,214	10,276	7,888	31,906	3,190	207,474
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).						
1946-47	686,746	100,487	113,076	18,841	529	919,679
1947-48	732,381	99,408	118,274	19,792	697	970,552
1948-49	857,380	91,821	115,902	18,382	1,244	1,084,729
1949-50	1,022,987	103,272	118,130	20,854	841	1,266,084
1950-51	1,002,730	112,553	127,280	23,989	1,191	1,267,743
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).						
1946-47	4.1	7.2	7.2	1.9	1.6	4.3
1947-48	4.0	7.2	7.1	1.7	1.4	4.2
1948-49	4.2	7.4	7.3	1.5	1.8	4.2
1949-50	4.7	7.6	7.5	1.4	1.6	4.6
1950-51	4.6	7.4	7.7	1.5	1.5	4.6

7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,063,000 in 1950-51, compared with approximately £350,000 before the 1939-1945 War. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped fishing for pearl shell, bêche-de-mer, &c., and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. By 1945-46, catches of edible fish and crabs were back to pre-war level, and were greater in each of the next four years, but in 1950-51 the catch of fish dropped back to the 1938-39 quantity. Oysters obtained in 1950-51 were little more than one-quarter of the 1938-39 quantity, and the tropical pearl shell fisheries, which had been resumed in 1944-45, produced in 1950-51 little more than half their pre-war output, but the value was nearly three times as high. Trochus shell production was, in 1950-51, four times as high as before the war, its value being nearly ten times as great. The following table gives details of production for five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	4,812	4,547	4,522	4,520	3,972
Crabs 1,000	218	198	432	332	330
Prawns 1,000 Lb.	215	253	262	297	378
Turtles No.	74	60	5	..	..
Oysters Sacks	3,968	3,587	3,702	3,523	1,716
Dugong No.	..	..	..	115	..
Pearl Shell Tons	204	403	961	1,191	697
Bêche-de-mer Tons	21	5	..	..	..
Trochus Shell Tons	641	262	401	559	1,278
VALUE.					
Fish £	454,637	434,800	429,650	443,306	467,795
Crabs £	17,268	13,426	25,500	21,244	23,655
Prawns £	17,049	19,020	24,000	30,661	40,192
Turtles £	151	200	25	..	..
Oysters £	17,149	15,916	17,253	20,601	10,510
Dugong .. .. £	..	..	..	1,050	..
Pearl Shell £	127,437	218,900	390,594	423,079	292,740
Bêche-de-mer £	2,610	500	..	..	..
Trochus Shell £	56,640	18,120	27,370	50,548	227,625
Total £	692,941	720,882	914,392	990,489	1,062,517

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1951 to £9,989.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1950-51 are shown in the next table. In 1950-51, 125 boats, employing 1,360 men, were operating in pearl shell and bêche-de-mer fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41, the last year before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Pearl Shell and Bêche-de-Mer.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	2,998	50	125	3,173
Value of Boats and Equipment £	785,693	9,500	469,390	1,264,583
Men Employed No.	5,935	102	1,360	7,397

8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873, its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918, the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals raised the value of mineral output to a record level of £20.2m. in 1951.

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

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	72,281	69,646	76,282	88,249	78,508
Silver ..	3,885,963	2,100,966	2,306,869	2,872,577	2,940,641	2,764,755
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	2,778	3,149	4,925	5,246	4,727
Tin ..	867	977	478	736	600	340
Lead ..	45,292	29,590	30,779	37,697	39,173	33,076
Zinc ..	29,092	25,216	21,593	21,241	25,800	21,743
Rutile, &c. ^a	..	10,254	13,420	11,061	14,710	22,278
Coal ..	1,317,488	1,883,414	1,742,396	1,970,388	2,320,799	2,473,755
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ..	1,428,598	777,924	749,565	930,445	1,367,124	1,217,335
Silver ..	325,000	380,038	422,015	584,075	981,973	1,096,375
Copper ..	289,927	338,508	475,548	758,374	962,307	1,205,597
Tin ..	200,652	390,833	224,579	396,412	383,313	307,229
Lead ..	685,856	2,486,942	3,002,381	4,136,607	5,032,679	6,520,962
Zinc ..	415,571	1,738,600	1,687,325	1,954,199	3,757,368	4,550,686
Rutile, &c. ^a	..	152,889	226,678	177,110	250,955	401,301
Coal ..	1,167,844	2,237,738	2,347,065	2,874,062	3,562,541	4,490,154
Other ..	43,514	45,637	68,577	46,805	50,934	390,607
Total ..	4,556,962	8,549,109	9,203,733	11,858,089	16,349,194	20,180,246

^a Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 170).

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

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

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

The most important sources of gold in 1951 were Mount Morgan; Cracow, about 120 miles inland from Maryborough; and Charters Towers.

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943 and concentrated on copper, but in 1950 and 1951 silver production was back to about three-quarters of the pre-war output.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold, its value in 1944 and 1945 being little behind that of coal, but during the years 1947 to 1951 the production was below the 1939 level. Mount Morgan is also a producer of this mineral.

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

Lead and *Zinc* production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946, production was resumed, and by 1951 the combined value of these metals was ten times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1951 it was 2,474,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Clermont, Callide, Maryborough, and Bowen, and smaller amounts are mined in the Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and other

districts. At Blair Athol, on the Clermont field, and also on the Callide field, coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity, and coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

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

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The Oaks State battery at Kidston, and the Venus mill at Charters Towers, deal with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treat tin ore; and crushings of tin ore used to be made by the State battery at Bamford, which was sold during 1949. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the 1939-1945 War, but the Oaks battery (which did not operate during 1949, 1950, and 1951) and the Venus mill (which is operating under a lease from the Mines Department) resumed operations in 1947. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 997 samples were submitted during 1951, and the Mines Department operates several compressor and pumping plants in various parts of the State.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates three coal mines— at Collinsville (near Bowen), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (inland from Cairns). The output of these three mines amounted to 7 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1951.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1951 was 7,669, or 6.4 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 8,842. 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.
1942 ..	1,521	1,844	634	2,204	691	273	7,167
1943 ..	1,538	1,299	662	2,219	541	291	6,550
1944 ..	1,495	1,013	716	2,202	588	238	6,252
1945 ..	1,196	1,040	746	2,222	550	214	5,968
1946 ..	1,576	1,306	881	2,329	601	330	7,023
1947 ..	1,548	1,536	943	2,394	689	285	7,395
1948 ..	1,692	1,486	897	2,438	671	274	7,458
1949 ..	1,833	1,597	1,005	2,398	704	303	7,840
1950 ..	2,064	1,481	1,057	2,436	801	357	8,196
1951 ..	2,239	1,927	1,118	2,385	799	374	8,842

Mineral Production in Various States.—The values shown in the following table comprise a heterogeneous collection of values ascribed to ores, concentrates, and metal contents of untreated or partly treated minerals, and are not satisfactory statistically, but they provide an approximate basis for the comparison of mineral outputs of the various States. In 1948, Queensland displaced Western Australia as the second mineral-producing State. New South Wales owes its leading position to coal and silver-lead.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1950.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITY.						
Gold ^a .. Oz.	51,350	67,826	88,249	1,141	610,333	15,578
Silver ^a .. Oz.	6,847,686	9,473	2,940,641	1,348	205,313	1,129,840
Copper ^a Tons	3,893	..	5,246	..	1	7,241
Tin ^a .. Tons	482	29	600	..	36	685
Lead ^a .. Tons	175,574	..	39,173	59	1,302	8,726
Zinc ^a .. Tons	144,225	..	25,800	..	3	23,230
Coal ^b .. Tons	12,798,221	7,453,550	2,320,799	261,337	814,352	222,351
VALUE. ^c						
Coal ^b ..	£ 22,121,326	2,088,842	3,562,541	130,669	1,185,038	231,599
Other ..	£ 25,971,468	1,486,826	12,786,653	3,780,395	10,281,447	5,116,389
Total ..	£ 48,092,794	3,575,668	16,349,194	3,911,064	11,466,485	5,347,988

^a Metallic contents of minerals produced in the individual States.
^b Including brown coal in Victoria. ^c Subject to revision.

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.
1942 ..	311	8	304	75	1	74	2	..	2
1943 ..	277	7	271	96	1	95	..	..	..
1944 ..	310	5	305	68	1	67	..	..	..
1945 ..	341	7	337	74	1	73	4	..	4
1946 ..	306	8	301	67	..	67	2	2	..
1947 ..	361	5	358	77	2	75	..	..	..
1948 ..	297	5	292	54	1	53	..	..	..
1949 ..	280	5	275	61	1	60	..	..	..
1950 ..	327	4	323	72	..	72	1	1	..
1951 ..	286	5	285	73	..	73	3	..	3

Quarries.—The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during 1951.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Class of Stone.	Dimension Stone.		Crushed and Broken Stone.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
Felstone, Porphyry	2,152	1,585	282,552	100,246	101,831
Blue Metal	899	648	119,701	58,669	59,317
Limestone	43	125	41,906	83,139	83,264
Granite	375	4,518	22,839	22,141	26,659
Freestone, Sandstone	877	6,592	19,612	5,045	11,637
Other	904	4,521	328,596	88,866	93,387
Total	5,250	17,989	815,206	358,106	376,095

9. TIMBER.

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

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are Cypress Pine, Ironbark, and Spotted Gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for fine building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland Walnut, Maple, Silkwood, Black Bean, and some others are well known. The inferiority of others is due to their variety rather than to their quality. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the soft-wood needs of the State, 11,925,000 super. feet having been milled in 1950-51.

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

There were 641 sawmills, 20 plywood mills, and 74 case mills from which returns were received for 1950-51. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale by plywood mills and case mills, nor sawn timber produced and used by case mills. In 1950-51, these items together amounted to 9,181,000 super. feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Mills No.	360	393	526	588	641
Workers ^a .. . No.	5,626	5,909	6,537	6,736	6,987
Salaries and Wages ^b £	1,427,926	1,681,109	2,072,749	2,334,205	2,808,767
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. . £	1,058,530	1,162,710	1,505,521	1,790,280	2,355,279
Sawn Timber Produced ^c					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	193,950	201,784	222,142	223,306	224,704
Value .. . £	3,755,688	4,524,090	5,542,058	6,169,157	7,796,610

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1950-51 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 482; Central, 60; Northern, 99. The Southern division accounted for 164,970,714 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 13,107,470 super. feet, and the Northern for 46,626,291 super. feet.

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

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Mills No.	15	15	17	19	20
Workers ^a .. . No.	1,096	1,175	1,294	1,478	1,469
Salaries and Wages ^b £	317,700	384,366	509,150	611,141	725,670
Land, Buildings, Plant £	221,843	224,108	265,928	339,050	451,933
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	28,491	32,429	34,335	36,177	34,258
Plywood ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	87,180	99,823	104,262	111,048	104,849
Veneers ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	27,276	16,788	18,463	18,008	57,677
Value of Plywood £	1,000,358	1,500,570	1,726,180	1,917,361	2,097,333
Value of Veneers £	109,337	116,834	90,253	104,947	310,160

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Including quantities made in sawmills.

10. MANUFACTURING.

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

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

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		Machin- ery and Plant.	Land and B'ldings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W...	17,000	295,891	105,610	207,615	113,818	121,252	897,482	355,942
Vic. ..	13,399	221,100	91,848	160,766	88,157	98,007	662,132	271,494
Q'land ..	4,715	75,746	17,389	41,991	27,585	22,357	210,620	73,770
S.A. ..	3,104	65,295	16,144	41,901	20,260	20,700	187,938	66,280
W.A. ..	2,994	35,164	7,391	18,936	10,586	12,359	81,015	33,256
Tas. ..	1,481	19,288	4,366	11,627	12,804	9,728	57,832	23,974
Total	42,693	712,484	242,748	482,836	273,210	284,403	2,097,019	824,716

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 1950-51 for £627,436,000 out of a total value of production of £824,716,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, affected the various States unequally, and, in spite of much post-war development, manufacturing production per head was, in 1950-51, lower in Queensland than in South Australia or Tasmania, although higher than in Western Australia. For 1950-51, production per head was:—Victoria, £121·4; New South Wales, £108·7; South Australia, £93·2; Tasmania, £83·4; Queensland, £61·8; Western Australia, £58·2.

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 383). On 9th February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, who was Chairman of the Committee, was also State Liaison Officer for the Commonwealth Secondary Industries Commission. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan, and also conducted a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries. Its report was presented to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division, which took over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry, advises and assists worthwhile industries.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid. b	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. c
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1946-47	3,305	71,108	19,876,781	16,852,798	14,462,400	97,534,238	34,238,883
1947-48	3,580	76,108	23,656,540	18,288,329	15,579,956	122,323,963	41,796,641
1948-49	4,020	82,339	28,831,949	21,400,749	17,278,024	150,903,549	52,271,698
1949-50	4,433	89,163	34,031,762	23,878,204	19,441,391	170,709,006	60,091,691
1950-51	4,715	94,132	41,991,029	27,584,818	22,356,869	210,620,404	73,770,213

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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

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

becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1950-51, production of factories (£73,770,000) was worth a little less than half the value of the net production of primary industries (£162,787,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 143; butter and cheese factories, pages 152 and 153; sugar mills, page 162; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 173.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

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 ..	1,713	49,861	22,434,894	102,133,242	38,782,722	21,721,547
Moreton ^c ..	581	8,835	3,641,413	15,515,875	5,265,985	3,291,185
Ipswich ..	111	5,138	2,388,182	7,043,345	3,003,931	1,346,188
Maryborough	505	7,052	2,840,797	17,335,417	4,884,073	4,036,560
Bundaberg ..	66	1,394	607,819	3,905,290	1,202,635	659,402
Gympie ..	73	474	162,432	1,498,809	266,536	243,122
Maryborough	74	2,150	938,353	2,749,838	1,300,194	672,767
Downs ..	621	6,329	2,541,711	13,635,274	4,040,364	3,212,872
Toowoomba	181	3,514	1,515,646	6,052,376	2,243,300	1,754,324
Warwick ..	43	418	167,489	1,001,289	244,290	254,794
Roma ..	81	342	108,922	525,145	209,000	182,162
South Western	40	216	74,666	206,353	133,523	80,601
Total South	3,541	72,635	31,642,403	149,351,306	53,315,667	32,524,927
Rockhampton	330	6,501	3,130,891	16,097,422	4,746,734	2,723,286
Rockhampton	175	4,220	2,042,709	9,319,328	2,815,449	1,226,459
Cent. Western	80	397	150,912	464,738	249,481	160,061
Far Western ..	9	29	7,618	19,433	12,248	14,556
Total Central	419	6,927	3,289,421	16,581,593	5,008,463	2,897,903
Mackay ..	150	2,839	1,359,458	8,188,587	2,259,566	2,434,038
Mackay ..	78	900	369,092	1,126,432	569,908	300,426
Townsville ..	231	4,726	2,372,129	12,021,997	3,493,072	4,152,966
Ch. Towers	26	127	36,204	174,891	86,689	45,349
Townsville ..	138	2,753	1,308,960	4,746,206	1,859,698	1,250,713
Cairns ..	332	6,616	3,129,383	16,264,564	4,961,211	7,122,941
Cairns ..	79	1,966	922,567	3,123,102	1,479,108	1,263,078
Peninsula ..	12	86	33,980	57,400	36,081	34,451
North Western	30	303	164,255	8,154,957	4,696,153	774,461
Total North	755	14,570	7,059,205	44,687,505	15,446,083	14,518,857
Total Q'land ..	4,715	94,132	41,991,029	210,620,404	73,770,213	49,941,687

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 1950-51, accounted for 72 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Brisbane, the main industrial centre of the State, has a large variety of industries of all types, and Ipswich has the main workshops of the extensive railway system of Queensland. Sawmills and butter factories are the main types of factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and nearly all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. About 21 per cent. of the State's factory production in 1950-51 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, and sawmills were most important. The remaining 7 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnyery at Rockhampton.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £38,782,722, or 52.6 per cent., of the total factory production of the State for 1950-51, and provided 53.4 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. For the twelve years since the last pre-war year (1938-39), the increase in factory employment in the metropolitan area (77 per cent.) was a little greater than the increase for the State as a whole (74 per cent.).

Outside Brisbane, the greatest factory development is in Ipswich where 1950-51 production (£3,003,931) was worth slightly more per head of population than in Brisbane, railway workshops and woollen mills being prominent. Cairns, with production valued at £1,479,108, of which sawmills and plywood and veneer mills accounted for one-third, and Maryborough (£1,300,194), where engineering works are important, followed Ipswich and Brisbane on a per head basis. The largest industries in Rockhampton (£2,815,449) and Townsville (£1,859,698) are meatworks and railway workshops. Toowoomba's production of £2,243,300 was mainly on account of agricultural implements, bacon, flour, butter, and cheese.

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1950-51.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	239	106,541	1,092,797	209,346	178,860
Meat (incl. Bacon)	12	2,607	1,492,836	17,331,677	2,337,716	1,337,073
Other Food, Drink	226	5,605	2,481,221	16,897,430	5,478,407	4,183,723
Sawmills, Plywood	72	1,736	844,770	3,406,950	1,499,774	600,302
Wool Scours, &c...	6	320	185,248	2,205,901	265,985	123,939
Boots and Shoes ..	26	1,723	667,809	1,823,048	825,695	281,375
Millinery, Dressmkg	67	1,870	502,012	1,662,925	803,459	251,685
All Other Clothing	166	4,451	1,490,278	4,795,349	2,324,462	823,617
Vehicles ..	218	5,767	2,766,865	7,976,958	5,486,290	1,702,663
Other Metal Indus.	318	11,026	5,389,873	17,721,227	8,393,299	5,142,863
Printing, Stationery	92	3,634	1,715,821	5,816,860	3,011,729	2,152,127
Other Industries ..	505	10,883	4,791,620	21,402,120	8,146,560	4,943,320
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,713</i>	<i>49,861</i>	<i>22,434,894</i>	<i>102,133,242</i>	<i>38,782,722</i>	<i>21,721,547</i>

FACORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1950-51—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan).</i>						
Butter and Cheese	14	327	147,392	4,669,925	245,375	469,964
Other Food, Drink	133	863	277,576	1,591,811	562,310	615,497
Sawmills, Plywood	161	1,755	698,244	2,047,593	1,082,334	569,065
Clothing	35	643	150,741	425,327	235,267	107,933
Vehicles	118	3,448	1,679,271	3,513,359	2,046,371	844,361
Other Metal Indus.	28	234	95,036	274,646	147,311	103,253
Printing, Stationery	11	139	60,276	129,626	90,456	57,046
Other Industries ..	81	1,426	532,877	2,863,588	856,561	524,066
<i>Total</i>	<i>581</i>	<i>8,835</i>	<i>3,641,413</i>	<i>15,515,875</i>	<i>5,265,985</i>	<i>3,291,185</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar	8	1,335	614,668	4,583,898	1,217,498	1,553,226
Butter and Cheese	17	309	148,605	4,880,669	250,413	442,365
Other Food, Drink	98	735	267,785	3,105,876	673,755	675,106
Sawmills, Plywood	111	1,410	549,418	1,698,150	883,042	434,565
Clothing	38	236	54,464	141,965	91,412	61,562
Vehicles	112	1,031	385,751	882,018	555,009	324,585
Other Metal Indus.	34	1,272	557,190	1,299,920	779,670	265,373
Printing, Stationery	13	153	61,548	147,039	103,946	79,896
Other Industries ..	74	571	201,368	595,882	329,328	199,882
<i>Total</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>7,052</i>	<i>2,840,797</i>	<i>17,335,417</i>	<i>4,884,073</i>	<i>4,036,560</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	43	526	265,155	5,095,558	373,200	541,704
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	358	176,173	1,304,014	187,007	163,575
Other Food, Drink	111	680	248,421	1,813,974	484,091	533,560
Sawmills, Plywood	126	923	315,560	1,260,777	615,384	295,354
Clothing	40	517	145,485	302,327	217,122	163,661
Vehicles	173	1,298	495,473	1,321,060	795,073	513,358
Other Metal Indus.	34	1,270	612,094	1,610,029	855,036	596,880
Printing, Stationery	19	258	101,634	302,646	197,974	121,185
Other Industries ..	71	499	181,716	624,889	315,477	283,595
<i>Total</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>6,329</i>	<i>2,541,711</i>	<i>13,635,274</i>	<i>4,040,364</i>	<i>3,212,872</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	67	16,408	223,622	38,499	77,005
Sawmills, Plywood	19	101	35,067	115,397	63,301	33,571
Metal Industries ..	31	149	50,862	168,050	95,061	53,589
Other Industries ..	8	25	6,585	18,076	12,139	17,997
<i>Total</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>108,922</i>	<i>525,145</i>	<i>209,000</i>	<i>182,162</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1950-51—continued.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	12	40	8,228	47,682	22,406	16,038
Clothing	3	21	5,253	13,398	7,904	4,208
Metal Industries ..	18	134	53,568	128,100	91,718	46,762
Other Industries ..	7	21	7,617	17,173	11,495	13,593
<i>Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>74,666</i>	<i>206,353</i>	<i>133,523</i>	<i>80,601</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	7	151	85,243	1,892,345	171,720	252,147
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	2,234	1,274,310	7,908,316	1,512,863	622,316
Other Food, Drink	63	445	149,778	896,515	357,774	262,853
Sawmills, Plywood	51	306	88,296	309,892	160,231	95,582
Clothing	30	164	40,839	127,020	70,031	40,573
Vehicles	82	1,296	571,856	1,131,474	747,304	324,367
Other Metal Indus.	26	1,161	609,670	2,494,522	1,215,676	906,215
Printing, Stationery	9	135	52,261	153,657	92,596	71,486
Other Industries ..	59	609	258,638	1,183,681	418,539	147,747
<i>Total</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>6,501</i>	<i>3,130,891</i>	<i>16,097,422</i>	<i>4,746,734</i>	<i>2,723,286</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	61	14,336	69,658	38,464	27,004
Sawmills, Plywood	9	60	19,377	80,937	29,528	22,323
Wool Scours, &c. . .	3	24	15,073	29,173	22,119	31,532
Clothing	8	32	7,029	19,989	11,325	8,940
Metal Industries ..	29	190	84,041	235,312	129,231	61,904
Printing, Stationery	4	22	9,561	20,187	14,662	5,505
Other Industries ..	4	8	1,495	9,482	4,152	2,853
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>150,912</i>	<i>464,738</i>	<i>249,481</i>	<i>160,061</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	4	12	4,084	9,670	7,045	4,629
Other Industries ..	5	17	3,534	9,763	5,203	9,927
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>7,618</i>	<i>19,433</i>	<i>12,248</i>	<i>14,556</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar	8	1,565	858,260	6,348,937	1,329,988	1,838,131
Other Food, Drink	33	292	119,682	706,838	314,658	265,425
Sawmills, Plywood	20	136	46,926	201,817	95,643	85,337
Clothing	9	98	28,328	74,028	41,248	11,708
Vehicles	41	274	104,279	309,394	169,856	95,942
Other Metal Indus.	14	264	121,462	315,062	172,411	54,650
Printing, Stationery	5	71	28,930	71,530	50,116	28,776
Other Industries ..	20	139	51,591	160,981	85,646	54,069
<i>Total</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>2,839</i>	<i>1,359,458</i>	<i>8,188,587</i>	<i>2,259,566</i>	<i>2,434,038</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1950-51—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	859	499,524	3,477,326	787,829	2,089,872
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	1,077	673,739	4,986,255	903,804	1,000,226
Other Food, Drink	63	318	101,003	581,275	266,989	243,583
Sawmills, Plywood	9	206	91,780	307,925	121,166	90,967
Clothing ..	25	175	47,880	136,031	82,974	53,581
Vehicles ..	40	1,204	583,735	1,067,319	719,277	257,301
Other Metal Indus.	29	367	159,504	479,560	240,501	146,507
Printing, Stationery	10	143	58,603	178,618	117,868	85,201
Other Industries ..	47	377	156,361	807,688	252,664	185,728
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>4,726</i>	<i>2,372,129</i>	<i>12,021,997</i>	<i>3,493,072</i>	<i>4,152,966</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,470	1,346,322	9,596,869	1,962,436	4,827,348
Butter and Cheese	4	69	38,316	627,153	82,904	97,822
Other Food, Drink	76	727	289,062	1,482,994	575,773	910,651
Sawmills, Plywood	77	1,789	825,519	2,508,195	1,333,697	557,890
Clothing ..	21	110	25,684	81,310	44,250	44,966
Vehicles ..	62	644	276,545	659,010	419,225	246,744
Other Metal Indus.	32	259	99,555	281,018	179,114	111,079
Printing, Stationery	10	128	57,152	163,640	113,440	115,297
Other Industries ..	40	420	171,228	864,375	250,372	211,144
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>6,616</i>	<i>3,129,383</i>	<i>16,264,564</i>	<i>4,961,211</i>	<i>7,122,941</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	6	61	25,202	40,388	28,886	18,227
Other Industries ..	6	25	8,778	17,012	7,195	16,224
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>33,980</i>	<i>57,400</i>	<i>36,081</i>	<i>34,451</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	61	20,343	108,565	54,884	45,601
Metal Industries ..	10	222	128,854	8,019,731	4,624,458	711,611
Other Industries ..	3	20	15,058	26,661	16,811	17,249
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>164,255</i>	<i>8,154,957</i>	<i>4,696,153</i>	<i>774,461</i>
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>4,715</i>	<i>94,132</i>	<i>41,991,029</i>	<i>210,620,404</i>	<i>73,770,213</i>	<i>49,941,687</i>

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Statistical Division.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Competitive.	
	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value Added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	7,991	6,890,471	14,662	11,147,684	27,208	20,744,567
Moreton ^b ..	2,584	1,612,101	4,246	2,574,388	2,005	1,079,496
Maryborough ..	3,347	2,575,603	1,951	1,075,027	1,754	1,233,443
Downs ..	2,031	1,319,539	2,195	1,377,712	2,103	1,343,113
Roma ..	125	80,094	205	123,082	12	5,824
South Western	11	5,846	171	113,687	34	13,990
Total South	16,089	12,483,654	23,430	16,411,580	33,116	24,420,433
Rockhampton	3,705	2,996,391	2,062	1,274,914	734	475,429
Central Western	} 93	53,861	} 228	147,329	85	50,505
Far Western ..			} 20	10,034	..	..
Total Central	3,798	3,050,252	2,310	1,432,277	819	525,934
Mackay ..	1,864	1,656,176	512	327,322	463	276,068
Townsville ..	2,214	1,839,773	1,858	1,218,303	654	434,996
Cairns ..	4,529	3,494,972	1,322	838,608	765	627,631
Peninsula ..	} 220	4,619,448	} 73	35,344	..	..
North Western			} 96	77,442	..	..
Total North	8,827	11,610,369	3,861	2,497,019	1,882	1,338,695
Total Q'land ..	28,714	27,144,275	29,601	20,340,876	35,817	26,285,062

^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 1950-51 increased by 45 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 78 and 103 per cent. respectively. In 1950-51, the metropolitan area had 76 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 50 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 28 per cent. of those in processing industries.

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

in 1950-51. During the intervening period there had been a very satisfactory growth of such industries in the provincial centres, where factory employment is still mainly of the processing and sheltered types. Growth of competitive industries was specially marked in the Downs Division, where employment in such establishments rose from 503 to 2,103, an increase of 318 per cent. In Maryborough Division, the increase was from 735 to 1,754, or 139 per cent., and in Cairns Division from 231 to 765, or 231 per cent. In Moreton, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville Divisions the increase in employment in this group of industries was about 110 per cent., compared with 91 per cent. increase in the metropolitan area.

Employment.—The following table shows details for 1950-51, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	32	6,287	107	6,394	47	7	381	35
Butter and Cheese ..	92	1,433	215	1,648	22	14	147	76
Meat (including Bacon)	27	5,564	537	6,101	175	23	533	168
Other Food and Drink	877	6,695	2,732	9,427	110	106	482	502
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	661	7,773	367	8,140	89	18	490	127
Wool Scours, &c. ..	12	355	3	358	2	..	9	..
Boots and Shoes ..	29	899	878	1,777	41	37	100	141
Millinery and Dressmkg.	80	92	1,881	1,973	..	296	10	773
All Other Clothing ..	360	1,611	4,638	6,249	49	360	193	1,369
Vehicles	928	14,651	722	15,373	393	37	1,807	253
Other Metal Industries	531	15,098	1,025	16,123	280	28	1,690	256
Printing and Stationery	179	3,294	1,410	4,704	101	82	407	424
Other Industries ..	907	11,994	2,874	14,868	352	170	1,241	636
Total	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1941-42	2,724	48,825	12,214	61,039	2,519	1,503	8,353	4,970
1942-43	2,577	49,458	13,967	63,425	2,118	1,308	7,400	5,180
1943-44	2,588	49,889	13,860	63,749	1,724	1,017	7,591	4,954
1944-45	2,720	50,481	12,650	63,131	1,562	992	7,255	4,461
1945-46	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022
1946-47	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376
1947-48	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481
1948-49	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698
1949-50	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760

a In terms of full employment for year.

b Number on pay-roll on pay-day nearest 15th June.

Females.—In 1910, 6,779, or 20·0 per cent., of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16·6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15·8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17·7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery their increase was more rapid, the percentage of females for 1938-39 being 18·9. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the proportionate increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. With a return towards peace-time conditions, the number of females decreased by 2,097 in the three years following 1942-43. In the next five years, their number rose again to exceed the 1942-43 peak by 3,422, but a large increase of 23,304 males in these five years reduced the female proportion to 18·7 per cent. in 1950-51.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1951, was 15,089, compared with 14,559 in 1939, but with the increase in total factory employment they were a smaller proportion of the whole. The numbers of juveniles of both sexes showed substantial increases in the early war years, but thereafter their numbers decreased until 1945-46. Following demobilisation, the number of juveniles over 16 years of age increased in 1946-47, the males rapidly and the females slowly. After 1947-48, the number of males fell again, but the increase in females has continued. Juveniles under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, showed a slow increase from 1948-49 onwards, but both still remained below their pre-war numbers in 1950-51. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1951, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1939, in brackets, was:—under 16 years, males, 2·3 (4·3); females, 6·8 (13·5); 16 years and under 21 years, males, 10·2 (17·9); females, 27·3 (40·8).

Size of Establishment.—In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, but increased again to 44,573 by 1950-51, which, however, was only 47·4 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1950-51, employment in factories of all size groups increased, but the increases were relatively not so great in the larger as in the smaller factories. Percentages of total workers in factories of various size groups in 1950-51, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—under 4 workers, 3·3 (4·2); 4 workers, 1·9 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 9·7 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 10·1 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 16·2 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 11·4 (14·6); 101 workers and over, 47·4 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown in the following table for 1950-51, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Raw Sugar, where 97 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Meat (including Bacon) with 96 per cent., Vehicles and Other Metal Industries with 56 and 57 per cent. respectively, and Boots and Shoes with 56 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (21 per cent.) in workshops with less than 11 workers. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes bakeries), where 29 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. For all industries together, 47 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 15 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT^a, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,
QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	25	184	6,231	6,440
Butter and Cheese ..	32	24	142	409	707	237	122	1,673
Meat (including Bacon)	5	..	18	51	110	85	6,104	6,373
Other Food and Drink	825	492	1,423	893	1,678	1,184	3,053	9,548
Sawmills, Plywood ..	419	276	1,447	1,498	1,786	994	2,036	8,456
Wool Scours, &c. ..	..	8	16	43	97	88	117	369
Boots and Shoes ..	5	..	8	60	388	324	992	1,777
Millinery & Dressmkg.	15	16	161	166	852	510	264	1,984
All Other Clothing ..	190	104	582	951	1,359	1,609	1,487	6,282
Vehicles	750	356	2,104	1,493	1,387	617	8,705	15,412
Other Metal Industries	258	152	1,040	1,340	2,490	1,634	9,257	16,171
Printing & Stationery	95	28	381	539	766	793	2,102	4,704
Other Industries ..	538	340	1,822	2,049	3,611	2,480	4,103	14,943
Total	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1941-42	1,836	1,036	4,722	5,382	8,364	7,556	32,694	61,590
1942-43	1,645	1,084	4,236	5,443	7,585	7,470	36,492	63,955
1943-44	1,615	1,072	4,594	5,465	8,068	7,748	35,612	64,174
1944-45	1,677	1,080	5,046	5,830	8,341	8,197	34,709	64,880
1945-46	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383
1946-47	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108
1947-48	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108
1948-49	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339
1949-50	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163
1950-51	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132

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

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 175 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	24,506,455	316,870	18,774,185	5,415,400	3,427,566
Butter and Cheese ..	18,485,305	163,795	16,955,206	1,366,304	818,859
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	31,934,970	495,163	26,419,890	5,019,917	3,655,667
Other Food and Drink	26,408,100	678,841	17,083,648	8,645,611	3,821,490
Sawmills, Plywood ..	11,972,133	211,440	5,858,875	5,901,818	3,534,437
Wool Scours, &c. ..	2,252,558	26,271	1,927,340	298,947	210,239
Boots and Shoes ..	1,859,823	7,303	1,006,042	846,478	687,241
Millinery & Dressmkg.	1,739,674	7,945	889,373	842,356	523,506
All Other Clothing ..	6,005,064	63,448	2,874,044	3,067,572	1,955,379
Vehicles	17,385,066	194,940	5,953,503	11,236,623	7,031,481
Other Metal Ind'ries	32,552,761	521,732	15,369,830	16,661,199	7,823,289
Printing & Stationery	7,003,621	68,996	3,127,464	3,807,161	2,153,863
Other Industries ..	28,514,874	741,075	17,112,972	10,660,827	6,348,012
Total	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1941-42	74,456,263	1,370,274	49,136,295	23,949,694	14,206,432
1942-43	84,359,141	1,485,796	54,761,651	28,111,694	16,449,294
1943-44	88,066,054	1,501,456	57,586,299	28,978,299	17,739,848
1944-45	90,240,765	1,500,705	59,127,600	29,612,460	17,625,674
1945-46	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548
1946-47	97,534,238	1,716,051	61,579,304	34,238,883	19,876,781
1947-48	122,323,963	1,989,099	78,538,223	41,796,641	23,656,540
1948-49	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949
1949-50	170,709,006	2,837,325	107,779,990	60,091,691	34,031,762
1950-51	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029

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, 1950-51.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population. Production.
			Production.	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	63,676	10,457,895	847	536	1,636	4,540
Butter and Cheese ..	18,022	2,043,311	829	498	1,240	1,145
Meat (including Bacon)	24,071	3,228,987	823	599	529	4,208
Other Food and Drink ..	30,849	7,545,540	917	447	800	7,247
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	59,241	2,807,212	725	470	345	4,947
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,523	169,525	835	597	474	251
Boots and Shoes ..	743	288,664	476	394	162	710
Millinery and Dressmkg.	283	276,020	427	277	140	706
All Other Clothing ..	1,942	1,290,182	491	331	206	2,572
Vehicles	23,004	4,470,329	731	485	291	9,420
Other Metal Industries..	52,259	8,062,534	1,033	499	500	13,967
Printing and Stationery	6,715	2,740,897	809	472	583	3,191
Other Industries ..	54,555	6,560,591	717	449	441	8,937
Total	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,841

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1941-42	208,186	28,784,668	392	241	472	23,108
1942-43	213,113	28,712,316	443	268	453	27,025
1943-44	218,220	27,857,942	455	287	437	27,477
1944-45	231,479	28,438,466	469	289	450	27,714
1945-46	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850
1946-47	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207
1947-48	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,562
1948-49	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	46,065
1949-50	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,666
1950-51	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,841

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

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries per worker were moving gradually upwards before the war, but rose sharply between 1941-42 and 1943-44, and again in 1947-48 and subsequent years. In 1950-51 they were 126 per cent. above 1938-39, compared with an increase of 128 per cent. in production per worker.

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

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Aerated Waters 1,000 Gal.	7,301	6,768	8,041	8,841	8,686
Arrowroot Tons	375	465	546	534	709
Beer 1,000 Gal.	13,246	13,625	15,137	15,099	17,662
Biscuits 1,000 Lb.	3,161	5,268	8,105	8,281	12,148
Bran & Pollard 1,000 Bush.	3,886	3,971	4,061	4,182	4,224
Bread 1,000 Lb.	153,139	157,575	167,493	176,669	185,627
Bricks 1,000	25,707	31,602	34,972	33,772	32,887
Butter 1,000 Lb.	74,096	104,058	105,721	107,959	106,281
Cheese ^a 1,000 Lb.	17,292	21,596	21,033	20,273	19,439
Cloth—					
Flannel Sq. Yds.	539,698	577,654	503,478	267,492	389,145
Tweed, &c. .. Sq. Yds.	1,215,672	1,202,043	1,344,384	931,918	1,244,568
Cotton Lint .. 1,000 Lb.	1,139	762	713	255	402
Flour Tons	98,232	102,143	105,099	106,873	110,381
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	872,678	935,457	968,719	1,043,011	1,297,859
Slippers Pairs	810,967	822,577	844,522	842,188	831,842
Fruit, Preserved 1,000 Lb.	9,319	25,737	26,337	38,615	37,231
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,436	1,447	1,319	1,326	1,216
Ice Cream 1,000 Gal.	1,799	1,831	2,055	2,284	2,308
Jam 1,000 Lb.	8,497	14,215	10,970	16,121	13,660
Leather—					
Dressed 1,000 Sq. Ft.	6,372	7,388	8,036	8,540	7,085
Sole 1,000 Lb.	6,927	7,648	7,333	7,057	6,337
Lime Tons	18,452	15,008	16,113	19,947	18,189
Meat—					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb.	278,814	322,494	276,194	274,041	314,993
Mutton & Lamb 1,000 Lb.	19,500	21,718	20,116	19,593	12,398
Pork 1,000 Lb.	9,221	7,528	16,774	16,752	15,953
Bacon & Ham 1,000 Lb.	20,124	21,603	20,192	21,173	18,520
Canned 1,000 Lb.	51,627	52,900	48,779	60,896	57,350
Motor Bodies No.	1,094	1,252	1,762	3,464	3,536
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 1,000 Pts.	1,631	1,709	1,867	2,259	1,939
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	87,180	99,823	104,262	111,048	104,849
Rum Pf. Gal.	695,605	524,160	715,586	708,701	660,526
Soap Cwt.	139,743	136,985	150,594	116,078	135,420
Sugar, Raw Tons	512,086	571,694	910,049	896,413	879,844
Timber, Sawnd ^b —					
Hardwoods 1,000 S. Ft.					129,858
Brushwoods and					
Scrubwoods 1,000 S. Ft.	185,860	195,898	212,031	213,759	24,038
Softwoods—					
Native .. 1,000 S. Ft.					53,120
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft.					6,345
Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft.	9,685	7,392	12,255	11,125	14,170
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	27,276	16,788	18,463	18,008	57,677
Wheatmeal Tons	6,382	6,121	6,082	8,428	9,914
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	18,289	15,321	13,467	13,677	15,426

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

^b Including sawn output of plywood mills and case mills

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

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters	782,014	780,877	936,150	1,077,347	1,190,299
Arrowroot	14,301	22,279	33,982	49,675	58,290
Beer	1,395,851	1,399,684	1,555,346	1,544,662	1,974,125
Biscuits	127,455	253,920	398,941	434,050	682,690
Bran and Pollard	273,216	329,132	428,299	473,611	530,066
Bread	1,618,359	1,931,139	2,236,923	2,619,325	3,095,020
Bricks	149,158	208,541	257,692	276,835	316,022
Butter ^a	6,889,316	11,822,072	12,555,924	14,132,507	15,571,540
Cheese ^a	926,986	1,379,162	1,372,336	1,479,258	1,551,750
Cloth—					
Flannel	86,504	105,364	125,385	88,901	163,239
Tweed, &c.	305,893	332,369	455,337	512,385	829,293
Cotton Lint	87,691	63,777	70,298	29,471	61,277
Flour	1,091,786	1,448,017	1,759,891	1,856,024	2,078,757
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes	586,689	750,099	868,307	1,064,737	1,408,343
Slippers	223,216	225,200	223,962	254,650	314,077
Fruit, Preserved	264,079	846,239	1,280,402	1,907,595	2,311,133
Hides and Skins	1,064,257	1,406,384	1,319,289	1,564,701	2,288,656
Ice Cream	646,956	666,020	757,862	889,822	895,355
Jam	307,929	507,242	426,125	703,733	739,073
Leather—					
Dressed	340,641	412,571	449,757	521,903	500,431
Sole	483,722	551,798	554,898	558,315	595,473
Lime	48,948	48,678	55,730	71,761	68,805
Meat—					
Beef and Veal	6,817,319	8,318,891	8,022,139	10,082,565	14,485,489
Mutton and Lamb	533,961	662,202	729,197	742,954	622,405
Pork	425,113	384,936	1,047,383	1,345,838	1,441,735
Bacon and Ham	1,304,010	1,579,700	1,865,527	2,241,121	2,319,446
Canned	3,217,699	3,336,362	3,642,686	5,085,408	5,909,244
Motor Bodies	108,470	197,497	299,115	393,537	497,974
Pickles, Sauces, &c.	74,100	79,217	95,340	124,709	124,413
Plywood	1,000,358	1,500,570	1,726,180	1,917,361	2,097,333
Rum	90,579	69,582	104,472	106,025	115,158
Soap	296,301	301,799	407,627	350,794	438,376
Sugar, Raw	10,927,651	13,945,922	22,613,075	23,358,967	24,282,124
Timber, Saw ^b —					
Hardwoods					4,772,520
Brushwoods					
Scrubwoods	3,687,765	4,483,556	5,465,819	6,062,091	904,059
Softwoods—					
Native					1,768,244
Plantation					209,102
Sleepers	100,166	77,580	131,279	146,665	241,668
Veneers	109,337	116,834	90,253	104,947	310,160
Wheatmeal	68,810	90,558	100,563	138,873	183,330
Wool, Scoured	3,619,466	4,001,441	4,489,818	5,318,261	12,927,698

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

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

11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—Forty-five generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1951. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, eighteen factories—seven sugar mills, four butter factories, three garages, two sawmills, one meatworks, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use, and sold small amounts to nearby consumers, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1951, twenty-five Local Authority Councils operated electric undertakings, but seven of these simply received and distributed electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations were operated by two City Councils (including Brisbane), six Town Councils, and ten Shire Councils. Eighteen stations were controlled by Regional Electricity Boards. The nine remaining stations were operated by private organisations. The most important of these was the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., which served the central portion of Brisbane and most of south-eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generated for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State. A small water wheel at Thargomindah, which in 1893 provided the first electricity supply in a country town in Queensland, was replaced with generation by oil engine in February, 1951, because of diminished flow in the artesian bore which drove it. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude-oil engines for the smaller.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 Units.	No.
1946-47 ..	46	825	3,216,609	203,103	568,590	202,190
1947-48 ..	46 ^c	796	3,679,770	225,801	669,520	216,323
1948-49 ..	47	885	4,567,288	276,341	783,633	229,047
1949-50 ..	45	967	5,244,498	291,273	859,578	243,852
1950-51 ..	45	1,023	7,028,616	314,816	997,233 ^d	256,806

a Average for whole year.

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

c Including 1 establishment closed down during the year.

d In addition, 118,116(000) units were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 7,817(000) units were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity stations are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and no fuel is required.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

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 ..	90	4,076	2,869	11,186	4,114	18,949	27,111
Victoria ..	69	2,453	1,594	5,161	2,843	8,301	16,384
Queensland ..	45	1,023	607	3,240	997	4,448	7,029
S. Australia ..	34	1,290	915	2,385	679	3,349	7,800
W. Australia ..	113	1,023	618	1,969	461	2,827	4,273
Tasmania ..	3	125	77	30	1,070	619	7,776
Total ..	354	9,990	6,680	23,971	10,164	38,493	70,373

a Average for whole year.

b Excluding electricity generated in some other factories.

c Valued at the generating station.

d Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

State Electricity Commission.—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction. 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 1952, electricity was generated by 7 private companies and 32 public undertakings, including 4 Regional Boards, all subject to the general supervision and financial control of the State Electricity Commission, and well distributed throughout the State.

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

In 1940, an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply has now been extended to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts

on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs are controlled; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

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

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

Two new power stations are in course of erection in the Brisbane metropolitan area. One, which is being constructed by the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. at Gibson Island, is expected to be in operation in 1953, and the other, which the Brisbane City Council is constructing at Tennyson, will probably be commissioned in 1954. The generating capacity of these two stations, together with present facilities, will adequately cater for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland during the next twelve years.

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

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

Five Regions and Regional Boards were originally constituted. These comprised the Wide Bay, Capricornia, Townsville, Cairns, and South Burnett Regions, covering an area of 95,000 square miles. From 1st July, 1951, the Wide Bay Region and the South Burnett Region were merged to form the Wide Bay-Burnett Region. Thus, at the middle of 1952, four Regional Electricity Boards were in operation. Constructional programmes of electrical development including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines which were planned by the Commission in these regions are now well advanced. The first regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and it is anticipated that the third, at Townsville (Townsville Region), will come into operation early in 1953.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these which is now

nearing completion, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations then supplied into all parts of the region, the ultimate purpose of the plan being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region.

Under the provisions of the Act the Boards are empowered to trade in electrical appliances and equipment and they have been carrying on this activity since their inception. The Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for the requirements of all Boards.

In conjunction with their trading activities, the Boards have introduced a hire-purchase system covering the larger items such as stoves, refrigerators, hot-water systems, &c., in order that the consumer may take full advantage of the benefits to be derived from electricity supplies.

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

Special attention is being given to the electrification of small townships in Western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the government subsidy scheme. These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951. Ten other townships were receiving supply by the end of 1952, and schemes for four additional centres had been planned.

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

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1950-51, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £29.4m., or by 326 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 258,000, or by 73 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 795.4m., or by 314 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 139 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 143 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 1.5 per cent.

The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the State Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been

classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
					b		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	6	718	730	833	6.08	5.74	-0.34
251— 500 ..	15	5,571	1,148	1,321	5.23	5.17	-0.06
501— 1,000 ..	5	3,913	1,182	1,299	5.05	5.13	0.08
1,001— 1,500 ..	1	1,106	1,259	1,929	4.23	4.23	..
1,501— 3,000 ..	3	7,140	1,276	1,584	3.58	3.48	-0.10
3,001—10,000 ..	1	5,113	1,532	1,544	3.04	3.31	0.27
Over 10,000 ..	7	234,016	2,978	3,252	1.73	1.90	0.17
Total ..	38	257,577	2,822	3,088	1.83	2.00	0.17

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 £25 14s. 0d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £24 0s. 5d.

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

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a	Value of Works.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
			b			
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1946-47 ..	16	363	854,475	170,734	2,205,262	94,758
1947-48 ..	16	397	891,396	179,675	2,344,385	96,981
1948-49 ..	16	409	1,091,061	195,018	2,392,693	101,920
1949-50 ..	16	426	1,145,927	195,985	2,343,534	104,844
1950-51 ..	16	421	1,222,392	208,047	2,479,635	107,709

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1950-51 amounted to 41,095 tons, valued at £82,247, and 1,298,215 gallons of tar were sold for £24,236. In the metropolitan area, the four gasworks sold 1,921,395,600 cubic feet of gas during 1950-51.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1950-51 is made in the table on the next page.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

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	1,388	915	878	16,743	7,481	4,778
Victoria ..	36	1,391	847	671	9,964	4,600	6,040
Queensland ..	16	421	239	208	2,480	1,143	1,222
S. Australia ..	3	440	263	126	2,099	1,068	1,301
W. Australia ..	4	183	104	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	589	875
Tasmania ..	2	48	33	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	174	240
Total ..	100	3,871	2,401	1,964	32,823	15,055	14,456

a Average for whole year.

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

c Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of buildings approved, and the value of proposed operations, have been available for Brisbane, the other eleven Cities, and the towns of Bowen, Charleville, Dalby, Innisfail, Longreach, Redcliffe, Roma, Southport, and Stanthorpe for a number of years. Since the commencement of State Building Control at the end of 1945, similar particulars have been available for the rest of the State. The table on the next page shows particulars of such operations during the ten years ended 1951 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table, except where otherwise indicated in the footnotes.

It may be noted, however, that, while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 197), and this enables a measure to be made of the degree to which actual commencements have been lagging behind demand as expressed in approvals obtained. Commencements were a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State during the six years 1946 to 1951. In these years respectively, the proportions which actual commencements of new dwellings were of approvals issued were, in the metropolitan area, 75.5, 81.9, 78.8, 87.5, 85.5, and 90.7 per cent., while in the extra-metropolitan area the respective proportions were 66.1, 78.1, 77.8, 81.2, 76.3, and 78.4 per cent.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.		Other Building.	Total.	
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1942 ^a	199	123	12	238	373
1943 ^a	56	10	13	120	143
1944 ^a	528	300	45	327	672
1945 ^a	1,778	1,233	73	357	1,663
1946 ^a	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074
1950	5,805	9,332	571	2,331	12,234
1951	7,086	13,612	785	4,366	18,763

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.^b

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1942 ^a	259	136	27	357	520
1943 ^a	47	11	12	35	58
1944 ^a	314	105	37	161	303
1945 ^a	1,315	719	108	327	1,154
1946 ^a	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530
1948	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
1949	3,274	3,947	427	1,194	5,568
1950 ^b	3,595	4,877	528	1,316	6,721
1951	3,564	5,942	672	1,760	8,374

REST OF STATE.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 ^c	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160
1950	3,367	3,802	592	1,249	5,643
1951	3,550	4,996	784	1,467	7,247

TOTAL QUEENSLAND.

	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802
1950	12,767	18,011	1,691	4,896	24,598
1951	14,200	24,550	2,241	7,593	34,384

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

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

^c Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1951 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1951.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£		No.	£		
Brisbane ..	7,086	13,611,880	785,257	417	2,424,553	1,941,301	18,762,991
Bundaberg ..	305	458,358	41,310	28	31,715	52,267	583,650
Cairns ..	178	303,058	55,735	72	159,508	102,784	621,085
Char. Towers	15	21,971	8,538	7	33,347	3,934	67,790
Gympie ..	127	186,088	35,107	12	5,395	14,555	241,145
Ipswich ..	552	867,648	45,843	17	97,197	55,263	1,065,951
Mackay ..	102	182,217	27,219	6	5,401	22,220	237,057
Maryborough	268	449,351	30,450	22	20,494	28,423	528,718
Rockhampton	389	646,015	46,616	32	81,548	54,485	828,664
Toowoomba	537	1,019,848	154,364	74	113,604	124,609	1,412,425
Townsville ..	346	581,529	59,955	36	118,983	215,828	976,295
Warwick ..	69	128,772	24,059	11	13,419	31,883	198,133
Total Cities	9,974	18,456,735	1,314,453	734	3,105,164	2,647,552	25,523,904
Bowen ..	21	24,198	2,921	5	7,660	4,559	39,338
Charleville ..	60	101,644	9,963	11	11,380	11,345	134,332
Dalby ..	138	217,347	11,531	23	57,062	14,313	300,253
Gladstone ..	70	101,610	4,772	11	14,944	4,362	125,688
Goondiwindi	16	27,480	5,024	4	40,600	4,255	77,359
Hughenden	2	4,650	..	..	..	8,000	12,650
Redcliffe ..	158	249,326	43,073	26	11,269	13,606	317,274
Roma ..	54	91,729	13,713	12	24,438	4,915	134,795
South Coast	152	272,460	46,954	32	96,137	23,863	439,414
Thursday Is.	5	6,650	5,079	6	16,401	3,547	31,677
Total Towns	676	1,097,094	143,030	130	279,891	92,765	1,612,780
Total Shires	3,550	4,995,716	783,679	1,121	1,051,889	415,996	7,247,280
Total Q'land	14,200	24,549,545	2,241,162	1,985	4,436,944	3,156,313	34,383,964

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen has caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from a sample of the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns, the following table has been constructed. Although some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the

figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. <i>a</i>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Spon-sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Spon-sored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946	10,892	948	6,667	7,615	700	4,838	5,538
1947	12,349	1,320	8,518	9,838	1,041	8,275	9,316
1948	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951	14,200	2,924	9,074	11,998	2,294	8,643	10,937
Total Six Years	73,343	10,308	48,177	58,485	8,592	45,567	54,159

a Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals.

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

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

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Work.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings	8,240	9,481	11,079	13,699	18,223
Other New Buildings	1,097	1,766	1,618	2,186	2,314
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, and Maintenance	2,689	3,247	3,395	3,566	4,842
Total	12,026	14,494	16,092	19,451	25,379

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1951, dwellings to the value of approximately £11,350,000 and other new buildings to the value of £7,520,000.

Cost of Building.—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed During Year.							Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £801.	£801-£1,000.	£1,001-£1,200.	£1,201-£1,400.	£1,401-£1,600.	£1,601 and Over.			
£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£		
1941-42	876	406	18	..	..	..	..	424	676
1942-43	921	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	653
1943-44	989	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	669
1944-45	1,175	11	51	2	..	..	..	64	880
1945-46	1,303	11	165	76	5	..	..	257	970
1946-47	1,430	6	88	145	34	4	..	277	1,065	
1947-48	1,590	6	52	129	84	5	..	276	1,124	
1948-49	1,765	3	14	69	137	64	10	297	1,284	
1949-50	1,925	1	3	19	64	82	51	220	1,460	
1950-51	2,295	2	2	12	34	85	167	302	1,639	

a For description, see above.

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

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Floor Area.			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Brick. <i>a</i>	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	£	£	£
1946	1,115	1,029	890	105	73	70
1947	1,130	1,026	967	119	86	84
1948	1,125	1,019	961	136	100	94
1949	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110
1950	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147

a Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

13. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

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

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Average 2 Years Ended 30th June, 1930.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1933.	Average 4 Years Ended 30th June, 1939.	Average 6 Years Ended 30th June, 1945.	Average 4 Years Ended 30th June, 1949.	Year Ended 30th June, 1950. <i>b</i>	Year Ended 30th June, 1951.
PRIMARY. ^a							
N.S.W. ..	£1,000. 72,693	£1,000. 50,508	£1,000. 63,883	£1,000. 89,227	£1,000. 166,371	£1,000. 290,233 ^r	£1,000. 449,177
Victoria	42,792	30,849	42,725	58,932	102,778	171,167	260,982
Q'land ..	33,969	28,076	35,370	51,219	74,161	114,771^r	163,007
S.A. ..	14,513	11,208	16,699	23,846	49,072	72,200	115,940
W.A. ..	16,706	12,838	18,268	22,678	41,081	65,982 ^r	107,830
Tasmania	6,628	4,420	6,507	10,645	15,343	22,478 ^r	34,075
Total ..	187,301	137,899	188,452	256,547	448,806	736,831 ^r	1,131,011
Q'land Proportion	% 18.14	% 20.36	% 18.77	% 19.96	% 16.52	% 15.58 ^r	% 14.41

MANUFACTURING.

N.S.W. ..	£1,000. 70,238	£1,000. 48,582	£1,000. 72,855	£1,000. 137,788	£1,000. 202,384	£1,000. 283,201	£1,000. 366,169
Victoria	52,142	39,438	56,101	106,843	148,252	219,244 ^r	275,660
Q'land ..	16,442	12,806	16,518	26,267	40,508	61,354	75,460
S.A. ..	11,773	7,524	11,606	23,322	34,752	52,309	67,542
W.A. ..	7,841	4,983	7,420	10,845	17,358	26,044	34,220
Tasmania	3,558	2,832	4,323	7,630	12,045	19,336 ^r	24,614
Total ..	161,994	116,165	168,823	312,695	455,299	661,488	843,665
Q'land Proportion	% 10.15	% 11.02	% 9.78	% 8.40	% 8.90	% 9.28	% 8.94

ALL PRODUCTION.

N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 142,931	£1,000. 99,090	£1,000. 141,738	£1,000. 227,015	£1,000. 368,755	£1,000. 573,434 ^r	£1,000. 815,346
Victoria	94,934	70,287	98,826	165,775	251,030	390,411 ^r	536,642
Q'land ..	50,411	40,882	51,888	77,486	114,669	176,125^r	238,467
S.A. ..	26,286	18,732	28,305	47,168	83,824	124,509	183,482
W.A. ..	24,547	17,821	25,688	33,523	58,439	92,026 ^r	142,050
Tasmania	10,186	7,252	10,830	18,275	27,388	41,814 ^r	58,689
Total ..	349,295	254,064	357,275	569,242	904,105	1,398,319 ^r	1,974,676
Q'land Proportion	% 14.43	% 16.09	% 14.52	% 13.61	% 12.68	% 12.60 ^r	% 12.08

^a Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping. ^r Revised since last issue.

^b Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the following tables.

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	1,828	9,228	9,373	9,643	9,188
Green Forage	2,152	2,076	1,563	1,725	2,037
Hay	1,292	1,410	900	1,117	1,241
Sugar Cane	8,488	10,861	17,503	17,916	18,367
Fruit	2,613	2,865	2,951	3,525	4,215
All Other	4,000	3,840	4,405	5,305	6,246
Total	20,373	30,280	36,695	39,231	41,294
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellingmongered, &c.)	15,087	25,005	29,455	46,970	80,369
Sheep Killed in Factories	725	988	1,061	1,179	1,665
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	1,009	1,078	1,185	1,367	2,539
Net Exports of Live Sheep	1,070	1,059	1,009	120	1,456
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>17,891</i>	<i>28,130</i>	<i>32,710</i>	<i>49,636</i>	<i>86,029</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	7,088	8,814	8,787	11,454	16,185
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	2,594	2,812	4,131	4,919	6,089
Net Exports of Live Cattle	2,860	4,095	3,621	3,931	4,224
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>12,542</i>	<i>15,721</i>	<i>16,539</i>	<i>20,304</i>	<i>26,498</i>
Horses and Goats ..	36	93	59	95	108
Total	30,469	43,944	49,308	70,035	112,635
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ^b	6,567	10,535	11,601	12,996	14,245
Milk for Factories ^c ..	790	1,252	1,326	1,354	1,452
Milk for Use as Such ^d ..	2,187	2,362	2,996	3,342	3,806
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	106	122	139	148	118
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>9,650</i>	<i>14,271</i>	<i>16,062</i>	<i>17,840</i>	<i>19,621</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	2,105	2,371	3,322	4,002	4,137
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a ..	101	176	210	301	298
Net Exports of Live Pigs	104	130	164	206	183
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>2,310</i>	<i>2,677</i>	<i>3,696</i>	<i>4,509</i>	<i>4,618</i>
Total	11,960	16,948	19,758	22,349	24,239
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	497	491	607	493	543
Eggs Produced	1,049	1,067	1,096	1,154	1,123
Total	1,546	1,558	1,703	1,647	1,666
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	54	63	102	41	68
Total Rural Production ..	64,402	92,793	107,566	133,303	179,902

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

Industry.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Wild Animals—					
Furred Skins, Rabbits, &c.	570	226	263	122	109
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	2,177	2,556	2,945	3,103	3,983
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,370	1,408	1,499	1,597	1,896
Total	3,547	3,964	4,444	4,700	5,879
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	506	483	496	516	542
Other Fisheries	187	238	418	474	520
Total	693	721	914	990	1,062
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper,					
Lead, Tin, Zinc ^e	1,744	2,839	2,223	3,670	6,648
Coal	1,692	2,238	2,347	2,874	3,563
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	169	198	395	224	302
Stone Quarry Products ..	299	354	368	450	506
Total	3,904	5,629	5,333	7,218	11,019
Total Primary Production	73,116	103,333	118,520	146,333	197,971

a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

b Including subsidy—1946-47, £1,045(000); 1947-48, £1,821(000); 1948-49, £1,438(000); 1949-50, £2,080(000); 1950-51, £3,502(000).

c Including subsidy—1946-47, £109(000); 1947-48, £188(000); 1948-49, £131(000); 1949-50, £207(000); 1950-51, £327(000).

d Including subsidy—1946-47, £99(000); 1947-48, £139(000); 1948-49, £96(000); 1949-50, nil; 1950-51, £5(000).

e Gross value of ores before treatment.

f Including £4,627(000) distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks.

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1950-51 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, 1950-51.

Particulars.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets ..	41,294	112,635	25,973	11,019	7,050	197,971
Costs of Marketing	4,290	10,500	890	190	1,112	16,982
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	37,004	102,135	25,083	10,829	5,938	180,989
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	3,140	4,120	3,330	c	d	10,590 ^e
Other Materials, &c. .. .	2,870	1,640	612	2,270	220 ^e	7,612 ^e
Depreciation ^a	2,930	4,580	1,261	1,100	47 ^e	9,918 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	30,994	96,375	21,141	8,559	5,718	162,787

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

b Depreciation not deducted.

c Not applicable.

d Not available, but probably small.

e Incomplete.

Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

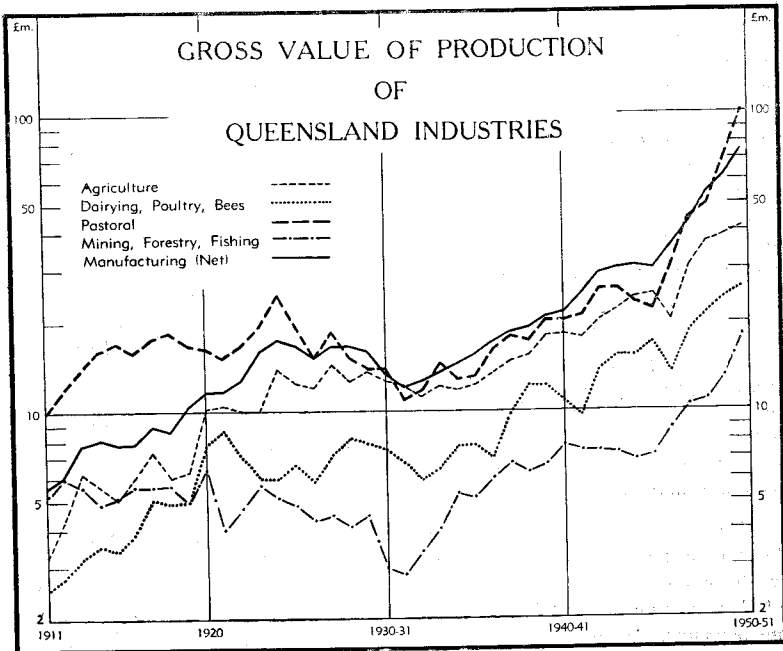
GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,806	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,086	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,321	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,273	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,210	21,644

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—continued.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). ^a
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42 ..	17,720	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	55,967	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,376	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,232	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,015	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,467	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,228	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	69,860	30,902
1945-46 ..	24,831	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	71,330	30,270
1946-47 ..	20,373	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,116	35,337
1947-48 ..	30,280	18,569	43,944	5,629	4,911	103,333	42,886
1948-49 ..	36,695	21,563	49,308	5,333	5,621	118,520	53,540
1949-50 ..	39,231	24,037	70,035	7,218	5,812	146,333	61,354
1950-51 ..	41,294	25,973	112,635	11,019	7,050	197,971	75,460

^a Including Heat, Light, and Power.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

14. NATIONAL INCOME.

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*, 1951-52, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1952-53 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the five years ended 1951-52. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1951-52 have been put in brackets to indicate that they are tentative and less reliable than usual.

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 205.)

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 206.

National income is not the sole source of personal incomes. A certain element in personal income known as "transfer income" is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service, and is not therefore an element in national income. Such transfer incomes include age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income differs from national income in that it includes the amount of interest paid by public authorities on loans from the private sector of the economy, and pensions and cash benefits provided by public authorities which are not given in return for current productive services.

On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends. (See table on page 207.)

NET NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,
AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries	440	879	1,036	1,175	1,467	1,828
Pay and Allowances (in Cash and Kind) of Members of the Forces	4	23	20	19	27	42
Company Income	84	191	215	267	400	(425)
Public Authority Income from Business Undertakings	32	22	12	7	6	5
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies	44	359	337	472	779	(431)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	83	175	210	240	315	(370)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	64	70	72	75	79	84
Other Net Rents and Interest	28	33	36	38	43	53
National Income	779	1,752	1,938	2,293	3,116	3,238
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	52	95	113	163	209	189
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	90	172	219	259	294	414
Gross National Product at Market Prices	921	2,019	2,270	2,715	3,619	3,841

Wages and salaries have increased by 315 per cent. since 1938-39. As a proportion of the national income, they were 56·5 per cent. in 1938-39, fell to about 47 per cent. during the war years, recovered to 54·2 per cent. in 1946-47, and fell to 47·4 per cent. in 1950-51, when rural incomes were very high, but in 1951-52 were back to the 1938-39 level of 56·5 per cent. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount was 57·0 per cent. of the national income in 1938-39 and 57·8 per cent. in 1951-52. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, but in 1951-52 was only £5m. Income from unincorporated businesses and professions was four-and-a-half times, company income five times, and farm and station income ten times, their pre-war amounts.

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 main-

tenance of buildings, and additions to stocks. This is shown as "Gross Private Investment". There is also the spending of public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities. The item "Financial Enterprises" stands for expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services. Another part of the total expenditure is taken up by expenditure on goods bought here and exported. The significant figure here is, of course, the net exports, being the excess of exports over imports.

Personal expenditure was 70 per cent. of the gross national expenditure in 1938-39, but declined to 49 per cent. in the early war years; in 1951-52 it was 64 per cent. of the total. Australian expenditure on war rose to its peak of £536m. in 1942-43. By 1947-48 it had fallen to £23m., but post-war defence needs increased it again to £165m. in 1951-52. This item accounted for most of the increase in the gross expenditure up to 1942-43, but, as it subsequently decreased, personal expenditure and private investment, including war-time arrears of maintenance, increased rapidly.

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Expenditure on Consumers' Goods and Services ..	645	1,259	1,456	1,661	2,055	(2,456)
Public Authority Expenditure on Goods and Services—						
Social and Administrative ..	43	118	130	153	180	219
Civil Works	61	99	136	204	293	(375)
War	13	23	40	53	98	165
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	..	2	14	12	1	4
Financial Enterprises	9	17	20	23	27	34
Gross Private Investment	133	456	406	608	807	(1,106)
Net Export of Goods and Services	17	45	68	1	158	-518
Gross National Expenditure	921	2,019	2,270	2,715	3,619	3,841

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits and interest on loans to public authorities. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal income only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income. The first part of the next table shows how personal income was

made up of the foregoing items, while the second part of the table shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, and savings (which include personal spending on capital equipment, as well as savings through assurance funds and marketing authorities, and in banks, &c.). Direct taxation and savings took 4.6 and 4.9 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1938-39, and 13.6 and 8.2 per cent. respectively in 1951-52.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries (incl. Forces)	444	902	1,056	1,194	1,494	1,870
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies ^a	45	272	342	452	730	(522)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	83	175	210	240	315	(370)
Rent and Interest	86	112	114	116	118	121
Dividends	25	46	55	62	75	85
Cash Social Service Benefits	30	87	104	116	143	172
Deferred Pay of Forces	..	7	1	1	..	..
Personal Income	713	1,601	1,882	2,181	2,875	3,140
Consumption Expenditure	645	1,259	1,456	1,661	2,055	2,456
Direct Taxes	33	176	214	212	371	426
Savings—						
Assurance Funds	4	17	23	27	32	38
Other	31	149	189	281	417	(220)

^a Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

For the first time since 1945-46, estimates of the personal income of the residents of each of the States were published in the 1950-51 issue of *National Income and Expenditure*, and are given in the table below. Estimates for 1951-52 are not available. For Australia as a whole, the 1950-51 total was more than four times the 1938-39 figure. Western Australia and South Australia exceeded this rate of increase, but Queensland and Tasmania did not reach it.

PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
New South Wales ^a	292	520	640	747	872	1,177
Victoria	197	385	448	537	618	803
Queensland	103	166	201	243	294	382
South Australia ^b	57	115	144	175	196	265
Western Australia	43	82	101	125	144	210
Tasmania	21	40	45	53	64	79
Total	713	1,308	1,579^c	1,880^c	2,188^c	2,916^c

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Differs slightly from the total in the above table, because revisions have been made since last year to the Australian figures, without corresponding adjustments being available for the dissections by States.

The State totals for groups of items making up the personal income of Australia is shown in the following table. For Australia as a whole, the share of personal income arising from cash social service benefits and deferred pay rose from 4.2 per cent. in 1938-39 to 4.9 per cent. in 1950-51, and in Queensland the corresponding increase was greater—from 3.9 to 5.2 per cent. Incomes from unincorporated businesses and farmers' and property incomes rose in the same period from 33.5 to 43.7 per cent. of the total for Australia, and from 34.9 to 45.6 per cent. for Queensland. On the other hand, wages and salaries decreased from 62.3 per cent. of personal income in 1938-39 to 51.4 per cent. in 1950-51 for Australia, and from 61.2 to 49.2 per cent. for Queensland. The increased share of business and property incomes would, of course, have been reduced by the incidence of the higher direct tax rates operating since the war which fall most heavily on the larger individual incomes from business.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages and Salaries, including Forces—						
New South Wales ^a ..	185	323	379	438	487	619
Victoria	119	220	259	301	345	430
Queensland	63	97	111	134	152	188
South Australia ^b ..	35	62	73	88	101	128
Western Australia ..	30	46	53	62	72	89
Tasmania	12	22	26	31	36	43
Total	444	770	901	1,054	1,193	1,497
Income of Farmers, and from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, &c.—						
New South Wales ^a ..	93	160	224	267	338	501
Victoria	71	139	164	209	244	336
Queensland	36	56	77	94	125	174
South Australia ^b ..	20	45	63	78	85	124
Western Australia ..	11	28	41	55	63	110
Tasmania	8	14	15	18	23	30
Total	239	442	584	721	878	1,275
Cash Social Service Benefits & Deferred Pay—						
New South Wales ^a ..	14	37	37	42	47	57
Victoria	7	26	25	27	29	37
Queensland	4	13	13	15	17	20
South Australia ^b ..	2	8	8	9	10	13
Western Australia ..	2	8	7	8	9	11
Tasmania	1	4	4	4	5	6
Total	30	96	94	105	117	144

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

The next table shows total personal income per head of population for each of the States and for Australia as a whole.

PERSONAL INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

State.	1938-39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ^a ..	106	175	212	242	273	357
Victoria	105	189	217	254	285	359
Queensland	102	151	181	214	252	320
South Australia ^b ..	95	177	217	257	280	364
Western Australia ..	92	165	198	240	264	368
Tasmania	88	157	172	198	229	274
Australia ..	103	174	207	241	272	351

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net Borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises. 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.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	33	176	214	212	371	426
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	16	71	74	85	101	149
Indirect Taxes	93	225	248	282	335	448
Less Subsidies	-3	-53	-29	-23	-41	-34
Net Taxation	139	419	507	556	766	989
Business Undertakings Surplus..	32	22	12	7	6	5
Rent and Interest Received ..	12	20	21	23	25	31
Net Borrowing	27	-24	-15	57	83	(18)
Total Receipts	210	437	525	643	880	1,043
Interest Paid	60	95	96	100	103	108
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	30	87	104	116	143	172
Deferred Pay of Forces .. ..	..	7	1	1	..	..
Pay and Allowances to Forces..	4	23	20	19	27	42
Wages and Salaries	60	113	136	179	238	300
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings	49	110	139	204	293	(397)
Purchases, &c., Overseas	4	-4	25	20	14	24
Capital Transfers ^a	3	6	4	4	62	..
Total Outlay	210	437	525	643	880	1,043

^a War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationships with other countries are shown in the following table. The net increase in oversea indebtedness of all public authorities is given near the end of the table. The table also shows changes in private debt, international reserves, and in Australia's total indebtedness to the outside world. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for the changes in national indebtedness.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise (including Gold)	137	406	531	605	988	681
Imports of Merchandise	-110	-338	-415	-538	-742	-1,050
Merchandise Balance	27	68	116	67	246	-369
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	17	23	30	32	36	40
Tourists' and Private Remittances (Net)	-2	-2	5	3	2	-1
Public Authority Interest	-28	-21	-20	-19	-19	-19
Other Public Authority Payments	-4	4	-25	-20	-14	-24
Other Payments for Services, &c.	-21	-48	-58	-81	-112	-164
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-12	-21	-20	-32	-45	-39
Total Current Balance	-23	3	28	-50	94	-576
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities	3	-10	-14	-30	-16	21
Private	-3	82	164	266	115	91
Decrease in Reserves	23	-75	-178	-186	-193	464
Total	23	-3	-28	50	-94	576

Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

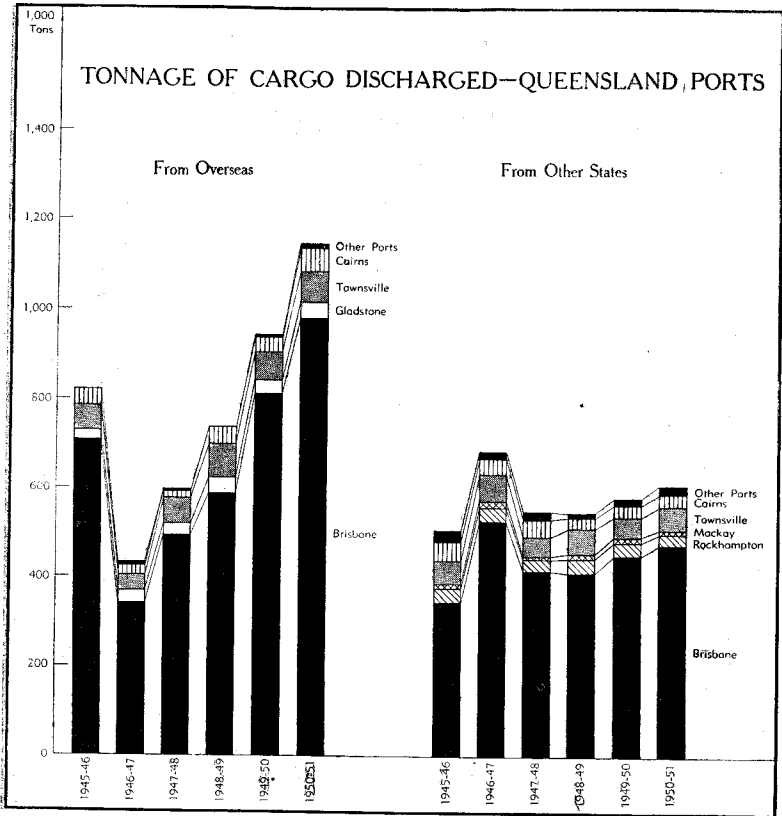
Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland was probably about £80m. in 1951-52, or between 15 and 20 per cent. of the gross national expenditure. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week at that time, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

At the Occupation Survey in 1945, 41,278 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 10·4 per cent. of all persons working. At the Census of June, 1947, this total had become 48,221, equivalent to 10·5 per cent. of the working population. In addition to these persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were in June, 1947, 5,499 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 4,432 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles, and 1,976 in shipbuilding. The Census also showed 23,130 persons engaged in construction works and maintenance other than building, of whom perhaps 18,000 may have been occupied on railways, roads, telegraph lines, &c. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 78,000 persons, or 17·0 per cent. of the total working population.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

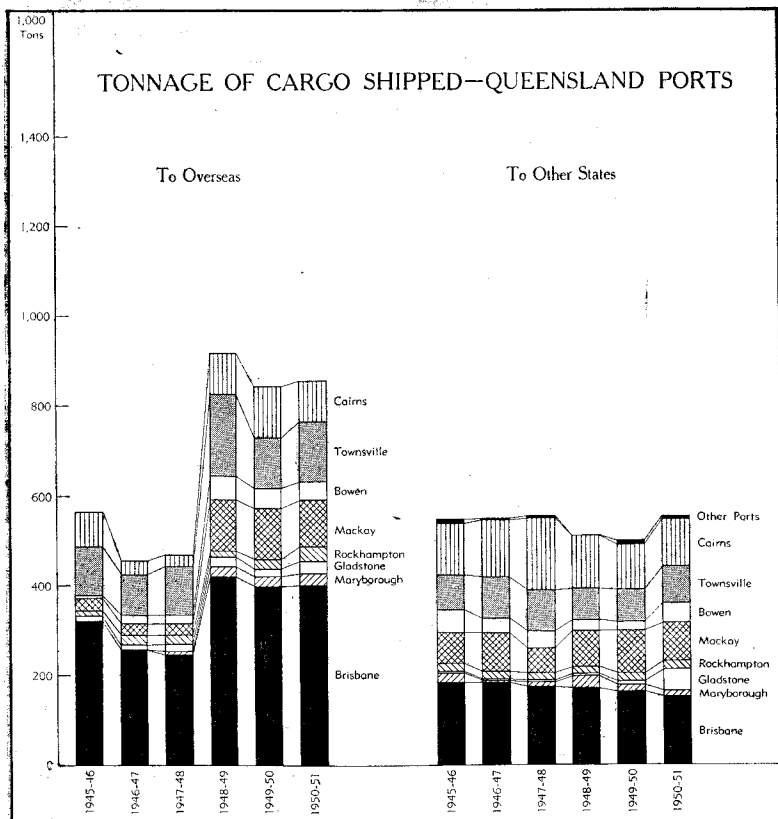
Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both overseas and interstate trade.



Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

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

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and



in 1881 a deepwater overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

Mackay has a small river port and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels.

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

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The ports, except Brisbane and certain minor ports, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. Brisbane and the minor ports are at present controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. However, under the provisions of *The Harbour Boards Acts Amendment Act, 1952*, the Queensland Harbours Trust is to be set up to exercise control over all ports not administered by Harbour Boards. The Trust is to consist of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951, provide for the control of water transport services within the State. The question of bringing the operations of these services under control is under consideration.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1951, was £1,571,754, and the Working Account had a credit of £67,124.

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.
1946-47	149	171	133	212	132
1947-48	153	222	126	209	145
1948-49	190	209	162	250	104
1949-50	219	299	168	260	143
1950-51	221	253	237	329	67

a Including interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1951, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £1,037, *Dr.* £30,744, and *Cr.* £40,405 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1951, £159,998, of which Innisfail accounted for £133,710. Debits totalled £50,691.

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

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1951.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts, excluding Loans.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure, excluding Loans.	Loan Indebtedness, 31st Dec., 1951.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	17,046	27,651	9,398	29,266	327,513
Bundaberg ..	4,123	5,794	3,519	9,747	41,555
Cairns	94,173	150,961	144,871	187,842	158,618
Gladstone ..	20,537	68,830	32,784	58,128	135,669
Mackay	118,420	126,658	24,235	53,655	348,890
Rockhampton ..	30,519	45,542	35,576	46,461	553,801
Townsville ..	118,085	174,069	119,657	148,996	220,728
Total ..	402,903	599,505	370,040	534,095	1,786,774

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

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. In 1945-46, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. Further arrears of interest of £34,332 (Bowen) and £115,017 (Rockhampton) had been written off, and all redemption instalments waived, up to 31st December, 1951.

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, 1951.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO ^a SHIPMENTS, 1950-51.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	981,834	476,379	1,458,213	400,681	151,583	552,264
Maryborough ..	..	9,311	9,311	25,833	13,047	38,880
Bundaberg ..	..	4,230	4,230	41	6,020	6,061
Gladstone ..	35,403	1,845	37,248	26,983	46,706	73,689
Rockhampton ..	2,359	25,298	27,657	34,026	18,852	52,878
Mackay	4,407	8,886	13,293	103,622	83,872	187,494
Bowen .. ..	..	2,953	2,953	39,558	43,574	83,132
Townsville ..	69,476	53,348	122,824	134,915	80,598	215,513
Cairns	53,026	27,655	80,681	87,527	105,299	192,826
Thursday Is.	1,608	1,313	2,921	..	996	996
Total ..	1,148,113	611,218	1,759,331	853,186	550,547	1,403,733

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table shows cargo passing through Queensland ports (excluding intrastate movements) during the five years ended 1950-51. The tonnage of cargo discharged in 1950-51 was 42 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, after increasing to 66 per cent. above that level in 1943-44, the year of maximum war activity, and falling below it in the first two post-war years. Shipments in 1950-51 were slightly higher than in 1938-39.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1946-47 ..	433,019	687,481	1,120,500	455,342	549,782	1,005,124
1947-48 ..	599,070	552,163	1,151,233	469,079	554,150	1,023,229
1948-49 ..	739,390	549,653	1,289,043	915,116	508,769	1,423,885
1949-50 ..	946,442	583,223	1,529,665	840,963	497,119	1,338,082
1950-51 ..	1,148,113	611,218	1,759,331	853,186	550,547	1,403,733

^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, 1950-51.

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	171	236	282	85	63	837
Maryborough	3	..	18	21	32	74
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	4	24	5	33
Gladstone	3	5	7	55	9	79
Rockhampton	1	..	15	32	6	54
Mackay	1	..	16	44	2	63
Bowen	1	2	13	42	9	67
Townsville	16	6	22	168	73	285
Cairns	34	6	15	104	76	235
Thursday Island	23	1	3	4	43	74
Total	253	256	395	579	318	1,801

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	673	1,275	763	331	13	3,055
Maryborough	9	..	12	22	1	44
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	1	7	2	10
Gladstone	13	26	18	170	7	234
Rockhampton .. .. .	..	..	19	115	3	137
Mackay	5	..	38	136	..	179
Bowen	3	10	46	111	2	172
Townsville	58	29	54	673	23	837
Cairns	77	23	42	308	22	472
Thursday Island	2	5	..	..	11	18
Total	840	1,368	993	1,873	84	5,158

^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, 1950-51.

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	183	124	264	207	71	849
Maryborough ..	3	..	10	27	35	75
Bundaberg .. .	3	..	5	17	8	33
Gladstone .. .	6	3	20	42	9	80
Rockhampton ..	1	6	13	31	4	55
Mackay	16	2	23	21	1	63
Bowen .. .. .	..	2	20	40	6	68
Townsville .. .	50	15	27	131	83	306
Cairns	54	4	43	68	69	238
Thursday Island ..	38	..	3	2	36	79
Total	354	156	428	586	322	1,846

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	773	667	891	706	20	3,057
Maryborough ..	7	..	4	30	1	42
Bundaberg .. .	..	..	2	5	3	10
Gladstone .. .	24	15	28	156	7	230
Rockhampton ..	5	35	7	92	2	141
Mackay	64	8	60	52	..	184
Bowen .. .. .	..	12	32	130	2	176
Townsville .. .	209	72	60	477	22	840
Cairns	128	13	77	221	22	461
Thursday Island ..	7	..	..	..	12	19
Total	1,217	822	1,161	1,869	91	5,160

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 1950-51, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. While voyages directly to and from overseas ports were approximately back to their 1938-39 numbers and aggregate tonnages of vessels involved, overseas voyages via other States, interstate, and coastal voyages were still far below their pre-war level.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.

1941-42	190	89	480	880	1,100	2,739
1942-43	225	43	401	799	556	2,024
1943-44	287	72	389	701	576	2,025
1944-45	202	63	410	668	581	1,924
1945-46	193	99	303	459	366	1,420
1946-47	164	94	340	540	295	1,433
1947-48	198	146	306	538	210	1,398
1948-49	264	191	360	558	202	1,575
1949-50	264	224	379	457	359	1,683
1950-51	253	256	395	579	318	1,801

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1941-42	187	67	504	887	1,103	2,748
1942-43	262	22	401	841	544	2,070
1943-44	393	19	449	612	561	2,034
1944-45	276	31	427	648	584	1,966
1945-46	273	52	325	427	359	1,436
1946-47	232	76	334	515	282	1,439
1947-48	250	99	316	525	208	1,398
1948-49	308	169	378	526	199	1,580
1949-50	322	181	386	445	336	1,670
1950-51	354	156	428	586	322	1,846

a "Coastwise" means having called at, or calling at, other Queensland ports since arriving from, or before proceeding to, other States or overseas.

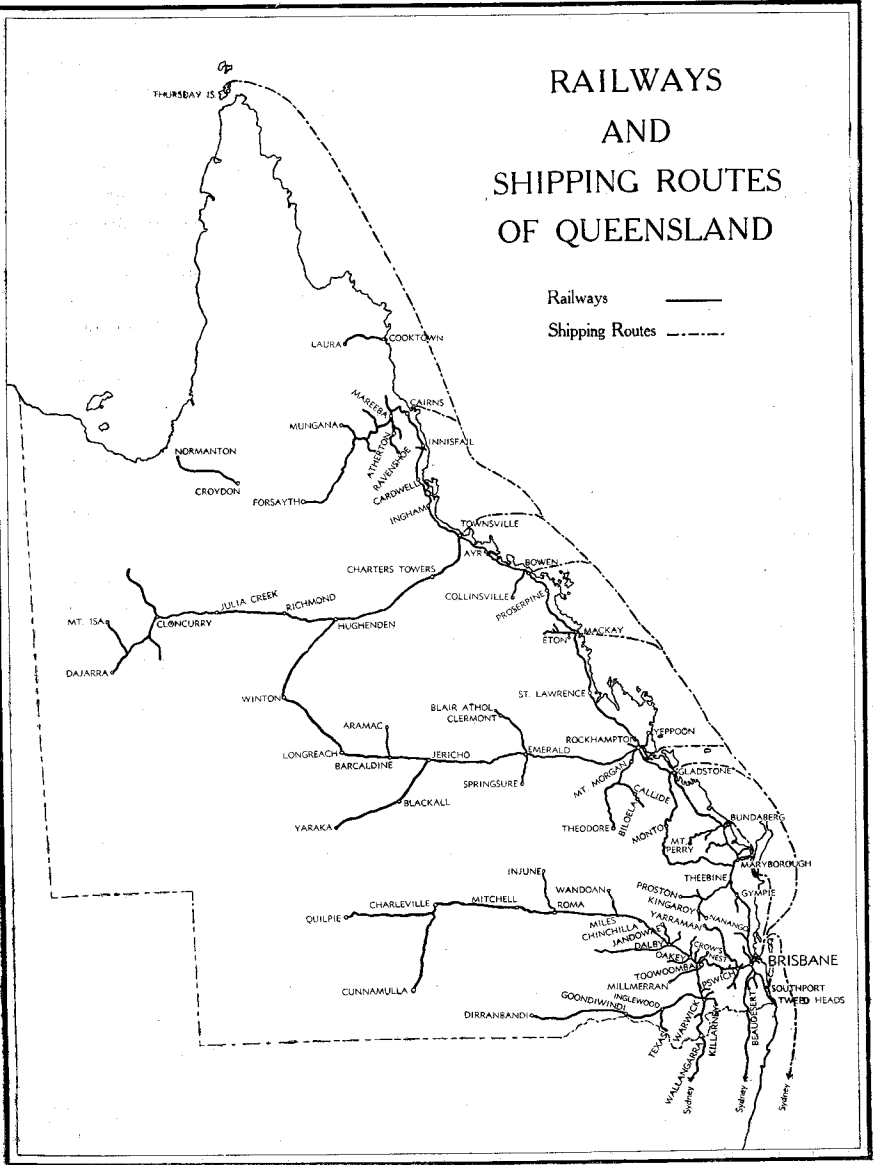
3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

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

RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING ROUTES OF QUEENSLAND

Railways ———
Shipping Routes - - - -



greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage at 30th June, 1951, however, was 6,560, the section from Qunaba to Pemberton in the Bundaberg district having been closed during 1948.

At the outset, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the "Sunshine Express" is equal in comfort to other trains of its type in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, as the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication between the capitals of the mainland States. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively. A Commonwealth proposal to convert all Australian railways to a uniform 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge at a cost of over £200m., including over £100m. for Queensland railways, was mentioned in the 1946 *Year Book*.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the electrification of the railways in the metropolitan area at a then estimated cost of £5,888,000, and preliminary works are now in progress. Associated works, such as quadruplication and duplication of certain sections of line in the suburban area, which will be necessary in connection with the electrification, and in any case would be necessary at some future period without electrification, are now in hand. The complete scheme also involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, a new carriage depôt, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, and raising and lengthening of platforms, as well as the purchase of suitable rolling stock.

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 1950-51. 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, 1950-51.

Section.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit After Meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Proportion of Capital.	
	Ft. In.	Miles.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.
South-Eastern Division ..	3 6	1,228	15,645	133	0·8	-368
South-Western Division..	3 6	1,584	8,173	-25	-0·3	-287
Central Division	3 6	1,673	11,799	171	1·5	-206
Northern Division ^a ..	3 6	2,006	13,018	-62	-0·5	-479
South Brisbane - Border Railway	4 8½	69	625	116	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
Total .. ..	..	6,560	49,260	333	0·4 ^c	-1,340 ^a

^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. The average revenue per ton per mile for goods and live stock in 1950-51 was 26 per cent. above the war time peak level reached in 1942-43.

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.	%
1941-42	29,099	5,761	2·00	11,654	8,494	40,333	7·83
1942-43	33,263	6,706	2·23	18,027	11,409	40,408	16·38
1943-44	38,154	6,567	1·96	16,430	13,184	40,824	7·95
1944-45	38,962	6,240	1·81	13,809	11,699	41,301	5·11
1945-46	38,200	5,758	1·82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3·55
1946-47	34,188	5,750	1·75	11,033	10,204	41,979	1·97
1947-48	29,325	5,523	1·95	11,532	10,651	42,236	2·09
1948-49	32,687	6,888	2·31	15,392	14,174	42,682	2·85
1949-50	32,366	6,943	2·33	15,988	15,868	44,027	0·27
1950-51	34,145	7,182	2·82	19,772	19,439	49,260	0·68

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

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

As in other Australian States, the net earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet the full amount of interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

For the year 1950-51, total earnings (including the South Brisbane-Border Section of the uniform gauge railway) were 24 per cent. higher than those for the preceding financial year, and 154 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 51 per cent. higher in 1950-51 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 44 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 38 per cent. above the figure for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains (117 tons) was 17 per cent. greater, and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock 26 per cent. greater, than in 1938-39. The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 186 miles in 1950-51, compared with 181 miles in 1949-50. The highest figure was in 1943-44 (214 miles) when the war necessitated the carriage of military supplies very long distances.

During the year 1950-51, 43 new locomotives, 11 new carriages, and 1,915 new wagons were put into service, but the withdrawal of old rolling stock reduced these numbers to net increases of 27 locomotives and 1,761 wagons and a net decrease of 6 carriages.

Locomotive power was supplemented during 1950 and 1951 by the delivery of 30 Beyer-Garratt engines, while, in October, 1952, the first 7 of 20 diesel-electric locomotives ordered in February and March, 1951, were delivered. It is proposed eventually to utilise these diesel-electric locomotives for hauling air-conditioned main line trains, 9 of which are on order. Twelve less powerful diesel-electric locomotives, to be used on the lighter main lines, were ordered in March, 1952. In addition, 6 twin-engined motor trains, each consisting of two power cars and two trailer cars, are on order. At 30th June, 1952, there were 5,810 new wagons and 86 locomotives on order.

Passenger Traffic.—During 1950-51, the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 34,144,722, first-class passengers totalling 946,623 and second-class 33,198,099. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 300,145, or 31.7 per cent., of the first-class passengers, and 27,301,228, or 82.2 per cent., of the second-class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 15.6 per cent. of the total revenue in 1950-51, compared with 17.8 per cent. in the previous year and 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1950-51 were 96 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. The impetus gained by air travel in the post-war era interfered to some extent with passenger travel over those portions of the country where aerodromes exist, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1950-51.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Div'n Suburban ..	First	108,693	191,452	300,145	} 630,420
	Second	9,304,932	17,996,296	27,301,228	
Other	First	92,778	330,686	423,464	} 1,064,102
	Second	1,464,978	1,339,154	2,804,132	
South-Western Division	First	43,135	3,982	47,117	} 283,449
	Second	307,449	91,072	398,521	
Central Division ..	First	38,843	16,344	55,187	} 397,819
	Second	660,233	263,184	923,417	
Northern Division	First	37,628	17,008	54,636	} 594,997
	Second	994,564	658,400	1,652,964	
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	First	57,698	8,376	66,074	} 109,412
	Second	117,837	..	117,837	
Total	First	378,775	567,848	946,623	} 3,080,199
	Second	12,849,993	20,348,106	33,198,099	

Goods Traffic.—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1950-51 in each section of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1950-51.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. ^a
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Div'n	2,705,938	5,976,715	152,380	251,809	454,307
South-Western Div'n	618,611	1,487,364	251,475	585,296	97,350
Central Division ..	1,288,772	2,388,894	176,134	382,607	148,373
Northern Division ..	1,499,940	3,122,966	170,104	556,550	150,582
Sth. Brisbane-Border	316,695	412,756	1,566	2,662	42,551
Total	6,429,956	13,388,695	751,659	1,778,924	893,163

^a Excluding refreshment rooms, rents, and miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels and miscellaneous) traffic in Queensland provided 81·2 per cent. of the total revenue in 1950-51, compared with 76·5 per cent. in 1938-39, whilst the total earnings from that source were 169·4 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 34·9 per cent. greater, receipts being 185·0 per cent. greater,

due partly to a longer haul per ton of goods carried. The longer haul was caused by a shortage of shipping, due to the war and its after-effects. The weight of live stock carried increased by 42·3 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 129·0 per cent. Revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic was up by 83·2 per cent.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At 30th June, 1951, there were 83 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of lines open for public traffic, 60 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 14 miles were operated by three private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber) and Tannymorel (coal and timber). The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Port Douglas.

All Australian Railways.—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles. (The Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's line, formerly 103 miles, is now only 88 miles.) The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles to Canberra.

• GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,113	..	6,113	1,157	2,891	26,056	59,232
Victoria	..	4,571	..	4,686 ^a	610	2,472	20,660	27,196
Queensland	..	69	6,461	6,560 ^b	824	1,284	22,697	26,255
South Australia	..	1,530	..	1,023	344	642	8,343	11,462
Western Australia	4,228	434	435	11,036	11,838
Tasmania	613	101	201	2,378	2,702
Commonwealth	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	143	111	1,469	2,250
Total	..	6,101	7,295	13,413	26,954	3,613	8,036	92,639
								140,935

^a Including 115 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

^b Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital account of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

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	38,112	268,567	18,324	50,248 ^b	49,168 ^c	195,852
Victoria	14,575	141,313	7,539	20,446 ^d	20,811 ^e	60,330
Queensland ..	18,345^f	34,145	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
South Australia ..	6,380	17,177	3,816	9,958 ^g	9,573	35,144
Western Australia	7,136	11,543	3,033	6,969	8,437	31,583
Tasmania	2,071	3,182	861	1,347	1,847	4,615
Commonwealth ..	1,841	186	591	2,153	2,434	19,874
Total ..	88,460	476,113	41,346	110,893	111,709	396,658

a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25.7m., £28.0m., £3.1m., and £4.7m. respectively.

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

c Including £363(000) transferred to reserve funds.

d Including £1,786(000) governmental grant towards interest.

e Excluding £67(000) charged to other accounts.

f Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

g Including £2,600(000) special grants by the Treasury.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results, the receipts frequently failing to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and a second route was opened in November, 1952. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42	82-07	411	1,902	9,255	115,706	1,089	750	2,420
1942-43	82-15	416	1,931	9,979	139,343	1,288	846	2,397
1943-44	82-15	419	2,125	10,536	161,929	1,501	925	2,350
1944-45	82-53	432	2,306	10,865	164,784	1,514	989	2,327
1945-46	82-73	434	2,430	10,702	152,471	1,410	1,027	2,358
1946-47	85-79	452	2,552	10,915	141,973	1,338	1,034	2,574
1947-48	164-05	560	3,031	11,917	146,867	1,509	1,221	2,962
1948-49	237-38	573	2,988	13,345	149,456	1,844	1,531	3,378
1949-50	237-38	595	2,889	13,090	140,155	1,942	1,714	3,493
1950-51	246-82	592	2,863	12,810	132,124	2,125	1,913	3,713

All Local Authorities.—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1950-51 are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1950-51.

Service.	Route Open.	Ve- hicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Rev- enue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	67	425	2,475	9,350	108,359	1,693	1,517	2,822
<i>Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	180	167	388	3,460	23,765	432	396	891
Maryborough	78	6	9	115	548	10	12	29
Rockhampton	75	49	84	766	5,196	88	79	139
Total ..	400	647	2,956	13,691	137,868	2,223	2,004	3,881

5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Department (see pages 228 and 229) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities which are subsidised out of government funds. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement Branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the following table as at

30th June, 1951. During the 1939-1945 War years an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. From 1940 to 1944 there was an increase of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission. In the post-war years extensions of improved main roads were relatively few until 1950-51, in which year the increase rose to 1,032 miles.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1951.

Local Authority Area.	Formed Roads.				Uncon- structed.	Total.
	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane	11	653	638	374	504	2,180
Other Cities	9	599	140	535	707	1,990
Towns	1	171	116	206	122	616
Shires	62	2,907	8,586	43,048	73,960	128,563
Total	83	4,330	9,480	44,163	75,293	133,349

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor in Council under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925, the Board was replaced by a Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. In February, 1951, the staff was brought under the Public Service Acts and the Commission became a Department. This Department is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Department under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Operations during the last ten years are shown hereunder.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. a
	State High- ways.	Main.	Develop- mental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1942 ..	5,880	9,201	250	274	841	16,446	7,273
1943 ..	5,910	9,172	250	274	847	16,453	7,806
1944 ..	6,232	9,060	249	246	858	16,645	8,197
1945 ..	6,628	9,206	244	247	858	17,183	8,316
1946 ..	6,983	9,932	244	247	1,033	18,439	8,424
1947 ..	7,244	10,235	244	251	1,104	19,078	8,619
1948 ..	7,262	10,605	245	256	1,369	19,737	8,892
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,511	20,015	9,117
1950 ..	7,610	10,876	245	277	1,599	20,607	9,414
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446

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 Department.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads ..	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commenced	As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing authority.

The funds of the Main Roads Department are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, loans from the State Treasury for permanent works, and Treasury grants and advances. 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, Main Roads finances were dominated by contributions from the Commonwealth for defence roads. Receipts and expenditure of the Department (formerly the Main Roads Commission) during the five years ended 1950-51 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Government Loan ..	321,250	300,000	600,000	700,000	587,500
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	17,150	403,500	400,000	422,000	117,830
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	893,825	967,817	1,056,813	1,165,888	1,936,656
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	167,230	189,010	184,853	258,673	258,708
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	..	..	..	..	225,000
Defence Roads ..	6,009	..	..	..	..
Other ^a ..	893,622	1,030,256	1,169,811	1,481,817	2,184,130
Other ..	169,640	172,250	177,529	206,637	215,839
Total ..	2,468,726	3,062,833	3,589,006	4,235,015	5,525,663
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Port Development ..	15,095	4,886	..	..	..
Commonwealth—					
Defence Works ..	Dr. 35,060	..	..	..	..
L. Authority Rds. ..	..	58,500	146,500	211,750	274,633
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	200,000	180,000	287,630	172,471	210,938
Other ..	Dr. 2,014	2,558	..	..	..
All Receipts ..	2,646,747	3,308,777	4,023,136	4,619,236	6,011,234
EXPENDITURE.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Road Construction ..	1,472,426	1,697,313	1,437,706	1,836,984	2,493,651
Road Maintenance ..	936,158	1,066,543	986,667	1,063,255	1,434,318
Interest and Redemption ..	319,821	337,742	351,824	373,242	401,409
Purchase of Plant ..	211,458	66,378	104,134	177,133	260,248
Maintenance of Plant ..	120,833	182,942	218,936	249,573	305,653
Administrative ^b ..	350,793	395,161	464,306	530,723	562,726
Total ..	3,411,489	3,746,079	3,563,573	4,230,910	5,458,005
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Port Development ..	15,096	4,886	..	..	..
Commonwealth—					
Defence Works ..	17,039	..	..	..	..
L. Authority Rds. ..	..	19,435	62,091	96,047	205,796
Burdekin R. Bridge ..	134,770	226,730	191,247	168,609	188,919
Other ..	139,593	245,915	80,055	Cr. 7,648	33,238
All Expenditure	3,717,987	4,243,045	3,896,966	4,487,918	5,885,958

^a Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949.

^b Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—Vehicles on the register at the end of the year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Drivers' and Riders' Licenses and Transport Licensing Fees) are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1942	59,765	1,164	435	42,594	5,566	109,524	2,797	881,412
1943	63,645	1,060	459	45,244	5,432	115,840	3,088	742,664
1944	67,188	1,059	498	50,290	6,103	125,138	3,780	812,946
1945	67,956	1,044	549	53,249	6,394	129,192	4,306	839,297
1946	69,615	1,388	603	63,091	8,627	143,324	4,953	967,677
1947	72,398	1,595	708	71,979	11,567	158,247	6,153	1,075,989
1948	76,071	1,865	796	78,986	13,391	171,109	7,261	1,248,411
1949	83,633	1,900	917	85,341	16,177	187,968	8,359	1,498,003
1950	97,746	2,100	968	92,953	19,152	212,919	9,657	1,713,695
1951	113,045	2,387	981	102,360	22,011	240,784	10,709	2,599,932

During the year 1950-51, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 17,898; buses, 46; trucks, 12,487; and motor cycles, 4,025. The number of new motor cars and taxis registered in 1950-51 was 135 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and there were increases of 136 per cent. in new trucks and 269 per cent. in new motor cycles, but new buses registered decreased by 8 per cent.

Numbers of motor vehicles registered in the various States are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES ^a REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1950-51. <i>b</i>
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	340,204	374,257	416,189	478,071	544,345	4,617,402
Victoria ..	294,927	321,443	351,428	399,887	444,400	3,299,848
Queensland	158,247	171,109	187,968	212,919	240,784	1,947,078
S. Australia	109,591	120,578	134,066	151,904	173,043	1,262,188
W. Australia	73,010	79,474	89,515	103,385	118,692	829,680
Tasmania ..	31,151	34,245	38,853	42,784	49,173	343,066
N. T. ..	2,990	3,254	3,265	3,796	4,391	7,711
A. C. T. ..	2,638	2,985	3,494	4,360	5,523	26,102
Total ..	1,012,758	1,107,345	1,224,778	1,397,106	1,580,351	12,333,075

^a Including motor cycles.

^b Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

At 30th June, 1951, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were:—South Australia, 240; Western Australia, 204; Queensland, 199; Victoria, 196; Tasmania, 169; and New South Wales, 164.

Registration of Motor Vehicles.—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees were increased to the following rates on 8th February, 1952:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use is charged at 6s. per unit. For solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. Fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 9s. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year. A driving license fee is also charged for each vehicle.

The fees payable on *motor cars* range from £4 16s. on "Baby" Fiats to approximately £25 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £12 12s. to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £15 to over £19 10s. for 1½ tons capacity, £15 to over £22 10s. for 2 tons capacity, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s., or £3 8s. with a side car.

Drivers.—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1952*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1st October, 1952, licenses have been issued free for periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to the applicant's age. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1951, 252,366 persons obtained or renewed authority to operate motor vehicles or motor cycles.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Department, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums. The Act provides for an unlimited insurance against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver.

Licensing of Road Transport.—The legislation dealing with the control of road transport in Queensland is *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Under the Acts, control is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit

(casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

Omnibus Service: An amount varying from 2½ to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

Inter-town Passenger Service: A rate varying from ½d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

Inter-town Goods Service: An amount varying from 2½ to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service: An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, particularly for the carriage of passengers and goods by mail carriers and milk and cream carriers, a nominal fee is assessed.

Permits are granted for the use of any vehicle or vehicles for such period as determined by the Commissioner. The fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips for which the permits are applied for. Reductions are made in respect of sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c., in which cases the fees are assessed according to the circumstances. Due regard is always paid to the alternative services, if any, operating.

Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c. In such cases, the operator is required to deposit with the Commissioner an adequate sum as security against fees, and he is permitted to operate on manifest and submit returns in a similar manner to that of licensees.

Provision is also made whereby the Commissioner may recover unpaid permit fees from the consignor or consignee of the goods hauled.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. Accidents reported in 1950-51, 15,884, were 54 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

Summary for Ten Years.—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the last ten years. Petrol rationing and war-time restrictions on the availability of vehicles reduced the number of accidents during the war years, but the operations of vehicles of the Armed Services caused a peak in the number of serious accidents in 1942-43. Although the number of accidents in 1950-51 was 127 per cent. greater than in 1942-43, the number of persons killed was 16 per cent. less. However, the number injured has, during the last five years, been higher than in 1942-43, the 1950-51 total being 60 per cent. higher.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles.		Per 10,000 Population.	
				<i>a</i>		Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.		
1941-42	118,806	137	2,657	1.2	22.4	1.3	25.6
1942-43	112,583	260	3,444	2.3	30.6	2.5	33.1
1943-44	121,312	230	3,188	1.9	26.3	2.2	30.2
1944-45	127,493	193	3,120	1.5	24.5	1.8	29.2
1945-46	135,767	169	3,656	1.2	26.9	1.6	33.7
1946-47	152,394	188	3,799	1.2	24.9	1.7	34.6
1947-48	165,260	182	3,799	1.1	23.0	1.6	34.1
1948-49	180,116	169	4,017	0.9	22.3	1.5	35.4
1949-50	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.8	41.0
1950-51	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	46.2

a Average for the year. The numbers do not include vehicles operated by the Armed Services, which reached very high numbers during the recent war. The rates per 1,000 vehicles shown should therefore be read with this fact in mind.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those classed as serious, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Accidents.	Serious Accidents. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed or Injured.									
			Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <i>b</i>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1941-42	5,861	2,264	41	683	15	342	12	212	24	634	45	786
1942-43	6,999	2,910	76	943	27	440	37	267	29	572	91	1,222
1943-44	6,417	2,516	55	788	30	389	19	244	31	398	95	1,369
1944-45	6,020	2,425	55	797	21	381	19	229	20	420	78	1,293
1945-46	7,233	2,854	43	799	24	509	18	364	20	507	64	1,477
1946-47	8,202	3,066	53	800	24	506	33	587	16	540	62	1,366
1947-48	8,708	3,067	51	717	25	537	24	604	16	585	66	1,356
1948-49	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712

a Accidents involving death or injury.

b Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Time of Occurrence.—In 1950-51, accidents were most frequent on Fridays with a daily average of 58.2 accidents, compared with 50.3 for Saturdays. Other week days averaged 40.4, while Sundays were much lower with 29.9. Before the war, Sunday accidents were as numerous as those on week days. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., and 42 per cent. occurred between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Road Conditions.—The cause of 729 accidents, 288 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 240 and wet and slippery roads for 206 of these accidents.

Types and Causes of Accidents.—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1950-51.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian &—								
Motor Vehicle ..	527	452	26	449	748	660	41	657
Motor Cycle ..	111	95	4	125	177	157	6	211
Pedal Cycle ..	37	30	1	38	59	52	2	63
Tram ..	81	73	2	71	81	73	2	71
Other Vehicle ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2
Motor Vehicle alone	544	151	7	204	1,984	758	60	1,028
Motor Cycle alone	188	125	6	133	487	368	22	414
Pedal Cycle alone..	72	69	2	68	139	136	2	138
Tram alone	95	81	4	78	95	81	4	78
Other Vehicle alone	9	7	..	7	23	19	2	19
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles ..	3,522	229	5	317	5,828	532	11	822
Motor Cycles ..	44	22	1	38	85	55	1	91
Pedal Cycles ..	15	13	..	18	34	29	..	37
Trams ..	44	17	..	40	44	17	..	40
Other Vehicles ..	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Motor Vehicle &—								
Motor Cycle ..	794	369	18	416	1,304	667	31	766
Pedal Cycle ..	384	225	4	224	742	474	14	471
Tram ..	702	29	..	56	702	29	..	56
Other Vehicle ..	108	8	..	10	516	59	1	82
Motor Cycle &—								
Pedal Cycle ..	39	25	1	34	127	93	2	131
Tram ..	39	7	2	7	39	7	2	7
Other Vehicle ..	46	31	2	35	149	101	5	111
Pedal Cycle &—								
Tram ..	3	1	..	1	3	1	..	1
Other Vehicle ..	4	4	..	4	8	6	..	6
Tram &—								
Other Vehicle ..	6	2	..	2	6	2	..	2
Obstruction &—								
Motor Vehicle ..	1,496	31	3	35	2,300	77	5	103
Motor Cycle ..	76	36	2	37	128	68	4	72
Pedal Cycle ..	23	15	..	15	46	32	..	32
Tram ..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Other Vehicle ..	13	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
Total ..	9,033	2,149	91	2,463	15,884	4,557	218	5,512

a Accidents involving death or injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>					
Excessive Speed	5,782	515	5	13	18
Not Keeping to the Left	123	42	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection	153	27	..	1	1
Intoxicated	599	94	..	2	2
Inattentive	93	26	1	2	3
Reversing Without Care	1,565	142	3	2	5
Overtaking Improperly	730	9	..	..	..
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle	267	20	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	68	26	..	2	2
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	692	30	..	..	..
Other	15	3	..	..	..
	1,477	96	1	2	3
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	689	391	1	26	27
Excessive Speed	85	67	1	10	11
Not Keeping to the Left	16	6	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection	57	32	..	..	..
Intoxicated	5	5	..	..	..
Inattentive	242	134	..	6	6
Overtaking Improperly	43	26	..	5	5
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle	4	3	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	68	31	..	2	2
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	2	2	..	1	1
Other	167	85	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	331	235	..	4	4
Not Keeping to the Left	15	10	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	44	33	..	1	1
Intoxicated	8	7	..	..	..
Inattentive	136	93	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	32	19	..	1	1
Other	96	73	..	1	1
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	18	4	..	1	1
<i>Pedestrians</i>	647	551	26	..	26
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	430	358	19	..	19
Intoxicated	62	55	3	..	3
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	68	67	3	..	3
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	37	33	..	..	..
Other	50	38	1	..	1

ACCIDENTS, 1950-51.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	
50	593	643	9,554	1,339	10	56	66	93	1,713	1,806	
4	62	66	427	182	1	21	22	5	281	286	
2	30	32	456	102	..	6	6	4	149	153	
..	126	126	964	183	..	2	2	..	257	257	
5	27	32	195	76	3	6	9	10	81	91	
16	142	158	2,403	310	4	5	9	32	352	384	
4	6	10	1,154	26	..	1	1	7	20	27	
..	26	26	431	43	..	1	1	..	58	58	
4	30	34	221	77	1	2	3	15	86	101	
1	36	37	1,068	64	..	..	..	1	79	80
1	3	4	89	33	..	2	2	1	45	46	
13	105	118	2,146	243	1	10	11	18	305	323	
20	428	448	1,278	817	2	47	49	33	931	964	
3	83	86	197	158	1	19	20	4	188	192	
..	6	6	49	38	..	3	3	3	49	52	
1	36	37	121	77	..	..	..	2	90	92
..	5	5	22	18	1	3	4	..	18	18	
12	141	153	404	244	..	11	11	17	270	287	
..	25	25	61	38	..	5	5	..	41	41	
1	2	3	24	21	..	..	..	2	26	28
..	38	38	128	64	..	3	3	..	73	73	
..	1	1	5	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	
3	91	94	267	155	..	2	2	5	173	178	
5	242	247	607	446	..	9	9	9	458	467	
..	10	10	44	34	..	2	2	1	37	38	
..	32	32	86	66	..	2	2	..	66	66	
..	7	7	20	19	..	..	..	..	19	19
2	101	103	248	174	..	1	1	5	180	185	
..	20	20	54	33	..	1	1	..	34	34	
3	72	75	155	120	..	3	3	3	122	125	
..	5	5	29	8	..	2	2	..	8	8	
542	30	572	881	772	37	..	37	757	50	807	
349	23	372	535	456	26	..	26	440	32	472	
52	..	52	84	76	3	..	3	73	4	77	
65	2	67	136	132	6	..	6	128	5	133	
33	..	33	38	34	..	..	..	34	..	34
43	5	48	88	74	2	..	2	82	9	91	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i>	132	111	..	6	6
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle ..	33	25	..	1	1
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	51	47	..	3	3
Intoxicated	23	21	..	1	1
Other	25	18	..	1	1
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	379	63	1	2	3
Brakes or Steering	232	31	..	1	1
Tyres	14	4	..	..	..
Lights	11	3	..	..	..
Other	122	25	1	1	2
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	39	28	..	2	2
Brakes or Steering	13	8	..	..	..
Tyres	4	2	..	1	1
Lights	8	8	..	1	1
Other	14	10	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	26	21	..	..	..
Brakes	9	6	..	..	..
Lights	13	11	..	..	..
Other	4	4	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i>	3	2	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Animals</i>	136	38	..	2	2
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	23	8	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	110	29	..	2	2
Other	3	1	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	234	90	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled	58	29	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery	103	37	..	..	..
Other	73	24	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	129	28	..	1	1
Glaring Sun	30	9	..	1	1
Other	99	19	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Parties Not Involved</i>	193	35	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c.	119	25	..	..	..
Other	74	10	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	295	37	..	..	..
Trams	293	37	..	..	..
Other	2	..	..	..	..
Total	9,033	2,149	33	58	91

a Accidents involving

ACCIDENTS, 1950-51—*continued.*

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	
..	108	108	203	180	..	18	18	..	173	173	
..	24	24	39	31	..	1	1	..	30	30	
..	46	46	102	98	..	11	11	..	94	94	
..	20	20	29	27	..	5	5	..	23	23	
..	18	18	33	24	..	1	1	..	26	26	
12	97	109	870	236	2	11	13	16	349	365	
5	58	63	527	126	1	4	5	6	184	190	
..	9	9	75	34	..	2	2	..	58	58	
1	2	3	46	23	..	..	..	3	39	42
6	28	34	222	53	1	5	6	7	68	75	
2	33	35	85	66	..	2	2	5	84	89	
..	10	10	20	13	..	..	..	..	19	19
..	2	2	9	6	..	1	1	..	8	8	
2	8	10	17	17	..	1	1	4	19	23	
..	13	13	39	30	..	..	..	1	38	39
1	21	22	64	54	..	2	2	3	54	57	
..	6	6	19	16	..	..	..	..	17	17
1	11	12	30	23	..	2	2	3	22	25	
..	4	4	15	15	..	..	..	..	15	15
..	2	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
1	39	40	567	128	..	5	5	2	138	140	
1	7	8	37	17	..	1	1	1	17	18	
..	31	31	525	109	..	4	4	1	119	120	
..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	100	100	729	288	..	12	12	1	343	344	
..	30	30	240	116	..	6	6	..	138	138	
..	40	40	206	71	..	2	2	..	85	85	
..	30	30	283	101	..	4	4	1	120	121	
8	24	32	311	89	..	3	3	16	103	119	
3	7	10	77	23	..	1	1	3	27	30	
5	17	22	234	66	..	2	2	13	76	89	
3	33	36	404	93	..	..	..	5	99	104
3	23	26	281	76	..	..	..	5	82	87
..	10	10	123	17	..	..	..	..	17	17
1	63	64	297	38	..	..	..	1	64	65
1	63	64	293	37	..	..	..	1	63	64
..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
645	1,818	2,463	15,884	4,557	51	167	218	941	4,571	5,512	

death or injury.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1950-51 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7	156	..	..	6	136	..	298	16.0
7-16	136	3	6	330	181	7	663	34.7
17-20	42	58	507	105	274	6	992	145.7
21-29	83	279	591	91	413	5	1,462	88.1
30-39	97	215	134	88	230	4	768	43.8
40-49	100	141	52	60	176	8	537	36.6
50-59	120	77	18	47	163	..	425	35.2
60 and Over ..	227	71	7	57	131	9	502	36.1
Total ^b ..	992	848	1,325	789	1,735	41	5,730	48.0

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

b Including 83 whose ages were not recorded.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Age Group.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxi and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	..	..	1	..	224	5
15-19	232	2	307	466	221	19
20-24	694	56	810	765	52	59
25-29	754	85	863	248	38	139
30-34	615	107	782	114	35	132
35-39	620	87	667	53	31	161
40-44	519	73	471	35	18	108
45-49	454	36	382	22	13	64
50-54	389	36	251	9	22	51
55-59	310	22	187	8	15	27
60 and Over ..	506	17	200	10	37	24
Not Known ..	693	48	588	92	63	114
Total ^b ..	5,786	569	5,509	1,822	769	903

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 526 accidents where type of vehicle was not known, or where a straying animal was responsible.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the four years ended 1950-51, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.						All Ages. ^d	
	Under ^{5.}	5-6.	7-20. ^b	21-29. ^c	30-59.	60 and Over.		
PEDESTRIANS.								
1938-39	4.1	18.3	7.0	5.4	7.3	19.1	8.1	
1947-48	3.3	13.2	6.6	5.0	6.3	13.2	6.9	
1948-49	3.6	12.5	6.2	3.3	5.2	11.5	6.2	
1949-50	4.2 ^r	11.2 ^r	7.1	3.8 ^r	7.1 ^r	15.1 ^r	7.6 ^r	
1950-51	5.8	15.7	6.9	5.0	7.2	16.4	8.3	
MOTOR DRIVERS.								
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	2.0	12.5	8.6	3.5	6.2
1947-48 .. .. .	..	..	1.3	9.4	7.8	3.0	5.0
1948-49 .. .. .	..	..	1.3	9.0	7.6	3.3	4.9
1949-50 .. .. .	..	..	2.3	15.7 ^r	9.0	3.7	6.5 ^r
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	2.4	16.8	9.8	5.1	7.1
MOTOR CYCLISTS.								
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	3.6	14.0	1.6	0.1	3.9
1947-48 .. .. .	..	..	6.7	20.9	2.5	0.2	5.6
1948-49 .. .. .	..	..	10.3	27.1	2.3	..	7.2
1949-50 .. .. .	..	..	17.3 ^r	30.9 ^r	2.8	0.7	9.3
1950-51 .. .. .	..	..	19.8	35.7	4.6	0.5	11.1
PEDAL CYCLISTS.								
1938-39	0.6	20.0	7.6	5.5	3.3	8.4
1947-48	0.7	13.9	6.3	3.4	2.0	5.4
1948-49	1.2	12.1	5.5	3.7	2.6	5.1
1949-50	2.0 ^r	14.7 ^r	6.3	3.6	4.1	5.9 ^r
1950-51	1.2	16.8	5.5	4.4	4.1	6.6
OTHERS. ^e								
1938-39	6.2	5.5	13.6	25.5	13.6	12.1	15.0	
1947-48	5.2	7.6	12.9	23.1	12.2	8.4	12.8	
1948-49	5.1	6.3	13.6	25.3	12.5	11.8	13.5	
1949-50	5.8	6.5 ^r	16.8 ^r	23.2 ^r	11.2	9.9	13.4	
1950-51	6.5	9.5	18.0	25.2	13.1	10.0	14.9	
ALL PERSONS.								
1938-39	10.3	24.4	46.2	65.0	36.6	38.1	41.6	
1947-48	8.5	21.5	41.4	64.7	32.2	26.8	35.7	
1948-49	8.7	20.0	43.5	70.2	31.3	29.2	36.9	
1949-50	10.0 ^r	19.7 ^r	58.2 ^r	79.9 ^r	33.7 ^r	33.5 ^r	42.7 ^r	
1950-51	12.3	26.4	63.9	88.2	39.1	36.1	48.0	

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

^b Age group 7-19 years for the first three years shown.

^c Age group 20-29 years for the first three years shown.

^d Including persons whose ages were not known.

^e Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

^r Revised since last issue.

In 1950-51, death-or-injury rates per 10,000 persons living in each age group were higher than in 1938-39 for all but the 60 and over age group. Rates of accident among different types of users of vehicles reflect to some extent the ages at which each type of vehicle is most commonly used. It is for this reason that the central age groups, during which ages people most frequently drive or ride in motor vehicles, show the highest rates, whereas rates for pedestrians at these ages are at their lowest.

Among pedestrians in 1950-51, the increase in the death-or-injury rate, which for all ages rose to 8.3 per 10,000 persons from 7.6 in 1949-50, was most marked among children 5 and 6 years of age, but the rate for this group, which had been improving in recent years, was still only 86 per cent. of its 1938-39 level.

Accidents both to motor vehicle drivers and motor cyclists are most common among persons in their twenties. In 1950-51, one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 16 motor cycles on the register, against one driver for every 246 of other types of motor vehicles. The death-or-injury rate for pedal cyclists is heaviest in the 7 to 20 years age group, at which ages pedal cycling is most popular. Among "others", mostly passengers in various types of vehicles, the variations in the rates, which in 1950-51 ranged from 6.5 for under 5 years to 25.2 for 21 to 29 years, largely reflect the relative amount of travel in vehicles by persons of different ages.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

In August, 1952, Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, and America, and also operated services between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. Three other companies were operating between Brisbane and

Sydney or Melbourne (including one via southern Queensland country towns), and one between south-western Queensland towns and Sydney; and one company operated between Queensland towns only. One of these companies also provided services from Brisbane to the Barrier Reef Islands and North Queensland. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 244 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Many new aerodromes were built during the war and others improved, and the State Government is now assisting Local Authorities to provide aerodromes in all the more important country centres.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1951*, action has been taken to issue licenses for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. Licenses are issued in the same manner as for road transport. Fees ranging from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in coastal areas to 2½ per cent. in outback areas have been determined. In cases of licenses granted for aerial ambulance charter purposes, a nominal fee has been charged.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1938-39. <i>a</i>	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners ^b No.	149	334	335	359	351
Registered Aircraft ^b No.	296	670	748	779	838
Licensed Pilots ^b —					
Private No.	1,096	614 ^e	756	872	1,065
Commercial .. No.	346	495 ^e	481	469	441
Airline Transport No.	..	756 ^e	787	773	887
Licensed Ground					
Engineers ^b .. No.	525	1,660 ^e	<i>n</i>	1,684	1,643
Aerodromes ^b —					
Government .. No.	71	133 ^e	142	183	184
Public No.	213	240 ^e	222	213	239
Emergency Grounds No.	147	49 ^e	43	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. No.	38	13	42	61	13
Persons Injured .. No.	15	27	21	22	36
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown No.	39,312	212,233	224,853	225,841	252,333
Miles Flown 1,000	5,302	32,371	35,242	36,519	40,680
Paying Passengers .. No.	41,429	1,207,839	1,409,300	1,499,816	1,685,089
Paying Pass.-Miles .. 1,000	22,423	503,494	566,038	590,429	669,087
Freight Tons	391	25,845	33,381	44,144	53,002
Mails ^c Tons	64 ^d	1,248	1,580	2,594	2,887

^a Including the overseas services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.

^b At 30th June.

^c Gross weights of internal mails.

^d Net weight.

^e From 1st April, 1948, new categories in accordance with standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

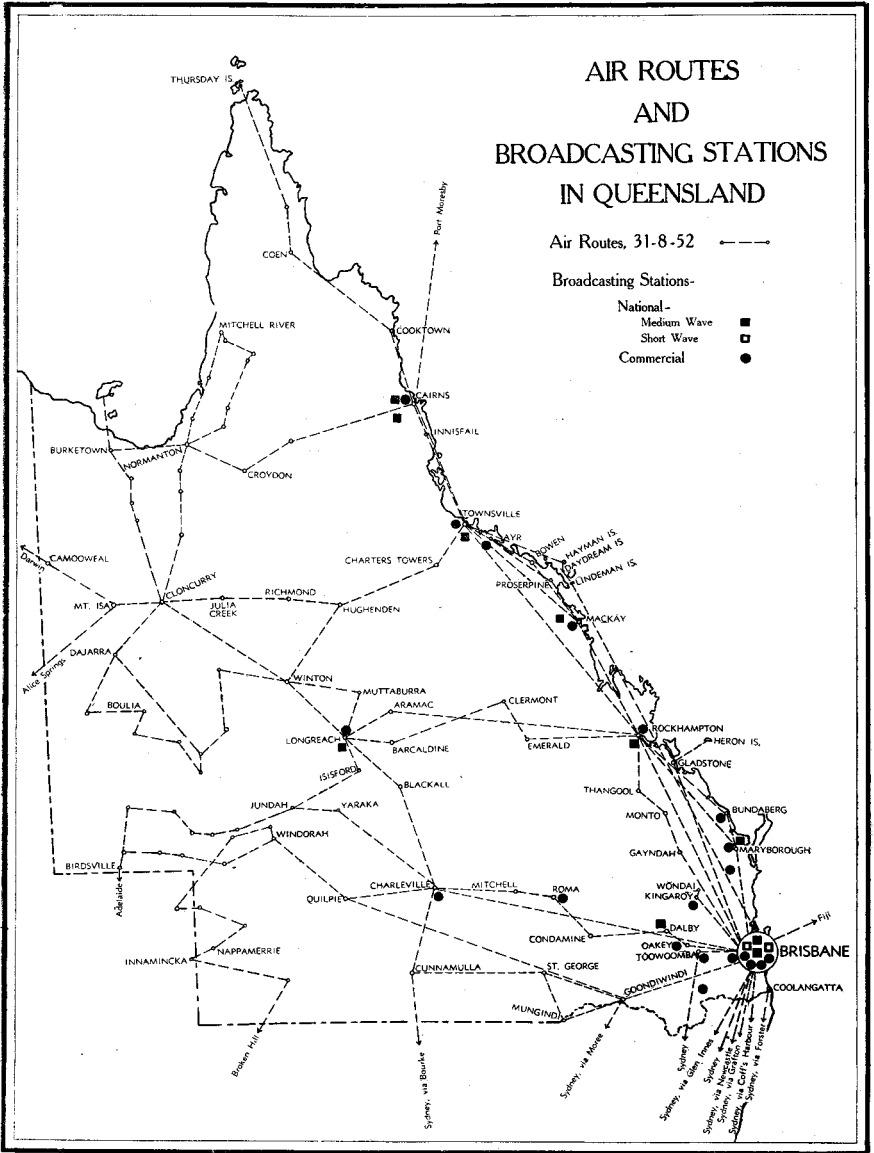
^f Included above. ⁿ Not available.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 31-8-52

Broadcasting Stations-

- National-
- Medium Wave
- Short Wave
- Commercial



9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act, 1946*, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

State.	Earnings.				Total Expenditure. c	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total. c		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ^a	6,994	2,092	9,704	13,790	19,218	-428
Victoria ..	5,158	1,227	7,054	13,439	12,813	626
Queensland ..	2,368	828	3,389	6,585	7,480	-895
South Australia ^b	1,469	775	2,136	4,380	4,362	18
Western Australia	1,181	480	1,344	3,005	3,182	-177
Tasmania ..	511	147	635	1,293	1,644	-351
Australia ..	17,681	5,549	24,262	47,492	48,699	-1,207

^aIncluding Australian Capital Territory. ^bIncluding Northern Territory.
^cExcluding all transactions of Wireless Branch.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <i>b</i>	Newspapers, &c. <i>c</i>	Registered Articles. <i>d</i>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1946-47 ..	122,811,700	26,510,600	2,333,300	3,363,000	6,128,706
1947-48 ..	129,056,000	28,016,700	2,578,100	3,626,300	6,296,356
1948-49 ..	140,203,500	28,463,100	2,593,800	3,640,800	6,023,403
1949-50 ..	144,104,000	29,206,400	2,384,700	3,513,800	6,042,880
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784

^aThese figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

^bPrior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters".

^cPrior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles".

^dOther than registered parcels.

^eIncluded under other headings.

ⁿNot available.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,315 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1950-51 were:—1,173,314,100 letters and postcards, 227,502,400 newspapers, &c., 18,343,800 registered articles, 20,089,500 parcels, and 35,862,800 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.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,521,939	2,526,629	2,602,923	2,704,536	2,538,912
Value £	989,039	1,033,785	1,097,233	1,153,608	1,161,539
Commission£	21,016	21,585	22,778	23,422	25,752
Paid—					
Number ..	2,632,717	2,592,694	2,785,133	2,840,679	2,689,498
Value £	1,016,727	1,052,170	1,166,809	1,214,838	1,228,012
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	570,682	595,361	647,373	680,560	768,319
Value £	4,284,725	4,128,438	4,910,970	5,181,114	6,042,091
Commission£	25,564	22,111	25,962	27,328	28,761
Paid—					
Number ..	502,515	534,142	584,978	629,001	700,111
Value £	4,003,189	4,165,441	4,648,860	4,921,393	5,723,788

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1950-51 were £827,472, out of £5,549,473 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,140,631, out of £6,302,550. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	6,075,804	6,245,136	5,967,070	5,980,781	5,699,231
Value £	378,829	378,510	389,005	522,328	613,222
Overseas—					
Number ..	52,902	51,220	56,333	62,099	62,553
Value £	41,182	38,589	41,912	49,235	79,056
Total Value £	420,011	417,099	430,917	571,563	692,278
Messages Received from Overseas ..	No.				
	40,836	41,912	43,745	53,750	70,814

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1950-51 in Queensland were £3,388,943, out of an Australian total of £24,261,827, and working expenses £3,343,589, out of £22,975,050.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	93,010	101,309	106,546	106,245	111,580
Trunk .. 1,000	10,113	10,829	10,998	11,415	12,305
Earnings .. £	1,928,068	2,076,351	2,193,229	2,820,849	3,388,943
Exchanges at End of Year .. No.	1,106	1,117	1,143	1,182	1,217
Lines Connected .. No.	82,561	89,839	97,547	106,246	116,314
Instruments Connected .. No.	113,814	122,989	133,134	144,427	157,212

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30th June of each of the last five years.

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	8	9	10	11	12
Commercial	20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary	221,345	230,028	249,402	260,033	270,587
Supplementary ^b	6,721	9,314	11,652	14,246	17,432
Coast	6	6	6	6	6
Amateur	237	273	292	306	314
Other Transmitting and Receiving	212	351	438	486 ^r	571
Other Receiving Only	78	111	122	181	89

^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.

^r Revised since last issue.

The six coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island, and are used for transmitting commercial messages. They were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. In 1950-51, these stations

sent 10,248 service messages of 192,839 words, 37,187 weather messages of 654,386 words, and 17,748 paying messages of 279,991 words.

Broadcasting.—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes.

At first, the Broadcasting Commission used to receive a proportion of each broadcast listener's license fee, while the Postmaster-General's Department retained the balance of the fees for technical services. From December, 1948, amended legislation provided for the Commission to receive its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with two votes—for capital and for non-capital works—from Consolidated Revenue, against which all costs incurred in establishing and operating the broadcasting stations, providing land lines, and performing other incidental services are charged.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1951, there were thirty-two broadcasting stations in Queensland, including twelve National Stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, and Mackay.

From 1st January, 1952, the broadcast listener's license fee was increased from £1 to £2 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and from 14s. to 28s. in other areas, for one or more receivers, the provision for supplementary licenses for receivers in excess of one being abolished. Licenses are issued free to blind persons and at quarter rates to pensioners. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1951.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	1	12	36	679,232	360,242	203	225
Victoria ..	3 ^d	4	19	522,502	315,691	230	235
Queensland ^b ..	3	11	20	270,587	123,536	223	274
S. Australia ^c ..	..	6	8	204,695	130,243	278	303
W. Australia ..	2	5	12	139,669	87,192	240	279
Tasmania ..	..	3	8	68,149	22,383	234	257
Total ..	9	41	103	1,884,834	1,039,287	224	246

^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; 17,432 in Queensland and 224,826 in all States.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist almost entirely of primary produce.

Before the recent war, and again in 1947-48 after the war-time disturbance of normal trade movements, about two-thirds of the exports went overseas and one-third interstate, while approximately two-thirds of the imports were interstate and one-third overseas. Queensland thus provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States. Between 1947-48 and 1950-51, the proportion of oversea to total exports rose from 63 to 80 per cent., and the proportion of oversea to total imports from 33 to 45 per cent.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales and Queensland-South Australia borders from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 258.) 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 1950-51, exports amounted to £200.2m., and imports to £148.7m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. 0d. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. 0d. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 9s. 1d. in 1938-39, and were £167 17s. 1d. in 1950-51.

The large increase in recent years in the value of oversea exports over their pre-war value was due to very high prices received for some important commodities overseas, and not to any increase in the volume of trade. Owing to variations from time to time in the relative proportions of exports of different bulkiness, it is not possible to measure with precise accuracy the significant variation in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of oversea exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 1,000, as follows:—1945-46, 586; 1946-47, 807; 1947-48, 699; 1948-49, 1,046; 1949-50, 912; 1950-51, 832. Very similar results are obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of oversea export prices for Queensland (see page 262). Thus, while the volume of exports had recovered to its pre-war level in 1948-49, it was only 83 per cent. of that level in 1950-51. Allowing for the increase in population, the volume of oversea exports per head in 1950-51 was only 70 per cent. of the pre-war volume.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the recent war normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and, in 1950-51, net exports of live stock were worth £5.8m.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Common-

wealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 39, pages 454 to 462).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above.

Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter.

Exports.—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1950-51, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 252. 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 253.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed at a much lower level by sugar, meat, and butter. Exports of silver-lead bullion have risen to a high value since the war. The remaining items are normally of relatively little significance.

Queensland's oversea exports in 1950-51 were worth £160,331,810, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £62,773,316, or 39·2 per cent., of the 1950-51 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 1950-51, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—frozen beef, £3,716,741 (£3,277,452), or 65·2

(90.2) per cent.; wool, £30,469,312 (£3,380,596), or 29.6 (39.7) per cent.; butter, £7,267,401 (£7,343,482), or 85.6 (97.6) per cent.; sugar, £3,842,919 (£3,685,747), or 61.1 (88.7) per cent.; and all minerals, £4,651,067 (£1,524,219), or 50.0 (75.6) per cent. Nearly all of the rest of the 1950-51 sugar exports went to other British countries (principally Canada and New Zealand), their value totalling £5,638,620, compared with £470,038 to other British countries in 1938-39. Large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £71,170,857 (principally to U.S.A., France, Japan, Belgium, and Italy), compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £4,641,984, compared with £491,631 in 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Pastoral—				
Frozen Beef (incl. Veal) ..	3,716,741	1,554,592	427,836	5,699,169
Frozen Mutton	2,728	3,111	..	5,839
Canned Meats, &c. ..	3,342,676	2,349,526	403,616	6,095,818
Hides & Skins (not Furred)	232,656	6,400	960,327	1,199,383
Leather	17,304	30,592	20,214	68,110
Tallow	50,150	11,901	13,913	75,964
Wool (incl. Noils & Waste)	30,469,312	1,424,454	71,170,857	103,064,623
Other Pastoral Products ..	35,479	34,608	158,879	228,966
Total Pastoral	37,867,046	5,415,184	73,155,642	116,437,872
Agricultural and Dairying—				
Bacon and Ham	12	287,143	49,395	336,550
Butter	7,267,401	584,477	639,732	8,491,610
Cheese	262,674	182,413	77,319	522,406
Eggs	366,516	98,927	5,182	470,625
Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) ..	1,156,848	1,059,984	402,700	2,619,532
Pork	510,644	119,296	73,104	703,044
Sugar	8,842,919	5,638,620	1,743	14,483,282
Other Agricultural Products	1,208,152	1,361,693	1,343,326	3,913,171
Other Dairying Products ..	402,301	184,761	45,930	632,992
Total Agricultural and Dairying	20,017,467	9,517,314	2,638,431	32,173,212
Mineral—				
Lead and Silver-Lead ..	4,377,748	..	1,262,198	5,639,946
Zinc .. ..	..	..	2,571,748	2,571,748
Other Minerals	273,319	7,650	808,038	1,089,007
Total Mineral	4,651,067	7,650	4,641,984	9,300,701
Miscellaneous—				
Fish	100	3,934	38,794	42,828
Furred Skins	3,197	..	44,498	47,695
Timber	45,081	70,436	13,047	128,564
All Other	189,358	1,193,045	818,535	2,200,938
Total Miscellaneous ..	237,736	1,267,415	914,874	2,420,025
Total Exports	62,773,316	16,207,563	81,350,931	160,331,810

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. Cwt.	329,360	657,471	753,009	649,047	495,879
Bacon, Ham, & Pork Cwt.	79,319	16,002	144,990	118,499	98,704
Beef, Frozen Cwt.	1,129,633	1,836,292	1,441,341	1,364,992	1,197,612
Lead .. Tons	22,975	25,598	38,337	33,601	35,252
Sugar .. Tons	109,081	94,647	405,046	426,911	381,819
Tallow .. Cwt.	2,705	3,900	30,998	37,429	15,304
Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb.	210,502	107,619	194,255	156,355	154,647
Wool, Scoured &c. 1,000 Lb.	37,560	22,487	19,108	17,123	14,009

VALUE (£).

Butter	3,404,275	8,207,045	10,862,873	10,233,919	8,491,610
Hides and Skins	733,586	410,039	789,114	812,127	1,247,078
Bacon, Ham, Pork	380,742	145,712	1,030,738	1,037,523	1,039,594
Beef, Frozen ..	3,147,598	5,311,249	4,882,471	5,660,916	5,552,688
Other Meat ..	3,466,236	3,029,695	5,711,792	5,763,724	6,687,885
Lead	2,009,754	2,726,176	5,492,968	4,397,746	5,639,946
Sugar	2,442,490	2,853,047	12,967,122	13,900,891	14,483,282
Tallow	5,160	19,299	173,152	185,608	75,964
Wool, Greasy ..	18,796,277	16,045,264	41,362,169	40,875,440	91,846,391
Wool, Scoured &c.	5,647,192	4,314,237	5,791,278	5,763,044	11,215,176
Other	3,162,073	5,250,217	10,058,093	10,071,612	14,052,196
Total	43,195,383	48,311,980	99,121,770	98,702,550	160,331,810

Imports.—The tables on pages 254 and 255 show direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1950-51 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years. Most items increased in value in 1950-51, and imports of the following items exceeded the 1949-50 figures by the amounts shown in brackets:—hardware and metal manufactures (£4,609,000), machinery and appliances (£3,454,000), textiles and piece goods (£1,768,000), other vehicles, chiefly railway (£1,382,000), petroleum spirit (£1,093,000), rubber goods (£828,000), paper and stationery (£752,000), and drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers (£567,000).

Oversea imports in 1950-51, compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, in brackets, from the United Kingdom were £36,709,944 (£4,251,584); from other British countries, £9,363,656 (£1,542,163); and from foreign countries, £21,326,078 (£4,170,915). The total value of imports from the United Kingdom was nearly nine times as great as in 1938-39, due mainly to machinery and appliances, motor vehicles, hardware and metal manufactures, and textiles and piece goods. Imports from other British countries were six times as great, due principally to manufactured fibres, textiles and piece goods, petrols, motor vehicles, rubber goods, and tea, while imports from foreign countries were five times their 1938-39 value, due mainly to hardware and metal manufactures, machinery and appliances, petrols, oils, and paper and stationery.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Item.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	156,129	7,359	17,361	180,849
Asphalt, Bitumen	3,041	43,297	47,414	93,752
Boots and Shoes	77,641	56,361	5,382	139,384
Brushware, Brooms	26,452	..	658	27,110
Drapery, Haberdashery	597,063	10,942	105,904	713,909
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	1,070,054	129,821	640,527	1,840,402
Earthenware, China, Glass	735,278	19,435	246,847	1,001,560
Fibres, Manufactured	55,238	2,234,015	58,286	2,347,539
Fish, Fresh and Preserved ..	222,257	47,190	190,664	460,111
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	5,561	133,593	84,831	223,985
Groceries, n.e.i.	81,639	120,840	46,675	249,154
Hardware, Metal M'factures	5,151,692	206,895	4,141,562	9,500,149
Hats and Caps	23,642	6,465	38,880	68,987
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	153,044	3,793	113,588	270,425
Kerosene .. ..	..	51,612	1,122,240	1,173,852
Leather, Leather Goods	9,112	2	599	9,713
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	3,352,227	22,237	82,083	3,456,547
Other	6,183,442	12,206	3,206,859	9,402,507
Meat, All Kinds ^a	2,600	724	19,907	23,231
Motors, Cycles, and Parts ..	8,058,306	1,332,315	365,365	9,755,986
Musical Instruments & Parts	106,521	2	29,920	136,443
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	20,035	7	611,340	631,382
Oil (excl. Kerosene, Petrol- eum & Lubricating Mineral)	24,573	186,877	971,824	1,183,274
Paints and Varnishes	60,349	209	49,027	109,585
Paper and Stationery	1,123,500	32,278	1,202,308	2,358,086
Petroleum Spirit	406	1,141,144	3,690,509	4,832,059
Rubber Goods	667,150	735,860	186,981	1,589,991
Scientific Apparatus	269,388	1,135	34,283	304,806
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	1,847	83,510	2,243	87,600
Sporting Goods & Materials	27,188	4,710	7,323	39,221
Tea .. ..	..	454,958	48,179	503,137
Textiles and Piece Goods	5,054,842	1,229,983	789,692	7,074,517
Timber	164	166,901	310,301	477,366
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	1,477,896	3,590	20,460	1,501,946
Wine, Beer, Spirits	152,732	1,870	16,529	171,131
Wood and Wicker M'factures	75,378	7,710	44,677	127,765
Miscellaneous	1,683,557	873,810	2,774,850 ^b	5,332,217
Total	36,709,944	9,363,656	21,326,078	67,399,678

^a Including sausage casings, £21,561.

^b Including outside packages, n.e.i., £1,517,644, which are included under Foreign Countries irrespective of actual country of origin.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
	£	£	£	£
Apparel, n.e.i.	28,548	72,716	158,479	198,935
Asphalt, Bitumen	99,046	160,916	109,386	35,165
Boots and Shoes	1,588	11,742	39,452	62,736
Brushware, Brooms	16,961	25,597	16,720	18,821
Drapery, Haberdashery	224,677	450,994	442,222	421,714
Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers	727,401	780,763	680,912	1,273,158
Earthenware, China, Glass	325,291	618,601	708,869	847,798
Fibres, Manufactured	252,080	1,090,272	1,968,570	2,210,802
Fish, Fresh and Preserved	111,385	316,781	474,209	268,003
Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved	43,817	144,393	94,071	122,361
Groceries, n.e.i.	64,001	155,530	152,433	139,690
Hardware, Metal M'factures	1,120,793	1,489,140	2,227,883	4,891,218
Hats and Caps	19,727	45,463	30,830	38,614
Jewellery, Fancy Goods	142,488	198,670	185,889	200,405
Kerosene	345,499	649,094	844,991	789,576
Leather, Leather Goods	3,314	2,495	9,208	9,345
Machinery and Appliances—				
Electrical	398,229	686,999	1,920,384	3,198,599
Other	1,018,990	1,905,403	3,565,142	6,206,249
Meat, All Kinds	6,600	14,118	27,907	16,471
Motors, Cycles, and Parts	1,993,542	2,409,222	3,910,133	10,605,008
Musical Instruments & Parts	13,999	34,900	74,176	109,309
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	338,279	413,325	553,127	670,241
Oil (excluding Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral)	315,619	602,403	891,293	927,345
Paints and Varnishes	15,507	30,474	35,193	69,616
Paper and Stationery	835,156	1,214,643	1,528,639	1,605,694
Petroleum Spirit	1,385,008	2,428,239	3,003,042	3,738,807
Rubber Goods	135,146	137,955	280,796	761,676
Scientific Apparatus	53,891	110,016	169,219	211,496
Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs	11,378	6,697	6,459	6,094
Sporting Goods & Materials	15,093	34,044	27,562	27,265
Tea	120,915	358,602	280,904	482,244
Textiles and Piece Goods	2,330,912	4,288,829	5,517,086	5,306,853
Timber	8,763	79,418	175,260	295,420
Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts	87,563	81,946	89,444	120,037
Wine, Beer, Spirits	18,615	45,903	73,351	143,087
Wood and Wicker M'factures	17,609	37,487	56,158	52,851
Miscellaneous	1,010,398	1,426,721	2,155,013	2,817,392
Total	13,657,828	22,560,511	32,484,412	48,900,095

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Port.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
<i>Imports</i> ..	12,420,277	20,308,527	29,284,074	44,242,354	61,519,456
<i>Exports</i> ..	34,552,329	35,369,134	73,091,497	71,800,467	129,715,201
Maryborough					
<i>Imports</i> ..	14,602	25,435	53,475	71,123	49,055
<i>Exports</i> ..	..	17,386	590,847	767,291	1,080,915
Bundaberg					
<i>Imports</i> ..	25,286	23,890	30,299	28,453	21,506
<i>Exports</i> ..	..	1,631	..	83	429
Gladstone					
<i>Imports</i> ..	190,866	254,013	337,197	483,206	570,424
<i>Exports</i> ..	937,910	1,879,691	3,324,751	2,498,476	2,540,510
Rockhampton					
<i>Imports</i> ..	68,459	120,969	170,339	253,897	286,730
<i>Exports</i> ..	1,571,117	1,416,314	1,723,421	2,082,002	2,746,165
Mackay					
<i>Imports</i> ..	131,191	195,675	286,419	515,384	450,164
<i>Exports</i> ..	713,941	701,945	2,612,259	3,811,946	4,015,000
Bowen					
<i>Imports</i> ..	1,696	1,378	3,283	1,252	1,468
<i>Exports</i> ..	538,669	867,641	1,697,170	2,247,432	1,912,780
Townsville					
<i>Imports</i> ..	456,427	1,122,524	1,502,093	2,075,282	2,839,243
<i>Exports</i> ..	4,185,545	6,460,017	12,329,520	10,810,348	13,077,016
Cairns					
<i>Imports</i> ..	303,461	495,417	810,021	1,223,826	1,647,141
<i>Exports</i> ..	695,687	1,588,952	3,747,200	4,680,388	5,229,792
Thursday Island					
<i>Imports</i> ..	45,563	12,683	7,212	5,318	14,491
<i>Exports</i> ..	185	9,269	5,105	4,117	14,002
Total					
<i>Imports</i> ..	13,657,828	22,560,511	32,484,412	48,900,095	67,399,678
<i>Exports</i> ..	43,195,383	48,311,980	99,121,770	98,702,550	160,331,810

The oversea import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war, and over 90 per cent. in the last five years. About 70 per cent. of the exports were handled through Brisbane before the war, but the proportion has risen to about 75 per cent. since the war. Some of the smaller ports

engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl and trochus shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the oversea trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows the total oversea trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 260. Factors contributing to the war-time decline in the value of exports were referred to on page 246 of the 1950 *Year Book*. Imports of war materials also reduced the trade balance during those years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
1941-42	29,353,038	8,056,138	21,296,900 ^a	13,240,762
1942-43	27,228,845	8,605,338	18,623,507 ^a	10,018,169
1943-44	32,560,294	14,671,090	17,889,204 ^a	3,218,114
1944-45	33,053,077	14,769,590	18,283,487 ^a	3,513,897
1945-46	39,330,911	12,246,332	27,084,579	14,838,247
1946-47	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555
1947-48	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469
1948-49	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132

^a Excluding certain government exports for which customs entries were not passed.

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total oversea trade of Australia for the past ten years is shown in the next table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia received payment for some exportable commodities irrespective of when the goods were shipped. Export

figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years, the value of stores amounted respectively to £4.5m., £5.5m., £7.8m., £7.6m., and £9.4m. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of oversea Governments. Therefore payments for exportable goods since 1939-40 will be somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade will be more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. The great increase in imports in 1942-43, 1943-44, and 1944-45 was due to war materials brought here under "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42 ..	170,266	159,328 ^a	3,328	9,649	-10,938	-4,617
1942-43 ..	242,965	125,552 ^a	2,797	5	-117,413	-120,205
1943-44 ..	239,433	146,672 ^a	4,917	10	-92,761	-97,668
1944-45 ..	212,090	155,262 ^a	2,917	9	-56,828	-59,736
1945-46 ..	177,095	196,424	1,762	26,864	19,329	44,431
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,909	1,142	120	100,566	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925

^a Including estimated value of exports on government account for which no customs entries were passed, which for these four years the Commonwealth Statistician has estimated for Australia at £12.6m., £2.5m., £10.0m., and £2.0m., respectively, but no estimates for separate States are available.

3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. From February, 1940, returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1951.

The last item in the table includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture. In 1950-51, the values of imports and exports were both 27 per cent. higher than in the previous year. Main import increases were in clothing, &c., builders' materials, machinery, motor vehicles and parts (including tyres), and textile piece goods, while among exports large rises were recorded in live stock and wool overland, groceries, meat, and clothing, &c.

INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Item.	Imports.	Exports.
Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers—	£	£
Meat and Fish (Fresh)	225,418	1,905,825
Groceries	7,188,996	3,885,101
Confectionery and Soft Drinks	1,629,033	53,489
Fresh Fruit	364,464	1,389,541
Fresh Vegetables	158,221	995,457
Beer	231,606	728
Wine and Spirits	814,950	104,355
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories	2,846,185	257,410
Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c.	278,854	120,831
Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots and Shoes	11,291,614	1,749,637
Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum (except Unfinished)	1,712,883	65,271
Radio and Gramophones—Complete	560,359	1,047
Cars and Cycles—Complete	2,645,408	860,408
Refrigerators—Complete	1,320,041	690,487
Vacuum Cleaners—Complete	115,661	73
Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete	1,385,510	125,155
Printed Books and Periodicals	746,780	23,185
Stationery	691,058	104,192
Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods	889,136	23,983
Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment	487,661	22,770
Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments	165,218	17,269
Photographic Goods	332,795	29,135
Cosmetics and Toilet Goods	1,572,176	18,395
Drugs and Medicines	1,021,302	5,830
Musical Instruments, Music, Records	225,470	1,071
Other Goods Ready for Sale	4,221,320	1,061,037
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements—		
Dips, Sprays, &c.	268,876	6,990
Fodders and Stock Licks	289,280	107,676
Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete	1,747,485	679,114
Wire and Wire-netting	485,047	374
Fertilisers	335,673	34,592
Other	655,662	50,794
Goods for Trade Use or Sale—		
Textile Piece Goods	3,767,299	709,268
Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c.	4,993,675	995,698
Radio and Gramophone Parts	549,670	11,128
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete	1,823,670	117,798
Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts	1,201,214	49,083
.. .. .	658,615	24,307
Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes	6,366,284	194,396
Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection	99,197	209
Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale	14,969,129	23,410,254 ^a
Total	81,332,895	39,903,363

^a Including raw sugar, £10,685,425; net export of live stock and wool overland, £5,211,582; and production of gold, £1,177,831, which is all exported through southern States.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the oversea imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been so detailed. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect oversea trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect oversea imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct oversea imports. Indirect oversea exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect oversea trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	21,644	1,226	44,166	77,443	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	22,842	829	42,295	77,813	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	18,930	542	37,361	80,806	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,072	565	37,920	83,207	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	22,359	682	50,125	94,526	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,149	762	68,095	122,615	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	27,791	673	76,776	145,759	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	29,657	826	129,580	215,934	43,226
1949-50	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	30,211	1,258	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	38,725	1,178	200,185	348,917	51,453

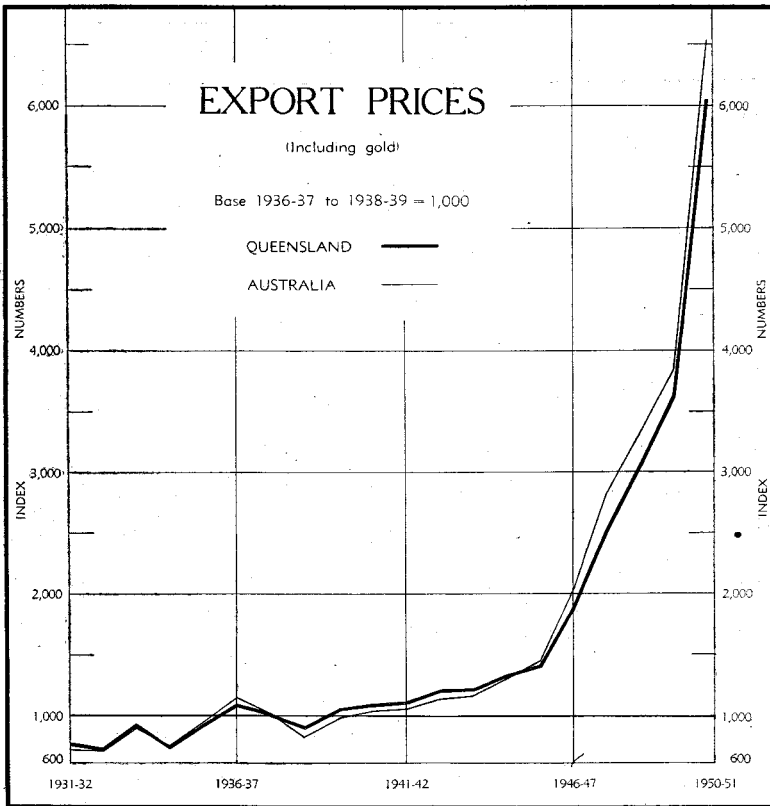
a Excluding specie; and, for the years 1941-42 to 1944-45, excluding government exports for which no customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland, but excluding gold.

c Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through southern States, but there are no export statistics.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balances of 1943-44 and 1944-45 were due to (i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in exports on account of shipping difficulties and the consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would

normally have been exported. Except in abnormal times, such as the two years just mentioned, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	72	72	76	76
1932-33	70	71	72	72
1933-34	96	90	91	91
1934-35	74	75	74	75
1935-36	94	95	93	93
1936-37	116	114	108	108
1937-38	103	102	101	101
1938-39	82	83	91	91
1939-40	96	98	105	105
1940-41	103	104	108	109
1941-42	105	106	111	111
1942-43	114	114	121	121
1943-44	117	117	122	123
1944-45	130	130	135	134
1945-46	148	146	143	142
1946-47	209	203	191	188
1947-48	296	283	258	252
1948-49	348	332	313	305
1949-50	399	383	369	360
1950-51	690	654	623	604

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. Legislation in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice, published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a

low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1952-53 season (see page 277). In contrast to pre-war conditions when generally export prices of primary products were lower than local prices, in the post-war period the position has been the reverse. High overseas prices have forced up local prices, although increasing competition on overseas markets is now being experienced.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next five crops, however, large overseas exports were made from Australia, although in the last year a smaller export surplus resulted from generally lighter plantings, and, in Queensland, severe drought conditions.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

2. RAW SUGAR.

Fourteen of Queensland's raw sugar mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers, and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining seventeen mills are owned by companies. The division of sugar moneys between mills and farmers is controlled by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board, a body with statutory powers, whose object is to prevent any excessive profit-making by the mills, but, on the other hand, to allow them substantial incentives to improvements in efficiency.

The control of sugar production is effected by means of mill peaks, with the consequent control by mills through farm peaks in their areas. Mill production peaks were introduced in 1929 for the purpose of controlling production, which at that time threatened to get out of bounds. The aggregate peaks (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929	..	611,428 tons
1939	..	737,000 tons
1949	..	848,600 tons, plus 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1950	..	916,900 tons, plus 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks for soldier settlement
1952	..	963,080 tons, including provision for soldier settlement

A recommendation by the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board for an ultimate peak of 1,162,600 tons of 94 net titre sugar, excluding 45,000 tons reserved for New South Wales mills, has been approved by the Governor in Council.

Control of Growers.—Each cane-grower is assigned an area of land on which cane is to be grown. This assignment is fixed at so many acres gross, with 75 per cent. thereof acres net, which may be harvested in any one year, thus allowing for rotational harvesting and resting the land fully over a period of four years.

Farm peaks are determined in terms of tons of cane, tons of sugar, or acreage, with the proviso that any deficiencies of individual growers may be filled by other growers having available cane.

Until the end of the 1939-1945 War, no fresh assignments had been made after existing assignments had been reviewed about 1929 and 1930. Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were authorised to the extent of 3 per cent. of the 1949 mill peaks.

Following the approval of the peak Queensland production of 1,162,600 tons of 94 net titre sugar by 1954 or 1955, the Central Sugar Cane Prices Board has now made, under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1951*, the further assignments of land required to increase production to that level. Compared with the 1939 to 1948 peak of 737,000 tons, the new ultimate peak represents an increase of 425,600 tons, to produce which the area of assigned land has been increased by 162,451 acres. New assignments granted number 1,082, while 4,132

existing assignments have been increased. Particulars of all assignments, old and new, are shown in the following table.

SUGAR CANE LAND ASSIGNMENTS, AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1952.

Category.	Assignments.		Area.	
	Old and New.	Increased.	Gross.	Net.
Old Assignments	No. 7,104	No. ..	Acres. 435,393	Acres. 330,326
New Assignments—				
War Service 3 per cent. ^a ..	252	..	16,254	12,242
Expansion Scheme ^b	830	..	49,379	37,235
Increased Assignments—				
War Service 3 per cent. ^a ..	..	97	2,804	2,040
Expansion Scheme ^b .. ..	..	4,035	94,014	69,717
Total	8,186	4,132	597,844	451,560

^a Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951.*

^b Under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1951.*

Commonwealth-State Control.—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1951 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1956 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949, to £53 6s. 8d. from 7th July, 1951, to £65 12s. 10d. from 24th March, 1952, and to £73 16s. 11d. from 13th October, 1952. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. Since 1941, the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments have been parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position has made possible.

For the 1941 season, the quantity to be shipped under the agreement was not to exceed 290,000 tons, and for 1942 and 1943 it was limited to 100,000 tons each season. For later seasons, all exportable surpluses have been accepted. Agreed prices per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports, basic 96° polarisation, sterling currency, including the British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar, have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1941	12	12	6	1947	24	5	0
1942	13	15	0	1948	27	5	0
1943	14	5	0	1949	27	5	0
1944	15	5	0	1950	30	10	0
1945	17	5	0	1951	32	17	6
1946	19	10	0	1952	38	10	0

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For the 1948 season a Proclamation was issued by the State Government acquiring the mill peak quotas aggregating 737,000 tons, which amount was fixed by a Royal Commission in 1939. For the 1949 season, the mill peaks aggregate was raised by Proclamation to 848,600 tons, and for the 1950 and 1951 seasons to 916,900 tons, plus, in each of the three years, an additional 25,400 tons on account of soldier settlement. 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 (£33 14s. per ton in 1951) from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales (£36 15s. 6d. in 1951) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land realises export prices, but if from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1942	442	207 ^a	649	32	7	3
1943	434	90	524	17	..	..
1944	454	216 ^a	670	32	13	6
1945	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1946	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950	518	403 ^r	921 ^r	44	12	3
1951	588	157	745	21	2	1

^a Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1951.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales.	Overseas Sales.	Average. <i>a</i>	Average. <i>b</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1947 ..	11,965	3,155	15,120	24 0 0	29 12 6	24 16 0	24 18 9
1948 ..	11,521	12,449	23,970	23 1 0	28 2 0	24 17 0	25 9 11
1949 ..	12,084	12,914	24,998	24 6 0	29 7 6	26 9 3	26 14 10
1950 ..	12,723	13,218	25,941	24 11 0	32 16 6	28 4 1	28 5 4
1951 ..	19,800	5,785	25,585	33 14 0	36 15 6	34 7 4	34 7 6

a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

b Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

Sugar Board Accounts.—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not exactly coincide with the seasons. The table below gives particulars for the three years ended 30th June, 1951.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	17,310	18,699	20,124
Sales Overseas	14,063	15,235	15,517
Total Sales	31,373	33,934	35,641
Stocks at End of Year	2,310	2,118	2,107
Charges on Australian Sales <i>a</i> —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c.	1,837	2,340	2,711
Refining	2,329	2,610	3,192
Managing and Financing	603	547	593
Selling	172	168	177
Trade Discounts, &c.	178	194	208
Syrup and Treacle Packages	69	105	109
Refined Sugar Freights	259	247	286
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c.	1,152	1,224	1,204
Sacks and Exchange	678	899	863
Insurance, Commission, &c.	150	154	158
Contribution to Fruit Industries	216	216	216
Administration and Sundries	5	5	5
Total Expenses	7,648	8,709	9,722
Raw Sugar Purchases	23,970	25,000	25,943
Percentage of Expenses to—			
Gross Receipts	% 24.4	% 25.7	% 27.3
Purchases	31.9	34.8	37.5

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £34,680 was carried forward at 30th June, 1951, and the total excess of assets was then £128,987.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

Butter and Cheese.—In January, 1926, a voluntary scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" came into operation, which had the effect of stabilising the price of butter in Australia. It did not receive the support of all manufacturers and, on 1st May, 1934, was replaced by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, with the object of controlling the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese so that their local prices could be maintained independently of prices realised for exports. As a result of a referendum of producers, Tasmania withdrew in 1936. The compulsory plan was subsequently invalidated by the Privy Council decision of 1936 (the James Case on dried fruits) which disclosed that the Commonwealth had no power to regulate trade between the States.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The home-consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner during the 1939-1945 War and up to 19th September, 1948, and from this date to 30th June, 1952, prices were controlled by State Governments. Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products during 1948-49.

Under a new five-year stabilisation plan which came into operation on 1st July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixes the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guarantees to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their costs of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth

plus an additional 20 per cent., and hence determines the amount of subsidy it will make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

At the outbreak of war in September, 1939, a contract was arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. In the period commencing 1st July, 1944, and ending 30th June, 1948, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia made available for sale to the Government of the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of that required—(a) to satisfy the needs of Australia, including those of the Australian Forces; (b) to provide requirements of the Forces of the U.S.A. in such quantities as the Government of Australia, following consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to supply; (c) to provide supplies which the Government of Australia, subject to consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agreed to make available to U.N.R.R.A.; and (d) for sale to other markets, subject to prior consultation with and the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom. This agreement has been extended for a further term of seven years, i.e., until 30th June, 1955. The terms of the contract provide that Australia will ship to the United Kingdom the total exportable surplus of butter and cheese, less quantities agreed upon annually between both parties for shipment elsewhere. The prices under the contract are subject to review annually if either party requires such review on substantial grounds. The agreement provides that any variation will not exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the prices ruling in the preceding year.

The prices for the fifth year of the extended agreement (1952-53) range from 392s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 367s. 6d. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 220s. per cwt. f.o.b. to 195s. according to grade for cheese. These prices represent increases on 1951-52 prices of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for butter, the maximum permissible amount under the agreement, and 9 per cent. for cheese, a figure arrived at by mutual agreement between Australia and the United Kingdom.

The Butter Marketing Board.—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

Butter Statistics.—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. In the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50, the proportion sold overseas had almost recovered its pre-war level, but, in 1950-51, increased Australian sales, both in Queensland and the other States, reduced the amount sold overseas to its lowest level since 1946-47, when total sales were one-third less.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Pro-portion Sold Overseas.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. <i>a</i>		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1936-37	12,912	1,292	22,074	827	37,105	61.7
1937-38	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,357	50,827	68.8
1938-39	13,148	2,032	52,582	1,618	69,380	78.1
1939-40	13,352	2,528	44,876	2,075	62,831	74.7
1940-41	13,698	4,039	32,306	2,113	52,156	66.0
1941-42	13,970	6,988	18,121	3,085	42,164	50.3
1942-43	19,243	10,946	18,983	1,461	50,633	40.4
1943-44	22,818	4,017	18,168	369	45,372	40.9
1944-45	20,185	2,991	19,043	93	42,312	45.2
1945-46	15,094	3,917	25,568	652	45,231	58.0
1946-47	10,716	3,555	17,977	500	32,748	56.4
1947-48	11,271	3,151	31,268	1,581	47,271	69.5
1948-49	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0
1949-50	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0

a Including butter sold to tinnerns for export, and butter for ships' stores.

Butter sales in 1950-51 were worth £11.5m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £4.1m. The average net price returned to factories (approximately 2s. 2d. per lb.) was about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower than in 1949-50 and about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 16,218 tons in 1950-51.

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. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafés, &c., averaged 31.3 lb. per head in 1950-51.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment, or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
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	18.32
1946-47	20.36 ^a	25.45 ^a	17.88	19.81
1947-48	23.57 ^a	29.46 ^a	19.48	22.75
1948-49	26.79 ^a	33.48 ^a	23.13	25.45
1949-50	28.93 ^a	36.16 ^a	23.13	26.67
1950-51	30.54 ^a	38.17 ^a	23.13	26.01 ^b

^a Butter is now sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

^b Subject to revision.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced on 1st July, 1942. Subsidy paid on butter in Queensland during each of the next nine years was:—1942-43, £0.6m.; 1943-44, £1.7m.; 1944-45, £1.7m.; 1945-46, £1.5m.; 1946-47, £1.1m.; 1947-48, £1.6m.; 1948-49, £1.4m.; 1949-50, £2.2m.; 1950-51, £4.1m.

The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0.9d. per lb., of butter until March, 1943, and 35s. 5.575d. per cwt., or 3.8d. per lb., during the next twelve months. This subsidy was equivalent to a return to the producer of 1d. per lb. on the butter-fat content of cream in 1942-43, and 4.6d. per lb. in 1943-44.

It was originally intended that the 1943-44 subsidy rates should apply for two years from 1st April, 1944. However, the price position was substantially altered by a long-term contract with the United Kingdom resulting in an increase in the net equalisation return which permitted of a lower subsidy rate. From June to November, 1944, the subsidy was 6.375d., and from December, 1944, to March, 1945, 4.25d., per lb. of butter-fat. As from 1st April, 1945, a new scheme of subsidy was introduced to provide for the payment of a general subsidy of 22s. 3d. per cwt. of butter, and seasonal and special subsidies per lb. of butter-fat as follows:—April, 1945, 2.66d.; May to August, 1945, 5.0914d.; September, 1945, 3.8757d.; October, 1945, 1.2157d.; November, 1945, to February, 1946, 0.5349d.; March, 1946, 3.1949d. From 1st April, 1946, the practice of seasonal subsidies was discontinued in favour of a flat-rate basis throughout the year and the general subsidy became 31s. 8d. per cwt. of butter, which, added to the average equalisation value, was calculated to give an overall return to manufacturers of 1s. 9½d. per lb., and an average return to dairy farmers of 1s. 7½d. per lb. of commercial butter. From July, 1946, an increase in export prices enabled the objective return to

manufacturers of 200s. 8d. per cwt. (1s. 9½d. per lb.) to be raised to 205s. 1d. per cwt., with a general subsidy of 25s. 4¼d. per cwt. For February and March, 1947, the general subsidy was supplemented by a special subsidy of 0·9324d. per lb. of butter. From April, 1947, to June, 1948, the Government agreed to an objective return to manufacturers of 245s. 6d. per cwt. Final subsidy rates to achieve this objective were 46s. 11·54d. per cwt. until November, 1947, and 26s. 11·21d. for the rest of the financial year. For 1948-49, the objective return was raised to 266s. 6d. per cwt., and the final subsidy rate was 28s. 11·26975d. per cwt. For 1949-50, the objective return was 292s. 3d. per cwt. for the first six months and 294s. for the second six months, and the final subsidy rates were 35s. 6·684384d. and 54s. 8·5727d. per cwt. respectively. The objective return during 1950-51 was 312s. 24d. per cwt. for the first five months and 334s. 7·2d. for the remaining seven months, necessitating final subsidy rates of 70s. 6·07d. and 92s. 10·87d. per cwt. during the respective periods.

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 269). The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Average equalisation prices for cheese (excluding subsidy) for the five years ended 1950-51 were 11·698d., 12·833d., 14·794d., 15·15d., and 15·443d. per lb. respectively. Local wholesale prices were fixed on 6th March, 1942, and remained unchanged until 1st December, 1947, when there was an increase of 1d. per lb. A further increase of 1d. on 1st July, 1948, fixed the prices at 1s. 2d. per lb. for medium sizes (40 lb.), 1s. 3d. for loaf sizes (10 lb.), and 1s. 5d. for picnics.

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, subsidy was at the rate of 0·52d. per lb. of cheese, and from April, 1943, to March, 1944, 1·77d. per lb. of cheese. In April, 1944, the basis of subsidy payment was changed to butter-fat content. Until November, 1944, the rate was 6·38d. per lb. butter-fat, which is equivalent to approximately 2·2d. per lb. of cheese. From December, 1944, to March, 1945, it was 4·25d. per lb. butter-fat. From April, 1945, the subsidy rate and method of payment was again changed, and a general subsidy of 1·10d. per lb. of cheese was made throughout the year, with an additional seasonal subsidy from April to September, 1945, of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat. In addition, a special subsidy at the rate of 2·43d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August, and 1·21d. for September and October. From November, 1945, to March, 1946, a special subsidy of 0·53d. per lb. butter-fat was paid with the additional seasonal subsidy of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat in March. In April, 1946, seasonal and special subsidies were discontinued. The general subsidy was 1·24d. per lb. of cheese from April, 1946, to March, 1947, 2·79d. from April to November, 1947, 1·28d. from December, 1947, to June, 1948, 1·21d. from July, 1948, to June, 1949, 2·49d. from July to December, 1949, 2·91d. from January to June, 1950, and 4·74d.

from July, 1950, to June, 1951. A special subsidy of 1.1335d. per lb. of butter-fat was paid during February and March, 1947, representing retrospective payment on account of an increase in the basic wage.

Subsidy paid on Queensland cheese each year was:—1942-43, £83,800; 1943-44, £185,200; 1944-45, £194,200; 1945-46, £198,500; 1946-47, £116,300; 1947-48, £152,000; 1948-49, £94,300; 1949-50, £206,500; 1950-51, £305,400.

Eggs.—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depôt at Toowoomba, and in 1950-51 employed agents in eight of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., owners of 50* or more domesticated fowls), and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1950-51, receipts by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 10,105,534 dozen, while the Central Queensland Board received 313,777 dozen. All receipts were from Queensland producers.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1950-51 of £1,366,774 and £42,871, with average net payments for all grades of 28.61d. and 25.47d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. Early in 1948, an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53.

* The maximum for unregistered flocks was raised to 250 from 1st March, 1952.

The agreement envisages progressive expansion in the export of eggs, with the ultimate objective target of the equivalent of 105 million dozen eggs in all forms. Prices were determined for the initial three seasons of the agreement, but, following representations by the Australian Government in 1949, the United Kingdom agreed to vary the price provisions for the 1949-50 and later seasons. The original agreement provided that any variation in price was not to exceed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the prices paid in the previous season, but this stipulation was waived by the United Kingdom in the determination of prices for 1951-52 and 1952-53, the agreed rates for shell eggs in 1951-52 being 26 per cent. higher, and, in 1952-53, 29 per cent. higher, than in the preceding seasons.

4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. It owns and operates numerous wheat storage sheds situated near railway sidings in practically all the wheat-growing areas of the State. The grain is delivered into these sheds immediately after harvesting for grading and storing, with the exception of a small proportion delivered direct from the farms to mills and merchants. To date, the wheat has been handled in bagged form as bulk storage and handling facilities have not been available in Queensland, other than silos at two flour mills and one at a poultry-food factory, all in Brisbane, but bulk handling of the 1952-53 crop is being tried at some centres.

In the past, Queensland has normally not grown sufficient wheat to meet its own requirements for milling and feed purposes, but in recent years sufficient has been produced to supply millers' demands, except during poor growing seasons and during the 1939-1945 War when there was a very heavy demand for flour and feeding grains. Following record crops of approximately 14 and 12 million bushels in 1948-49 and 1949-50, there was a surplus for export, but when the 1950-51 crop fell below 9 million bushels no export of wheat was possible.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see below); but, as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed, apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed the agent and licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Wheat Board, and receives allowances to cover the cost of services rendered in receiving and handling the crop.

For some years the Australian Board's price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but from the 1946-47 season all sales have been made on a bulk basis. From 1st December, 1948, wheat for the produce trade was sold at 6s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel, plus cost of bags, which was equivalent to 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel bagged. Mills paid 6s. 8d. per bushel

(bulk), plus cost of bags, equivalent to 7s. 4d. per bushel bagged, and also a premium for quality of 2½d. a bushel. These prices continued to apply until 11th December, 1950, when the price to the produce trade rose to 7s. 10½d. per bushel, plus cost of bags, which was equivalent to 8s. 9½d. per bushel bagged, and the price to mills rose to 7s. 10d. per bushel (bulk), plus cost of bags, equivalent to 8s. 9d. per bushel bagged, with the quality premium of 2½d. a bushel continuing. From 1st July, 1951, the cost of bags was increased by the equivalent of 10d. a bushel, the prices then becoming 9s. 7½d. to the produce trade and 9s. 7d., plus the quality premium, to the 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.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat made by the Board during the last four years. The figures cover only sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT.

Year.	For Local Use as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total.
	Flour.	Stock Feed.	Seed.	Break-fast Foods, &c.	Grain.	Wheat Products.	
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.
1948 ..	4,824	2,525	273	194	626	242	8,684
1949 ..	4,986	3,599	256	184	4,961	194	14,180
1950 ..	4,575	3,561	321	182	902	84	9,625
1951 ..	5,847	4,034	300	202	..	174	10,557

All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth. The 1948-49 crop and later crops are covered by the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools up to August, 1952, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—1938-39, 2s. 9-9½d.; 1939-40, 3s. 7-9½d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0-37½d.; 1941-42, 4s. 0-63½d.; 1942-43,

4s. 8-50d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6-23d.; 1944-45, 5s. 2-33d.; 1945-46, 7s. 8-37d.; 1946-47, 9s. 6d.; 1947-48, 14s. 11-5d.; 1948-49, 12s. 0-2d.; 1949-50, 13s. 10-36d.; 1950-51, 12s. 7d.; 1951-52, 10s. The last two pools are incomplete. The amounts include refunds of tax on account of pools for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50 (see page 279).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, as it operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948, following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas. This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 season and will continue for a period of five years up to the end of the 1952-53 season.

The principal provisions of the plan embodied in the Commonwealth *Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act*, 1948, and *Wheat Export Charge Act*, 1948, are as follows:—

- (i.) The Commonwealth Government shall guarantee a price (6s. 3d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bulk basis, for the 1947-48 season) for wheat grown and delivered by wheat-growers.
- (ii.) The guaranteed price, which is based on ascertained costs for the 1947-48 season, shall vary according to an index of production costs for each season starting with the 1948-49 crop.
- (iii.) The guarantee shall apply to the wheat crops marketed through approved organisations for the period up to the end of the 1952-53 season.
- (iv.) Approved organisations shall be the Australian Wheat Board and those organisations which are empowered by State Governments with authority to receive wheat and to market it as the agents for the Australian Wheat Board. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)
- (v.) The Commonwealth shall ensure the guaranteed price in respect of the export from any one season's crop, provided that this guarantee shall not apply to the quantity of export in excess of 100 million bushels.

- (vi.) A Stabilisation Fund shall be established by means of a tax on wheat exported to meet the guaranteed price above mentioned.
- (vii.) The tax shall apply when the export price is higher than the guaranteed price, and shall be 50 per cent. of the difference between the two but shall not exceed 2s. 2d. a bushel.
- (viii.) The tax shall apply to the 1947-48 and later wheat crops.
- (ix.) The Commonwealth agrees that it will not hold an excessive amount in the fund, and it will consider a refund of tax to the oldest contributing pool whenever the financial prospects of the fund justify it.

State Acts complementary to the Commonwealth Act came into operation on 25th November, 1948, the day the Commonwealth Act received Royal assent. The Australian Wheat Board, as reconstituted under the 1948 Act, commenced to operate under that Act on 18th December, 1948.

The price of 6s. 3d. per bushel f.o.r. ports, bulk basis, guaranteed under the plan for 1947-48, was increased, following seasonal reviews of wheat production costs (see (ii) above), to 6s. 8d. for the 1948-49 season and to 7s. 1d. for the 1949-50 season. For the 1949-50 season, the Commonwealth Government decided to provide a subsidy to meet the additional 5d. per bushel payable to growers on wheat for home consumption, so as to keep the local price at 6s. 8d. per bushel. For 1950-51, the subsidy was discontinued and both the guaranteed price and the home-consumption price were fixed at 7s. 10d. per bushel.

The guaranteed price in 1951-52 was fixed at 10s. per bushel. The local price of wheat for human consumption was also fixed at 10s., but the price of stock-feed wheat, under amending legislation passed by the Commonwealth and all States other than Western Australia, was raised to 12s. which, together with a Commonwealth bounty of 4s. 1d., returned to the wheat-grower 16s. 1d. gross per bushel. The price in Western Australia was 10s. and the return to growers, inclusive of subsidy, 14s. 1d. It was agreed that the Wheat Board should pay interstate freight and handling costs on stock-feed wheat amounting to an average of about 9d. per bushel on the maximum quantity of wheat on which the bounty was payable (26 million bushels). As a result of the Wheat Board's subsequent refusal to pay these costs, the Queensland Government suspended its amending legislation on 10th May, 1952, and the price was reduced to 10s. The Commonwealth bounty was automatically suspended from that date throughout Australia. The dispute was settled when the Commonwealth Government agreed to pay these costs from the accumulated amount saved by the suspension of the bounty, and the Queensland price reverted to 12s. from 30th June, 1952.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Wheat Stabilisation Plan relating to the levy of a tax on wheat exported and the establishment of a Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund have been implemented by the Commonwealth Government under legislation passed in 1946. The Commonwealth *Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act*, 1948, which repealed the *Wheat Tax Act*,

1946, provided for the refund to growers, through the Australian Wheat Board, of the amounts contributed to the fund from the 1945-46 and 1946-47 harvests, which amounted to about £7m. and £4m. for the respective years, and which were equivalent to approximately 1s. 1½d. per bushel and 10½d. per bushel respectively. Contributions to the fund in respect of the 1947-48 harvest (about £16.4m., or 1s. 8d. per bushel), the 1948-49 harvest (about £12.5m., or 1s. 5d. per bushel), and the 1949-50 harvest (about £15.2m., or 1s. 6d. per bushel) have also been refunded to growers. Contributions to the fund from the 1950-51 harvest amounted to approximately £11m.

5. WOOL.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the 1939-1945 War, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian wool clip (less the amount used in Australia). The price per lb. at store in Australia was fixed at 10¾d. (sterling), or 13.4375d. (Australian) for the 1939-40 to 1941-42 clips. For the 1942-43 to 1945-46 clips, the United Kingdom increased the price by 15 per cent., thus bringing it to 15.453125d. Australian currency, and provision was made for an equal division between the two Governments of any profits derived from the sale of the wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of ¾d. (Australian) per lb. was also paid to cover all costs from wool store to ship.

Following the resumption of wool sales in September, 1946, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool in the years 1946-47 to 1950-51, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24.49d., 39.50d., 48.07d., 63.35d., and 144.19d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the five years mentioned.

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as "United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd."), representative of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, was formed for the purpose of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The Australian subsidiary body, known as the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, commenced operations as agent for the parent company on 15th November, 1945. The total stock of United Kingdom owned wool (amounting to 10,407,000 bales greasy and scoured at 31st July, 1945, of which 65 per cent. was of Australian origin) was transferred to the joint organisation, which was also to acquire wool on the open market if commercial bidding failed to reach a predetermined reserve price. This was designed to guarantee the price stability of wool of current clips while stocks were being sold. By 30th June, 1951, stocks of wool held by the joint organisation had been reduced to 17,856 bales, of which 66 per cent. was of Australian origin. Of stocks in Australia, only 6 bales remained unsold, the balance being held in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate balance of profit or loss arising from transactions in the wool of any Dominion will be shared equally between the United

Kingdom and the Government of the Dominion concerned. An interim distribution of £23.6m. was made to Australian wool-growers in November, 1949, from profits arising from the Wool Disposals Plan.

A plan to continue reserve price operations on the termination of the Wool Disposals Plan was completed by the participating Governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom in May, 1951. The Commonwealth Government accepted the plan subject to the endorsement of the wool-growers, a majority of whom, however, rejected it at a referendum.

In order to reduce the effects of the greatly increased wool prices in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy on woollen goods manufactured for consumption in Australia from wool sold in that season. The subsidy was equivalent to about 45d. per lb. of all greasy wool (1950-51 clip) consumed in Australia, the total amount paid being approximately £17m.

6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1951, its oil mill treated 474 short tons of cottonseed, 1,020 short tons of peanut kernels, and 233 short tons of sunflower seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 70,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. The quantity of lint produced has not increased since 1936, and, in spite of efforts to extend production during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. In 1951 lint production was 1,124 bales, or only 1½ 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 cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent

to 5-25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station. In August, 1950, the Commonwealth Government announced that it would increase the guarantee to 9½d. per lb. of seed cotton for a five-year period commencing 1st January, 1951.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11-2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16-6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24-7d. in 1949, 31-4d. in 1950, and 58-1d. in 1951. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4-0d. in 1939, 5-9d. in 1945, 8-5d. in 1949, 11-4d. in 1950, and 21-3d. in 1951. Commonwealth bounty payments were £11,887, £5,731, and £8,867 for the 1945, 1946, and 1947 seasons respectively, but no amounts were payable for the seasons 1948 to 1951.

For the 1951 season, 1,493,595 lb. of seed cotton was received, and 549,272 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produced about 9 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers were £133,112, averaging 21-3d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.	Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
	1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a
1942	14,057	35-0	9,962	70,000
1943	9,539	35-1	6,814	70,000
1944	8,515	34-6	6,055	70,000
1945	1,820	35-8	1,305	70,000
1946	3,202	35-6	2,372	80,000
1947	2,198	34-7	1,531	90,000
1948	2,070	34-4	1,439	90,000
1949	737	34-5	522	70,000
1950	1,107	36-3	806	70,000
1951	1,494	36-8	1,124	70,000

^a Bales of approximately 500 lb.

7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a

number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold overseas. Previously, sales were made to southern States, but current costs associated with transport now make it impossible for the Board to operate on these markets.

At the time of the establishment of the Board, approximately £87,000 was borrowed from the Government in the form of a long-term loan. The loan had been reduced to approximately £41,000 by June, 1951.

The next table summarises the Board's operations for five years.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	11,536	21,193	13,082	16,278	15,974
Northern Sales ..	9,000	8,400	11,100	5,365	5,581
Payments to Growers per Ton ^a ..	£ s. d. 13 4 3	£ s. d. 17 0 11	£ s. d. 14 15 11	£ s. d. 14 9 0	£ s. d. 17 19 9
Expenses per Ton ^b ..	2 3 7	3 6 6	3 19 2	4 10 1	4 11 8
Loan Liability to Government (approx.) ..	£ 47,000	£ 47,000	£ 46,000	£ 43,000	£ 41,000

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

^b Expenses cover all costs from shelling to sale, including insurance on farmers' crops, &c.

Maize prices were freed from control from 1st July, 1950. Prior to this date the ceiling price for Atherton maize was £18 per ton. Subsequent sales were made at prices ranging from £20 to £32 per ton. During the year the Board disposed of 10,393 tons of maize to oversea markets, the highest price realised being £23 15s. per ton. The average overall return per ton of maize was £22 6s. 9d. Board silo and marketing expenses averaged £4 11s. 8d. per ton. The Board paid suppliers £17 19s. 9d. per ton on maize delivered.

Northern Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

The decline in pig production in North Queensland during the years 1946 to 1948 was mainly due to seasonal conditions. It was followed during 1949 and 1950 by a return to normal production, which was assisted by the introduction by the Board during 1947 and 1948 of breeders from Central and Southern Queensland. Seasonal and other factors

reduced the quantity of foodstuffs available for pigs and caused another decline in production during 1951.

Prices paid for pigs within the district are influenced by the condition and extent of local markets. All pigs sent in are purchased by weight, following slaughter, and graded according to their market suitability.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	6,586	3,947	6,114	8,427	8,154
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	2,332	4,608	6,055	6,000	5,800
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb.	109	121	116	117	120
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d. per Lb.	9.0	9.7	12.0	14.2	16.7
Amount Paid to Growers £	36,611	42,034	69,398	97,729	113,558

8. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. The first silo was built in 1928, and, together with treatment plant, cost £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938 costing a further £58,665. The third silo block was completed in 1949 at a cost of approximately £110,000, while a fourth block, partly completed, is expected to cost approximately £55,000. Premises have been purchased at Atherton, and additions made thereto, at a total cost of approximately £14,000. New premises are also under construction at Rockhampton, at an estimated cost of approximately £15,000. Outstanding debt, on the third and fourth silos and the Atherton premises, was £36,868 at 30th June, 1952. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank and repayment is made out of levies from growers.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

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 has been no Commonwealth control over subsequent crops.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years, in each of which there was only one pool.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	13,404	23,200	15,882	11,078	8,669
	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>
Price Realised	4.46	4.84	4.77	6.51	7.00
Paid to Growers	3.96	4.21	3.93	5.52	5.86
Working Expenses	0.50	0.63	0.84	0.99	1.14

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which it acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 it again became the marketing authority for the Queensland crop. Queensland provides only a portion of its annual malt requirements, the balance being imported from southern States. At the same time, small quantities of barley are exported overseas as grain. Exports by the Queensland Board during the years 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51 were respectively 50,509, 52,264, 86,451, and 98,036 bushels.

In 1945-46, 114,128 bushels were received by the Board, and this was only 17½ per cent. less than the peak of 138,218 bushels for the 1939-40 season. The 1946-47 season was very poor, and the Board received only 3,855 bushels, practically all of which was sold to growers for seed purposes. In 1947-48, however, the quantity of barley handled by the Board was the largest since its inception and amounted to 185,829 bushels. Deliveries during 1948-49 totalled 108,812 bushels, while in 1949-50 and 1950-51 they again increased to 144,601 and 159,617 bushels respectively.

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 1950 crop amounted to 442 tons, and was sold at an average price of £79 per ton. Millers received £25 per ton of flour, and, after paying the Board's levy of 1s. per ton, growers received £4 13s. 8d. per ton of bulbs.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board was constituted on 22nd July, 1948, to operate for three years. Dissatisfaction among growers with prices being received through the Australian Tobacco Board, which operated under the National Security (Tobacco Leaf) Regulations, led to the revocation of the regulations and the taking over by the new Board of marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland. It received 633,029 lb. of Queensland leaf from the 1948 harvest (including 117,457 lb. taken over from the Australian Tobacco Board), 2,136,315 lb. from the 1949 harvest, and 3,105,105 lb. from the 1950 harvest. The Board deducts a levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by Queensland growers.

Ginger.—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Deliveries to the Board increased from 83 tons in the 1942 season to 742 tons in the 1946 season. The 1951 season was poor and only 393 tons were received.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1949-50, 44 tons were sold for £3,926, and, in 1950-51, 34 tons for £5,594.

9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Canning, advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw

ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year, a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The following table shows quantities of the principal fruits carried in special trains during 1951.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1951.

Month.	Avo-cadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Passion Fruit.	Pine-apples.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	..	7,287	..	..	4,242	7,325	88	44,540
February	6	9,208	975	..	35	911	3	33,825
March ..	201	8,509	9,830	12	..	541	2	45,694
April ..	666	8,198	16,513	582	..	1,744	5	37,332
May ..	556	5,468	9,248	1,304	..	1,039	10	30,693
June ..	585	5,166	12,081	2,705	..	4,621	1	50,176
July ..	283	4,205	1,155	1,238	..	2,509	..	18,954
August ..	501	6,327	2,601	259	18	4,638	1	36,344
September	245	4,649	279	13	76	7,098	5	31,904
October	51	4,934	88	..	1,241	8,474	53	46,673
November	189	5,361	..	..	23,382	6,540	108	39,566
December	50	3,695	..	..	18,040	4,381	118	40,266
Total ..	3,333	73,007	52,770	6,113	47,034	49,821	394	455,967

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1951.

Month.	Beans.	Carrots.	Cucumbers.	Marrows.	Peas.	Pumpkins.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	39	..	181	39	..	4,802	692
February	..	..	325	70	..	1,367	739
March ..	22	..	282	47	1	470	1,832
April ..	1,091	..	2,013	61	16	214	4,652
May ..	3,756	..	3,154	215	46	114	23,730
June ..	20,306	4	2,072	228	84	..	116,113
July ..	17,868	31	1,353	1,281	126	71	116,727
August ..	11,418	427	952	1,514	120	3,493	132,571
September	2,874	78	3,370	2,905	41	6,594	99,892
October	1,518	304	8,020	6,951	41	14,410	75,317
November	367	243	31,768	8,787	10	13,744	35,001
December	37	32	9,312	1,460	..	18,522	1,154
Total ..	59,296	1,119	62,802	23,558	485	63,801	608,420

Beans and peas are also sent to the southern States by passenger trains and by air, and there is a growing movement of strawberries and other perishable items by air. The floods and coal strike of June to

August, 1949, gave a special impetus to air transport, and a considerable number of growers continued to use it. During 1951, the following quantities were lifted by air for other States:—beans, 35,227 bags; strawberries, 241,361 punnets; and other packages, 445 cases.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit cannery at Northgate, Brisbane, which specialises in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, it concentrates on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1950-51 being pineapples, 30,814 tons; citrus, 1,487 tons; papaws, 1,349 tons; strawberries, 418 tons; figs, 244 tons; plums, 195 tons; tomatoes, 142 tons; apples, 113 tons; jam melons, 71 tons; gooseberries, 34 tons; and passion fruit, 18 tons.

Apples and Pears.—The Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was appointed to control the marketing and disposal of apple and pear crops acquired by the Commonwealth. In 1940, 1941, and 1942, all of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but in 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition was restricted to apples and pears produced in Western Australia and Tasmania. The complete cessation of fresh fruit exports to the United Kingdom after 1940 placed the industry in a difficult position, but stability was maintained as a result of the emergency marketing arrangements. In 1945, exports to the United Kingdom were resumed on a small scale as a result of the purchase by the British Ministry of Food of a limited quantity of Australian apples, but the continued limitations on refrigerated shipping space restricted exports of these fruits. Large-scale shipments of apples were resumed in 1948, and in each of the years 1949 and 1950 the British Ministry agreed to purchase up to 3½ million cases. Because of poor growing conditions, however, actual shipments fell far short of the quotas required by the United Kingdom. Exports of apples on a normal trader to trader basis were resumed in 1951, but shipments are still considerably lower than pre-war. The export of Australian pears to the United Kingdom was resumed on a trader to trader basis in 1947, and shipments are now at about the same level as pre-war.

Following a decision of the Commonwealth Government, towards the end of 1948, not to apply its acquisition powers any longer, the 1949 apple and pear crops in Tasmania and Western Australia were handled under State marketing schemes, and the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board acted as the marketing agent for the State schemes. The actual arrangements for the 1949 season were much the same as previously except that control, instead of being vested in the Commonwealth, was taken under State legislation. The Commonwealth, however, guaranteed each State concerned against any financial loss on their respective marketing pools. In Western Australia a complete acquisition was implemented by the State on lines similar to the Commonwealth acquisition. In Tasmania a voluntary marketing pool was established in which growers participated by entering into an agreement with the State Minister for Agriculture to deliver their crops to the pool for marketing purposes. During the 1950 season a marketing scheme, identical with that which operated during the previous year, was implemented, but in Tasmania apples and pears were

returned to the open market. The apple and pear crops of all States are now marketed on a normal commercial basis.

The Australian Apple and Pear Board, which was first set up in 1938 to organise and control the export trade in fresh apples and pears, was replaced by the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board in 1941. It was reconstituted by an amending Act in 1947 and resumed full operations during the 1951 season. The activities of the Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board have now been virtually wound up.

Canned Fruits.—The United Kingdom Government undertook purchases of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 and 1941 seasons' packs at prices fixed on an f.o.b. basis, Australian ports. After that date, increasingly heavy governmental requirements for canned fruits to meet Service and ancillary demands necessitated the virtual cessation of normal exports, and purchases by the United Kingdom authorities were restricted to quotas allocated to specific war zones. Commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and the quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements. Approximately 70 per cent. of the 1945 pack was allocated to meet Service and other governmental demands. In 1946, commercial shipments were resumed and approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis. A similar arrangement operated in respect of exports to the United Kingdom during the years 1947 to 1951. The agreement for 1952 was that 60 per cent. of Australia's export sales should be to the United Kingdom. The Australian Canned Fruits Board handles negotiations on behalf of the industry and at its request. The 1952 contract prices have been increased by from 25 to 30 per cent. over 1951 prices.

Potatoes.—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments of Agriculture and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers. The Australian Potato Committee ceased to function on 30th October, 1948.

Commencing with the 1948-49 season, crops have been marketed by State Boards in the mainland States and the Tasmanian Potato Marketing Board. Although the State Boards operate separately, they have a working arrangement for the interstate marketing of the crops.

The Queensland Potato Marketing Board was constituted to operate for a period of three years from 1st January, 1948. This period has now been extended until 31st March, 1954. The Board's constitution provides for the pooling of the commodity, but it has power to regulate deliveries by growers in accordance with market requirements. The

Board is responsible for the marketing of three crops each year—the autumn and spring crops in South Queensland, and the winter crop in North Queensland. Board receipts from these three crops during 1950 were 7,263, 10,535, and 2,834 tons respectively.

Onions.—The Onion Marketing Board was constituted on 21st July, 1949, to operate for three years from that date. The 1949 harvest of onions reached a record total of 13,137 tons, of which the Board received 9,246 tons, but it received only 1,013 tons out of the 1950 harvest of 7,256 tons. With the failure of many growers to support the Board, control of the market passed back into the hands of the merchants. The Board did not operate after the expiry of its term on 20th July, 1952.

Navy Beans.—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Seasonal conditions for the 1950 crop were not good. The intake of only 469 tons of uncleaned beans produced 365 tons of cleaned beans. As a consequence canneries had to rely on imported beans for additional supplies. The selling price for canning grade beans was increased by 1s. to £1 15s. per bushel. Total realisations amounted to £24,387, including £466 for waste. This was equivalent to a net return of £1 8s. 9d. per bushel of cleaned beans at grower's siding.

10. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

Plywood and Veneer.—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment, under the same general legislation as for farm commodities, of the Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935, a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. The Boards have a large membership and include a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (see Chapter 6). The object of the Boards is to standardise prices and qualities of plywood. They also promote research and technical improvements. The Boards are, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department, supplemented in recent years by the importation of logs from Borneo and neighbouring islands. All production was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the 1939-1945 War.

In 1950-51, deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 52,708,010 square feet, valued at £1,054,160, and to the Northern Board 33,661,949 square feet, valued at £589,084, giving a combined total of 86,369,959 square feet, valued at £1,643,244. Of the total quantity handled, 37,075,795 square feet were sold in Queensland, and 49,294,164 square feet in other States.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act, 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

Mechanical aids to supplant the previous hand methods have been installed in some collieries, and better mine transport is gradually being developed. The question of the beneficiation of coal, and its preparation for market, is also receiving the consideration of the Coal Board, particularly with respect to the West Moreton district.

Of the total Queensland production of 2½ million tons of coal during 1951, electricity undertakings consumed 798,000 tons, the Railway Department 714,000 tons, and gasworks 215,000 tons. Negotiations were completed during 1950 for the supply of Queensland open-cut coal from the Callide field to Victoria at the rate of 200,000 tons a year for a period of three years, but shortage of shipping restricted the amount exported to that State in 1951 to 77,000 tons.

Hides and Leather.—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was appointed late in 1939 for the purpose of acquiring at appraised prices all cattle hides and yearlings' and calves' skins in Australia. The Board allocated to Australian tanners the approved requirements of the tanning industry at fixed Australian domestic prices, and the balance of the hides and skins was sold for export. The Board also controlled leather production in Australia.

However, the Commonwealth Government did not carry on the scheme after 31st December, 1948, and it was replaced in 1949 by a similar marketing scheme operated under uniform legislation passed by the Commonwealth and six State Governments. For the purpose of administering the scheme, the Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board was reconstituted under the Commonwealth *Hide and Leather Industries Act, 1948*.

11. VOLUNTARY MARKETING POOLS.

Maize.—Voluntary pools were formed by maize-growers of Southern Queensland in 1947, 1949, 1950, and 1951, primarily for the export of surpluses from the Southern Queensland maize harvests of those years. Receipts by the four pools were 6,980, 8,998, 4,525, and 3,133 tons, for which growers were paid £152,458, £146,518, £90,319, and £97,135, respectively, after deduction of railage and other expenses. These payments were respectively equivalent to 11s. 1d., 8s. 2d., 10s. 1d., and 15s. 6d. per bushel.

Sunflower Seed.—The Maize-growers' Co-operative Association of Southern Queensland Ltd. formed a voluntary pool for the disposal of sunflower seed from the 1948-49 harvest in Southern Queensland. The pool received 277 tons of seed from growers, which realised £8,487. After deduction of expenses, £6,533 was distributed to growers, making a return

of £24 8s. 5d. per ton of graded seed. No pool operated for the 1949-50 or 1950-51 seasons.

Grain Sorghum.—Voluntary pools were formed by private sorghum-growers in 1947, 1949, 1950, and 1951. The first was set up to export surplus sorghum of the 1947 crop, from which it received 17,440 tons, of which 12,967 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £17 18s. 8d. per ton. The 1949 pool received 8,671 tons, of which 7,031 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £11 8s. 4d. per ton.

Two pools operated in respect of the 1950 crop. One received 9,971 tons, of which 6,113 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £14 12s. 8d. per ton. The other pool received 14,377 tons, of which 9,335 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £15 6s. 10d. per ton. Two pools also operated in 1951 and received an aggregate of 34,135 tons, from which the Commonwealth Government permitted approximately 60 per cent. to be exported. Both pools made an average net return to growers of approximately £21 9s. 9d. per ton.

12. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act, 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister. The Act established the Queensland Prices Board, an advisory and consultative Board comprising the Commissioner and representatives of the Industrial Court and the Bureau of Industry. To preserve uniformity between States as far as possible, frequent conferences are held by the State

Governments. On assuming control, the States gazetted practically uniform lists of goods and services on which control was retained. Many goods and services, mainly those not in short supply, were removed from control. Since 1948, other items have been removed from control. The initial uniformity among the States has not been maintained.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board.—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman, who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the interstate and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in this field. It does not purchase live stock and sell the resultant meat, but kills live stock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. At 30th June, 1951, the capital value of its works at Cannon Hill was £623,937, and its excess of assets over liabilities £905,692.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of the numbers of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic Markets ..	104	101	109	110	122
For Interstate Markets ..	20	11	11	9	24
For Oversea Markets ..	102	126	119	99	80
Total	226	238	239	218	226
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	576	606	610	611	445
For Oversea Markets ..	92	91	92	105	126
Total	668	697	702	716	571 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	22,981	11,396	1,951	11,649	5,155
Applied for Scientific Research	2,100	1,683	850	2,100	850

^a Including 309(000) sheep and lambs, 188(000) calves, and 74(000) pigs.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled beef from Queensland was discontinued, and since then all meat exported has been either frozen or canned. During 1951, Queensland exported 63 per cent. of all meat exports from Australia, while Queensland's export of frozen beef was 88 per cent. of the Australian total.

Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. On 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year. New prices, resulting in increases for most items, were approved on 1st October, 1947, 1st May, 1948, 1st October, 1948, and 1st October, 1949. Pending negotiations concerning a further long-term agreement, annual arrangements were made for the sale of Australia's exportable surplus of meat to the United Kingdom in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement. The prices agreed to for the meat year 1952-53 represent substantial increases on those previously ruling.

The Fish Board.—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1950-51, the Board also operated in 19 other fishing ports. A loss of £3,524 was made in 1950-51. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1951, was £78,721.

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 296 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.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	16 11 11	19 11 9	23 18 8	29 5 1	37 1 1
Cows	10 3 7	12 17 2	15 19 7	18 10 1	22 3 0
Steers	12 15 0	15 12 5	18 18 10	22 2 11	27 1 1
Heifers	9 14 8	12 7 8	15 14 11	18 6 3	22 0 7
Vealers and Yearlings	6 18 4	8 10 11	10 17 6	12 13 2	12 6 0
Calves	1 8 2	1 8 3	1 15 7	2 3 3	2 12 6
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	1 16 3	2 7 11	2 10 0	4 7 1	4 17 8
Wethers (All Kinds)	1 16 8	2 7 6	2 8 11	4 2 4	4 16 7
Ewes (Merino)	1 7 6	1 8 1	2 1 5	3 5 4	4 6 8
Ewes (All Kinds) ..	1 9 2	1 11 11	2 0 5	3 2 2	4 5 7
Hoggets	1 13 7	2 4 1	2 7 0	3 0 4	4 13 8
Lambs	1 18 7	2 2 9	2 5 6	3 6 2	4 8 3
Rams	1 3 3	2 4 3	2 10 10	5 11 10	6 9 4
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	5 19 1	7 4 7	7 13 5	9 9 6	11 9 5
Porkers	3 16 3	4 8 7	4 18 11	6 5 11	7 3 11
Stores	2 8 10	2 12 1	2 16 7	3 8 10	3 15 8

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans—Green ..	lb.	0 6	0 9½	0 8	0 10	1 3
Cabbages	doz.	6 4	10 7	7 5	14 11	12 10
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	14 1	13 5	14 2	18 6	19 4
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne	cwt.	13 7 ^d	11 6	11 8	12 11	29 8
Oaten	cwt.	12 2 ^d	10 5	8 7	13 6	27 0
Mixed	cwt.	10 7 ^d	8 11	11 8	13 11	26 2
Hay—Lucerne ..	cwt.	10 3 ^d	8 7	7 3	8 0	22 4
Maize	bush.	6 9 ^d	7 6	8 11	8 3	14 10
Onions	cwt.	19 0 ^d	9 3	18 1	25 8	94 10
Peas—Green ..	lb.	0 6½	0 11	0 9	1 0	1 4
<i>Potatoes—</i>						
English ^a	cwt.	8 10	12 8	23 9	22 8	30 10
Sweet	cwt.	16 1	15 5	22 4	15 5	33 4
Pumpkins	cwt.	8 2	16 7	16 8	24 11	23 1
Tomatoes	½-bush.	7 8	15 0	12 11	18 8	18 8
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	bush.	20 10	16 6	24 3	26 10	39 3
Bananas	bush.	22 2	20 10	21 5	21 9	38 0
Grapes	bush.	36 10	34 9	34 5	31 8	47 0
Lemons	bush.	16 2	15 5	24 3	20 9	28 1
Mandarins	bush.	19 11	14 0	25 3	17 0	27 8
Mangoes	bush.	12 0	14 1	14 4	22 0	32 10
Oranges	bush.	15 5	12 2	19 10	16 4	25 7
Papaws	bush.	8 4	8 8	11 7	12 5	19 8
Passion Fruit ..	½-bush.	21 1	20 7	24 5	25 2	38 0
Peaches	½-bush.	10 1	10 7	10 5	11 4	15 8
Pineapples	doz.	9 10	8 9	8 11	12 7	13 3
Strawberries ..	doz.	19 3	18 0	15 2	18 1	26 2
	boxes					
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	ton	135 9	165 7	213 0	214 8	286 4
Flour ^b	ton	272 6	332 3	342 6	350 4	439 0
Pollard	ton	155 9	185 7	233 0	234 8	299 1
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	lb.	1 3	1 5	1 8	2 0	2 8
Butter	lb.	1 6	1 11	1 11	2 0	2 11
Cheese	lb.	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 1
Eggs	doz.	1 8	1 10	1 11	2 1	2 6
Ham	lb.	1 7	1 10	2 4	2 8	3 6
Honey	lb.	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 8½
Milk ^c	gal.	1 6½	2 1	2 5	2 6	3 0
Pork	lb.	0 10	1 0	1 3½	1 6½	1 11½
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	lb.	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 2	1 9
Fowls	lb.	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 5½	1 11
Geese	lb.	1 5	1 3	1 1½	0 11	1 3
Turkeys	lb.	1 6	1 8	1 9	1 9½	2 6

^a Excluding subsidy paid to producers from 20th July, 1943, to 30th Sept., 1948.

^b Including Flour Tax which operated until 22nd December, 1947.

^c Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

^d Price paid by retailers to wholesalers.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. However, an index for Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed by the Commonwealth Statistician and published in successive issues of his *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. This index gave an indication of long-term trends over the 89 years which it covered, but as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during that period, the index ceased to serve as a measure of price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. 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 = 100.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29 ..	127	106	129	121	115	95	107	91	118	110
1938-39 ..	103	100	82	101	92	97	103	99	102	101
1942-43 ..	129	167	147	142	138	163	128	176	121	137
1943-44 ..	131	170	150	143	140	174	129	182	122	140
1944-45 ..	131	168	152	143	140	175	131	182	123	141
1945-46 ..	130	156	152	142	140	177	135	178	126	141
1946-47 ..	132	145	191	140	131	180	138	177	129	143
1947-48 ..	146	161	283	148	126	190	153	192	145	159
1948-49 ..	185	173	342	159	130	198	175	201	173	181
1949-50 ..	214	184	434	187	143	225	198	223	198	205
1950-51 ..	256	196	641 ^a	242	292	268	232 ^r	256	242 ^a	246 ^a
1951-52 ..	343	220	577	314	298	370	280	288	304	299

^a Including effective prices paid for raw wool for Australian manufacture while they were reduced by bounty from August, 1950, to June, 1951. Including auction-room prices for wool the indexes were:—textiles, 835; goods principally home produced, 250; all groups, 251.

^r Revised since last issue.

From 1938-39 to 1951-52, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 196 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1952, in the "All Items" *retail* price index for Queensland of 139 per cent. (see page 306). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 172 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 173 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 604 per cent., chiefly on account of the rise in wool prices, against 259 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 298 and 299.

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 (August, 1952), allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprises 39 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 300 and 301. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items", and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Effects of War Conditions**.—During the 1939-1945 War, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grade due to

*Adapted from the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 38, in which will be found a fuller discussion of war-time and other problems of index number construction.

standardisation created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This was the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the index. Substitutions of a similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

During the war, the "C" Series retail price index measured the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peace-time proportion. This ensured comparability of the index on that specific basis. Its practical significance under war conditions was limited because a single index could not take into account all changes that occurred, in spite of all possible efforts to make allowance for necessary changes of grade, quality, or type. Since the war, the "weights" applicable to items in the regimen have not been changed and continue as in pre-war years.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1951, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1951.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb. loaf	9-75	10-25	10-67	10-17	10-92	10-17
Flour	2 lb.	6-14	7-14	7-97	6-65	7-33	7-19
Flour (Self-raising)	2 lb. pkt.	12-96	14-14	14-54	13-92	15-23	13-95
Tea	1 lb. pkt.	45-42	45-77	46-26	45-72	44-53	45-05
Sugar	1 lb.	5-72	5-72	6-33	6-05	7-01	6-43
Rice	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Sago	1 lb.	12-07	13-03	13-02	12-82	12-61	13-04
Jam (Plum) ..	1½ lb. tin	19-29	20-39	21-15	19-83	20-50	20-18
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb. tin	9-87	10-25	12-08	11-30	12-38	11-31

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1951—continued.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Oats (Flaked) ..	1 lb.	10-75	10-42	11-96	10-63	10-94	10-54
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb. pkt.	23-77	25-86	26-75	25-74	23-57	26-35
Currants ..	1 lb.	18-31	20-00	18-59	19-07	19-04	19-29
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	42-49	40-49	39-05	40-82	40-49	41-12
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	26-79	28-21	28-48	29-28	28-89	28-39
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	27-06	28-40	29-47	29-50	29-76	27-54
Salmon (in Tins) ..	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	29-51	33-51	33-98	32-67	35-61	34-17
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	12-31	12-65	13-41	13-00	14-13	13-34
Soap ..	1 lb.	11-09	11-17	11-18	11-15	11-11	11-53
Kerosene ..	1 quart	7-22	8-43	9-43	8-15	8-33	8-58
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	28-85	28-73	28-85	28-82	29-68	28-82
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	20-09	21-07	21-50	19-70	23-21	20-03
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 dozen	45-17	41-51	43-66	42-35	50-53	45-17
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	44-22	43-21	43-40	43-18	43-98	43-68
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	15-65	16-18	16-51	16-20	16-14	16-13
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	11-95	11-96	11-58	11-90	13-57	11-29
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	24-40	24-20	23-96	24-37	24-87	24-33
Rib ..	1 lb.	16-52	16-77	16-55	17-02	17-09	16-98
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	30-61	27-66	27-33	30-07	28-39	30-03
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	16-70	17-22	17-09	15-98	16-88	15-95
Sausages ..	1 lb.	14-06	13-68	13-63	14-17	13-72	13-69
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	21-22	22-73	21-68	22-38	21-69	22-36
Brisket ..	1 lb.	16-92	18-94	18-79	17-78	17-54	17-70
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	18-41	21-64	23-38	19-13	20-40	20-47
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	13-50	17-33	16-62	14-73	15-56	15-51
Loin ..	1 lb.	17-60	20-13	19-82	18-51	18-00	20-51
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	18-75	20-47	20-06	19-16	18-14	20-38
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	18-29	20-79	20-07	19-14	19-51	20-40
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	38-17	29-71	31-58	32-58	30-71	28-74
Loin ..	1 lb.	37-75	29-71	31-83	32-52	29-80	28-74
Chops ..	1 lb.	38-15	29-71	31-90	32-58	29-80	28-74

a Temporarily omitted from the regimen, the weight being distributed among other food items.

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1933, for each of the fifteen years to 1951, and for each month of 1951. 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>	Rockhamp- ton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <i>b</i>	Australia. <i>c</i>
<i>Year.</i>								
1901	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933	699	802 ^a	749	678	804	727	706	751
1937	828	869	863	794	901	797	834	851
1938	838	884	879	794	931	814	846	886
1939	864	912	904	823	961	860	872	927
1940	889	931	921	852	969	873	895	939
1941	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
1949	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
1950	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
<i>Months, 1951.</i>								
January	1,585	1,680	1,708	1,613	1,674	1,614	1,605	1,756
February	1,620	1,707	1,729	1,651	1,712	1,654	1,639	1,792
March	1,625	1,716	1,737	1,655	1,714	1,658	1,644	1,822
April	1,669	1,748	1,775	1,694	1,766	1,760	1,688	1,882
May	1,675	1,761	1,791	1,718	1,774	1,772	1,696	1,911
June	1,725	1,809	1,836	1,754	1,821	1,844	1,744	1,983
July	1,781	1,848	1,882	1,842	1,877	1,899	1,801	2,073
August	1,811	1,875	1,898	1,872	2,004	1,905	1,836	2,135
September	1,950	2,004	2,014	1,998	2,107	2,025	1,970	2,200
October	2,054	2,111	2,121	2,087	2,209	2,107	2,073	2,252
November	2,252	2,120	2,239	2,213	2,369	2,201	2,252	2,346
December	2,129	2,194	2,223	2,208	2,266	2,187	2,153	2,336

a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column prior to 1937; from 1937 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

b Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick prior to 1937. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

c Weighted average of six capital cities.

n Not available.

The next table gives food and groceries index numbers for other selected Queensland towns, with Brisbane and Townsville for comparison, calculated on prices collected for the month of November in 1938, 1941, and 1942. These indexes for places other than the six towns shown in the preceding table were suspended from November, 1942.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.	Town.	Nov., 1938.	Nov., 1941.	Nov., 1942.
Ayr ..	913	1,008	1,082	Goondiwindi ..	893	990	1,025
Barcaldine ..	993	1,055	1,107	Gympie ..	859	970	1,040
Bowen ..	961	1,025	1,068	Hughenden ..	989	1,045	1,081
Brisbane ..	824	920	974	Innisfail ..	978	1,026	1,066
Cairns ..	949	1,012	1,069	Ipswich ..	824	927	995
Charleville ..	970	1,073	1,105	Longreach ..	1,009	1,098	1,153
Charters Towers	933	981	1,056	Mackay ..	916	989	1,026
Chillagoe ..	944	1,070	1,123	Maryborough	849	945	1,001
Cloncurry ..	1,050	1,106	1,186	Mount Morgan	902	979	1,041
Cooktown ..	1,003	1,072	1,136	Nambour ..	883	924	993
Cunnamulla ..	951	1,024	1,056	Roma ..	921	995	1,023
Dalby ..	835	951	1,002	Stanthorpe ..	898	989	1,038
Gayndah ..	895	992	1,060	Townsville ..	933	985	1,051
Gladstone ..	903	969	1,007	Winton ..	1,021	1,071	1,109

Rent.—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 Census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland).

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. However, during the war years, tenants were occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses which had not been let previously and for which they were paying high rents.

The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1947 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1947.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.		
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		s.	d.	
Private House (one family)—	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 Roomed	17	3	17	9	11	9
4 Roomed	19	11	19	2	13	11
5 Roomed	23	0	20	10	15	10
6 Roomed	25	4	22	9	17	5
Average 3 to 6 Roomed ..	23	1	20	11	15	2
Average All Sizes	23	10	21	2	14	11
Shared Private House ..	24	11	21	10	16	9
Share of Private House ..	21	5	19	0	15	1
Flat	30	7	27	9	20	11
Tenement	19	9	18	11	14	5
All Private Dwellings ..	24	3	21	6	15	0

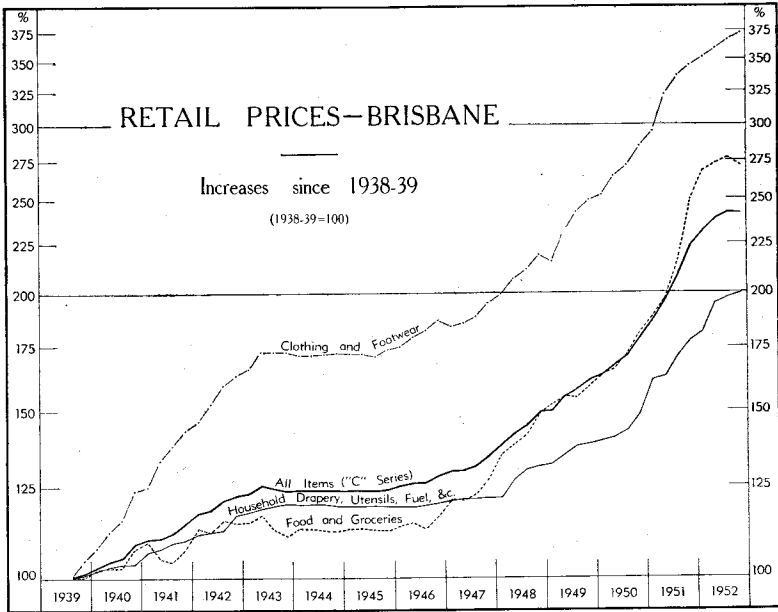
The next table shows particulars regarding housing in Queensland in 1939-40, derived from a family expenditure enquiry made in that year. It is noteworthy that over two-thirds of all Queensland dwellings were owner-occupied, and that this proportion varied little between income groups. Similarly, the 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. a	Renting Families. b
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.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

"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 1951-52, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the June 1943 quarter, when the war-time price stabilisation policy commenced to operate, and the end of the war (September, 1945).

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1952, clothing had further increased by 188 per cent., food and groceries by 156 per cent., miscellaneous items by 76 per cent., and housing by 10 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, 1951 ..	1,847	1,909	1,931	1,904	1,996	1,869	2,136
December, 1951 ..	2,145	2,142	2,194	2,169	2,281	2,159	2,311
March, 1952 ..	2,290	2,377	2,373	2,332	2,429	2,311	2,404
June, 1952 ..	2,334	2,403	2,416	2,434	2,472	2,357	2,567
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, 1951 ..	936	722	852	946	880	921	1,010
December, 1951 ..	947	743	855	946	918	933	1,013
March, 1952 ..	951	743	858	944	927	936	1,023
June, 1952 ..	952	743	867	946	943	938	1,041
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, 1951 ..	2,787	2,839	2,788	2,773	2,794	2,788	2,833
December, 1951 ..	2,864	2,925	2,898	2,819	2,878	2,866	2,930
March, 1952 ..	2,923	2,965	2,961	2,896	2,938	2,926	2,992
June, 1952 ..	3,002	3,027	3,027	2,965	3,029	3,004	3,099
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, 1951 ..	1,631	1,696	1,697	1,663	1,753	1,648	1,715
December, 1951 ..	1,694	1,758	1,760	1,756	1,838	1,715	1,794
March, 1952 ..	1,726	1,779	1,782	1,772	1,874	1,744	1,828
June, 1952 ..	1,856	1,892	1,917	1,869	1,992	1,872	1,949
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, 1951 ..	1,796	1,792	1,819	1,821	1,861	1,804	1,943
December, 1951 ..	1,934	1,911	1,950	1,944	2,006	1,940	2,042
March, 1952 ..	2,006	2,008	2,033	2,022	2,082	2,014	2,098
June, 1952 ..	2,064	2,052	2,090	2,093	2,142	2,072	2,206

a Weighted average of five Queensland towns.

b Weighted average of six State capitals.

The next table gives annual averages of the All Items Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia, from 1923, when the index first became available for a full year, to 1951. Earlier indexes for the month of November in the years 1914, 1921, and 1922 are also shown where available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
1914 ^c ..	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 ^c ..	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1922 ^c ..	877	n	865	883	841	n	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	n	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	n	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	n	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	n	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	n	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	n	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938 ..	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940 ..	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941 ..	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942 ..	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943 ..	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944 ..	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945 ..	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946 ..	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947 ..	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948 ..	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949 ..	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950 ..	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951 ..	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six capital cities.

^c Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

n Not available.

The table below shows the All Items Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals, for the same years as given in the preceding table and for each quarter of 1951.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <i>a</i>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 ^b	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 ^b	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1922 ^b	1,021	963	877	954	931	997	975
1923	1,023	1,004	923	1,008	977	1,042	1,003
1924	1,002	976	915	1,015	982	1,051	987
1925	1,016	984	923	1,028	994	1,028	997
1926	1,033	998	950	1,026	992	1,035	1,011
1927	1,029	990	922	1,018	984	998	1,002
1928	1,042	992	917	1,027	1,012	980	1,009
1929	1,073	1,017	923	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1930	1,026	956	859	952	977	956	975
1931	922	846	798	837	885	875	873
1932	867	813	764	802	840	844	830
1933	832	789	751	789	811	825	804
1934	842	801	762	806	830	837	817
1935	852	824	780	820	834	849	832
1936	866	844	804	839	856	860	850
1937	889	868	837	859	869	875	873
1938	913	896	852	888	882	887	897
1939	936	924	870	906	901	908	920
1940	974	964	908	936	932	945	957
1941	1,028	1,008	963	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942	1,107	1,100	1,033	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943	1,151	1,139	1,072	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944	1,144	1,135	1,071	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945	1,142	1,135	1,072	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946	1,165	1,149	1,093	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947	1,212	1,188	1,137	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948	1,318	1,294	1,241	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949	1,439	1,415	1,348	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
1950	1,593	1,565	1,472	1,521	1,538	1,526	1,560
1951	1,933	1,880	1,760	1,833	1,860	1,861	1,883
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1951 ..	1,749	1,718	1,612	1,657	1,712	1,676	1,713
2nd, 1951 ..	1,875	1,839	1,698	1,790	1,827	1,811	1,833
3rd, 1951 ..	2,007	1,930	1,796	1,894	1,911	1,931	1,943
4th, 1951 ..	2,100	2,033	1,934	1,990	1,989	2,024	2,042

a Weighted average of six capital cities.

b Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Civilian Registration of 1943, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Figures for industries, grades of occupation (occupational status), and occupations are available from the 1947 Census, and tables showing such particulars for Queensland appear on the following pages.

Industries.—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1947 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i>	<i>101,649</i>	<i>5,946</i>	<i>107,595</i>
Fishing	2,589	16	2,605
Hunting and Trapping	556	3	559
Agriculture, Grazing, and Dairying	93,614	5,922	99,536
Forestry	4,890	5	4,895
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	<i>8,002</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>8,084</i>
Mining	7,678	79	7,757
Quarrying	324	3	327
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>78,393</i>	<i>17,385</i>	<i>95,778</i>
Inadequately Defined	615	283	898
Cement, Bricks, Glass, Stone, Coke, Oil, &c.	2,834	108	2,942
Founding, Engineering, and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding)	15,727	1,154	16,881
Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	8,769	149	8,918
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	1,175	892	2,067
Clothing	1,537	7,437	8,974
Boots and Shoes (not Rubber), Accessories	1,797	820	2,617
Food and Drink	21,037	2,716	23,753
Tobacco	85	66	151
Furniture, Fittings (not Metal), Woodwork- ing, Basketware, &c.	11,831	506	12,337
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, Photography	4,229	2,005	6,234
Paints, Non-mineral Oils, Grease	522	145	667
Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	707	202	909
Explosives	2	..	2
Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electro-plating	657	58	715
Skins, Leather, and Leather Substitutes— Preparation and Manufacture (not Clothing or Footwear)	1,641	200	1,841
Rubber Goods	885	244	1,129
Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus	367	47	414
Plastic Products	112	22	134
Other Manufacture	350	76	426
Gas and Electricity	3,514	255	3,769
<i>Building and Construction</i>	<i>42,802</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>42,982</i>
Inadequately Defined	26	..	26
Construction and Repair of Buildings	19,710	116	19,826
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	23,066	64	23,130
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	<i>38,248</i>	<i>2,408</i>	<i>40,656</i>
Inadequately Defined	682	61	743
Road Transport and Storage	16,830	790	17,620
Shipping	3,183	174	3,357
Loading and Discharging Vessels	4,206	10	4,216
Rail Transport	12,470	1,166	13,636
Air Transport	877	207	1,084

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Communication</i>	5,315	2,250	7,565
<i>Finance and Property</i>	7,020	3,074	10,094
Banking	3,434	1,027	4,461
Insurance	2,207	1,094	3,301
Offices, Agencies, &c.	1,379	953	2,332
<i>Commerce</i>	41,650	18,559	60,209
Inadequately Defined	381	165	546
Dealing in Live Stock, Primary Produce, &c.	2,453	536	2,989
Other Wholesale Trade	13,939	3,625	17,564
Retail Trade	24,877	14,233	39,110
<i>Public Authority, n.e.i., and Professional</i>	30,475	21,058	51,533
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i.	9,751	4,129	13,880
Defence—Enlisted Personnel	4,106	37	4,143
Civilian Employees	1,662	287	1,949
Law, Order, and Public Safety	3,154	839	3,993
Religion and Social Welfare	1,779	1,189	2,968
Health, Hospitals, &c.	4,339	8,375	12,714
Education	4,075	5,234	9,309
Other Professional	1,609	968	2,577
<i>Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.</i>	14,430	21,842	36,272
Amusement, Sport, and Recreation	4,515	1,147	5,662
Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, &c.	9,915	20,695	30,610
<i>Other</i>	4	2	6
Total Working Population	367,988	92,786	460,774

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1947, according to the Census results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employer	33,776	4,158	37,934
Worker on Own Account	59,047	6,058	65,105
Unpaid Helper	4,654	905	5,559
Employee	255,600	78,599	334,199
Unemployed	14,911	3,066	17,977
Not Gainfully Occupied	199,483	446,158	645,641
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

Occupations.—The table on the next four pages shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 309, of the working population of Queensland at the time of the 1947 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i>	<i>93,014</i>	<i>5,142</i>	<i>98,156</i>
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers	1,253	..	1,253
Drivers and Stockmen	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i.	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-Professional Occupations</i>	<i>11,009</i>	<i>11,100</i>	<i>22,109</i>
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i.	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners	720	59	779
Dentists	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i.	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers	67	..	67
Architects	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors)	249	..	249
Draftsmen	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers	132	124	256
Photographers	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers)	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described)	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i>	<i>17,635</i>	<i>3,964</i>	<i>21,599</i>
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i.	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described)	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i>	<i>58,401</i>	<i>35,551</i>	<i>93,952</i>
Clerks, n.e.i.	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described)	84	391	475
Librarians	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i.	14	533	547
Messengers	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers	40	21	61
Weighmen	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i.	124	22	146
Officers, n.e.i.	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police)	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i.	2,477	613	3,090

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Postmasters	306	174	480
Stationmasters	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen	110	1	111
Bookmakers	333	..	333
Butchers	2,937	7	2,944
Café, Canteen Workers, n.e.i.	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations</i>	<i>18,671</i>	<i>20,236</i>	<i>38,907</i>
Housekeepers	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons .. .. .	..	246	246
Cooks	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen	611	869	1,480
Stewards	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i.	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners	1,453	922	2,375
Caretakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists	6	632	638
Ushers	12	199	211
Porters	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers	171	..	171
Hairdressers	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades)	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men	310	2	312
Police (including Private)	1,709	8	1,717
Warders	122	6	128
Other Service Workers	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen</i>	<i>64,021</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>65,987</i>
Foremen, n.e.i.	5,174	254	5,428
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners	11,460	1	11,461
Bricklayers and Stonemasons	892	..	892
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers	4,507	9	4,516
Plasterers	580	..	580
Plumbers, Gasfitters	2,469	..	2,469
Glaziers	93	..	93
Mechanics (so described)	368	..	368
Radio Mechanics	745	1	746
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers	730	..	730
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers	5,886	1	5,887
Electricians, Electrical Engineers	2,054	..	2,054
Mechanics, n.e.i.	971	..	971
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described)	3,332	10	3,342
Electrical Fitters	913	..	913
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.	1,558	20	1,578

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Dental Mechanics	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics	114	2	116
Optometrists	146	10	156
Watchmakers	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i.	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants	101	83	184
Piano Tuners	125	1	126
Printers	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators	783	1	784
Stereotypers, Process Engravers, and En-gravers (so described)	214	6	220
Engineers (so described)	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i.	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described)	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers)	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers	822	6	828
Welders	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters	582	..	582
Pattern Makers	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners	189	..	189
Shipwrights	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers	302	..	302
Tailors (so described)	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described)	456	7	463
Saddlers	366	2	368
Upholsterers	256	4	260
Coopers	113	..	113
Bakers	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers	136	11	147
Signalmen	148	..	148
Linesmen	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>	66,416	11,761	78,177
Blacksmiths' Strikers	402	..	402
Boilermakers' Assistants	479	..	479
Moulders' Assistants	93	..	93
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants	59	..	59
Fitters' Assistants	471	..	471
Engineers' Assistants	94	..	94
Electricians' Assistants	472	..	472
Builders' Labourers	4,058	..	4,058
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i.	1,111	166	1,277
Firemen (not Fire Brigades)	1,673	..	1,673
Furnacemen, Stokers	339	..	339
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners	362	..	362
Oilers (Machinery)	212	..	212
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers)	14,863	48	14,911
Conductors	636	3	639
Guards	699	..	699
Shunters	455	..	455
Storemen	4,982	30	5,012

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Cellarmen	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i.	285	10	295
Binders	121	211	332
Chainmen	185	..	185
Cutters	343	88	431
Fettlers	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i.	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described)	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers	467	119	586
Projectionists	337	2	339
Prospectors	196	..	196
Riggers (so described)	191	..	191
Sawyers	762	..	762
Seamen	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers	621	14	635
Slaughtermen	608	..	608
Tailors-out	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i.	135	109	244
Trimmers	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners	454	45	499
Wheelers	47	1	48
Wool Sorters	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i.	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i.	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i.	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described)	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i.	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i.	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill Defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers</i>	27,939	80	28,019
Wharf Labourers	3,892	..	3,892
Labourers (so described)	15,660	53	15,713
Labourers, n.e.i.	5,455	18	5,473
Other Labouring Occupations	2,932	9	2,941
<i>Occupations Indefinite or Not Stated</i>	10,882	2,986	13,868
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied</i>	199,483	446,158	645,641
Children Not Attending School	62,643	60,060	122,703
Full-time Students or Scholars	92,523	86,443	178,966
Engaged in Unpaid Home Duties .. .. .	..	254,109	254,109
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation	23,680	29,889	53,569
Independent Means	7,116	6,100	13,216
Inmates of Institutions	4,136	3,114	7,250
Others Not Engaged in Industry	9,385	6,443	15,828
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

3. EMPLOYMENT.

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1943 and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933, there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1947 figures are from the Census.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	100,300	110,400	102,700
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,900	6,400	7,800
Manufacturing .. .	49,900	70,700	73,600	78,300	91,800
Building and Construction	18,000	27,900	22,400 ^a	24,800	41,000
Transport and Communication	33,500	36,400	41,800 ^a	38,400	46,800
Property and Finance .. .	6,400	6,400	6,200	6,500	10,000
Commerce	43,100	52,400	42,200	45,900	58,000
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment	31,800	39,400	50,200	49,400	55,900
Personal and Domestic .. .	29,900	36,700	23,700	29,400	28,800
Total in Employment .. .	326,900	396,000	367,300	389,500	442,800

^a Until June, 1943, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945 and 1947 they were included with Building and Construction.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 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, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals and private domestic service are not covered

at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the Civilian Register, 1943, the Occupation Survey, 1945, and the general Census of 1947. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the 1939-1945 War, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. During 1950-51, the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between 120 and 703.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

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
1947-48	359,600	462,900
1948-49	373,700	478,200
1949-50	384,900	490,600
1950-51	399,100	506,000
1951-52	404,400	512,500
Quarter—		
3rd, 1951	410,400	518,100
4th, 1951	406,400	514,400
1st, 1952	398,000	506,300
2nd, 1952	402,800	511,100

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given above. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland at the end of selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first three columns of estimates in the table show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively, and at the conclusion of hostilities. From November, 1941, to June, 1945, can be seen the effect of intense war organisation, resulting in a decrease in employment of persons of both sexes in less essential activities, such as retail trade, while employment in services of a high war-time priority was increased or maintained.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. <i>a</i>	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1950.	June, 1951.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	6.2	6.2
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	8.2	8.5
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4	77.7	80.2
Building and Construction ..	26.3	19.5	14.6	32.3	35.3
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5	8.9	9.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3	33.2	33.9
Communication	3.3	4.2	4.5	8.9	9.4
Retail Trade	33.2	13.9	9.9	15.7	16.1
Other Commerce		15.5	13.1	24.6	25.9
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	5.0	6.2	12.2	11.5	11.6
Other Industries	17.3	17.3	16.4	23.2	23.1
All Industries	172.8	168.0	169.0	250.4	259.3
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	17.3	17.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.7
Communication	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.4	2.5
Retail Trade	13.4	12.6	12.4	14.6	15.5
Other Commerce		5.9	7.4	8.8	9.6
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	1.0	2.5	7.3	4.3	4.4
Other Industries ^c	25.8	23.5	27.9	33.1	33.5
All Industries	53.2	62.6	75.1	83.1	86.1
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	6.2	6.2
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	8.3	8.7
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4	95.0	98.1
Building and Construction ..	26.4	20.1	15.1	32.8	35.8
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8	9.3	9.4
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5	35.8	36.6
Communication	4.5	5.4	7.4	11.3	11.9
Retail Trade	46.6	26.5	22.3	30.3	31.6
Other Commerce		21.4	20.5	33.4	35.5
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	6.0	8.7	19.5	15.8	16.0
Other Industries	42.9	39.8	43.4	55.3	55.6
All Industries	226.0	230.6	244.1	333.5	345.4

a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

c Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1950.	June, 1951.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	529.9	556.8	536.0	740.8	758.2
Victoria	357.5	405.1	359.2	510.7	525.8
Queensland	172.8	168.0	169.0	250.4	259.3
South Australia	106.7	121.9	109.4	165.7	170.0
Western Australia	82.9	83.2	75.9	120.5	125.3
Tasmania	37.4	39.4	39.5	58.4	60.2
Australia ^a	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3	1,858.7	1,911.5
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	168.0	229.3	247.9	278.5	290.9
Victoria	142.9	192.8	193.2	210.0	219.6
Queensland	53.2	62.6	75.1	83.1	86.1
South Australia	34.0	45.6	49.0	54.3	57.0
Western Australia	26.2	32.6	35.6	39.9	41.6
Tasmania	11.6	15.2	16.6	19.4	20.3
Australia ^a	437.1	579.8	619.4	688.2	718.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	697.9	786.1	783.9	1,019.3	1,049.1
Victoria	500.4	597.9	552.4	720.7	745.4
Queensland	226.0	230.6	244.1	333.5	345.4
South Australia	140.7	167.5	158.4	220.0	227.0
Western Australia	109.1	115.8	111.5	160.4	166.9
Tasmania	49.0	54.6	56.1	77.8	80.5
Australia ^a	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7	2,546.9	2,630.3

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Industrial Court of Queensland has a Supreme Court Judge as President. At the end of 1952 there were two other members of the Court, and, under legislation passed in 1948, two other members could be appointed. The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of conciliation and arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it

does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from Industrial Magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent, solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1952*. It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. An approximate estimate of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts at October, 1947, was:—awards of State Court, 194,000 males and 57,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 55,000 males and 15,000 females; no award, 16,000 males and 17,000 females.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Applications for New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, or Interpretations	227	246	356	253	252	692	490	418	312	342
Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes	18	28	16	10	11	45	17	22	21	29
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers	15	11	8	8	..	2	..	1	4	1
Applications for Deregistrations of Industrial Unions .. .. .	..	3	..	2	2	2	3	3	1	1
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts	22	23	24	16	24	20	15	20	8	28
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts	10	15	4	3	1	1	4	5	8	1
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders	10	3	8	12	10	8	4	9	5	5
Miscellaneous Applications ^a	10	25	33	26	56	65	44	33	13	193
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry ^b	..	..	..	19	19	14	25	25	29	1
Total Cases	312	354	449	350	377	852	602	536	403	601

^a Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban.

^b Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The most important function of the Industrial Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them.

The Industrial Court also issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a lesser rate than the award wage as they are not capable of producing

sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last ten years. The high figures in 1946 were due principally to a dispute which commenced in bacon factories and involved meatworks and coal mines, while those in 1948 were mainly the result of a State-wide railway strike.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1942 ..	6	6	370	52	422	2,702	2,145
1943 ..	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
1944 ..	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,301
1945 ..	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
1946 ..	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
1947 ..	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
1948 ..	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
1949 ..	38	234	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
1950 ..	147	285	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	751	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454

A comparison with the other States for 1951 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1951.

State.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	1,052	5,414	279,823	23,738	303,561	682,418	1,803,947
Victoria ..	41	220	27,219	..	27,219	42,210	104,038
Queensland ..	191	751	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
S. Australia ..	27	188	12,713	21	12,734	34,057	88,286
W. Australia ..	10	40	4,179	..	4,179	5,101	12,394
Tasmania ..	21	56	4,644	..	4,644	10,401	23,949
Australia ^a	1,344	6,676	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028

^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 1952*. 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.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	57,610	65,516	67,479	73,131	75,551
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	17,381	17,805	18,942	20,622	21,569
Queensland Shop Assistants' Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	7,701	8,460	10,587	11,699	12,736
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	8,500	8,500	8,900	8,700	11,200
Amalgamated Engineering	9,748	9,311	9,523	9,358	9,858
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	6,938	8,082	8,509	8,820	9,081
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	7,243	7,931	7,983	7,211	8,209
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	5,245	5,787	6,417	6,515	7,212
Clothing and Allied Trades Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	5,645	6,072	6,148	6,744	6,658
Queensland State Service ..	5,294	6,445	6,596	3,350	5,459
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,258	5,198	4,578	5,001	5,423
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	4,858	4,952	5,094	5,168	5,034
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	4,564	4,713	4,574	4,654	4,780
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	3,364	3,609	4,111	4,380	4,648
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	2,732	2,934	3,037	3,399	4,288
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	3,881	4,006	4,075	3,850	4,284
Queensland Colliery ..	2,440	2,673	3,014	2,397	3,666
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,342	2,593	2,755	3,336	3,518
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.) ..	3,200	2,978	3,336	3,390	3,400
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,404	1,846	2,100	2,640	3,250
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	1,893	2,061	2,120	2,701	2,947
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemn ..	2,447	2,637	2,972	2,796	2,945
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,273	2,408	2,580	2,763	2,910
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	2,305	2,520	2,694	2,977	2,866
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	1,804	2,142	2,481	2,626	2,847
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,991	2,077	2,186	2,337	2,541
Queensland Police ..	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	2,206	2,614	2,753	2,735	2,454
Boot Trade Federation (Q.)	1,632	1,738	1,929	1,992	2,091
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	2,008	1,906	1,925	1,945	2,036
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	1,344	1,482	1,624	1,212	2,031
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,740	1,845	2,039	1,951	2,020
Austn. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,996	1,747	1,933	2,022	2,009
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,415	1,494	1,749	1,685	1,766
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,520	1,834	1,658	1,470	1,756
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	1,202	1,333	1,467	1,589	1,683
Hospital Employees' ..	1,767	1,724	1,241	1,447	1,673
Q'land Railway Station-masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	1,291	1,328	1,328	1,371	1,412
Other Unions ..	788	928	1,000	1,098	1,153
	869	878	945	1,049	1,070
	11,623	11,695	12,438	11,941	12,400
Total (76 Unions) ..	210,412	227,802	238,820	246,072	264,934

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,097	7,186	6,892	7,442	7,739
United Graziers'	4,239	3,968	4,389	4,558	4,581
Australian Sugar Producers'	3,440	4,056	4,033	4,069	4,004
Queensland Grocers' and Retail Traders'	1,916	2,194	2,335	2,510	2,530
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,327	1,415	1,506	1,465	2,444
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	..	..	694 ^a	1,085	1,090
Other Unions	3,284	3,402	3,238	3,609	3,814
Total (22 Unions)	21,303	22,221	23,087	24,738	26,202

^a Registered on 25th March, 1949.

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the last war (31st December, 1938), there were 366 separate unions in Australia, and the number had decreased to 359 at 31st December, 1951, but membership had increased from 885,158 to 1,710,428.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	35,250	36,559	39,162	39,991	42,180
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	206,056	217,165	226,952	234,715	242,800
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	85,960	91,636	98,564	98,029	104,605
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	113,664	121,175	123,039	127,559	152,030
Books, Printing, &c. ..	29,122	29,788	32,374	33,641	35,211
Other Manufacturing	66,239	64,251	67,432	81,766	80,531
Building	82,716	93,291	100,225	112,050	134,198
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	44,441	45,959	45,688	47,812	48,646
Railway & Tramway Services	128,816	137,318	134,513	140,086	139,405
Other Land Transport	31,903	44,404	50,600	56,276	58,918
Shipping, &c.	34,708	35,497	40,520	43,520	45,972
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	39,610	48,631	52,687	56,735	59,911
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	41,052	37,657	36,914	30,334	34,485
Public Service	151,697	164,723	165,762	174,097	183,541
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	88,055	94,091	97,093	101,391	104,162
Retail and Wholesale	47,374	48,960	52,528	53,685	60,847
Municipal, Labouring, &c. . .	55,382	61,154	62,761	70,635	75,926
Other	83,448	83,549	94,100	103,022	107,010
Total	1,365,493	1,455,808	1,520,914	1,605,344	1,710,428

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 first full pay period in the second month after the end of each quarter.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the "A" Series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922, the "Powers 3s." was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the All Items ("C" Series) Index. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week. In subsequent interpretations of the new award the Court declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. The result was that

in Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was increased by 19s. to £7 14s. The Court further decided that as from the first pay period in February, 1951, the new basic wage would be shown in shillings by a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

On 12th April, 1943, a Commonwealth Prices Regulation Order fixed a "Price Ceiling"; that is, prices actually being charged by individual traders on that date were declared to be a maximum. The general scheme was supplemented by a number of specific Price Orders, and subsidies were paid on some commodities, while employers were reimbursed for wage rises caused by increases in the retail price index. The effect was to stabilise the retail price index, and the Commonwealth basic wage for Brisbane remained unchanged between November, 1943, and May, 1946.

The following table gives annual averages of the basic wage for males, and each change from 1st May, 1943, to 1st November, 1952.

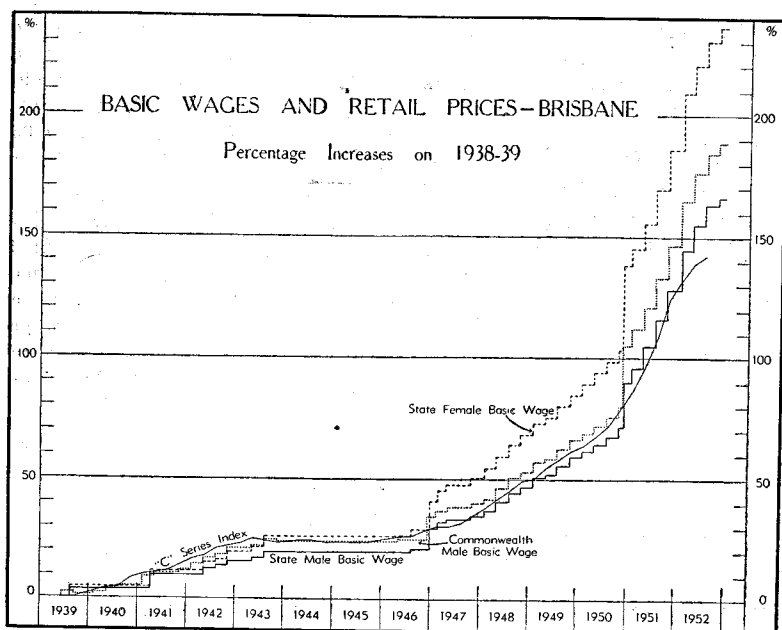
COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Rate. <i>a</i>			Commencing Date.	Male Rate. <i>a</i>		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1921	3	18	0	1st May, 1943 ..	4	12	0
1922	3	11	11	1st August, 1943 ..	4	14	0
1929	4	0	5	1st November, 1943 ..	4	13	0
1930	3	17	2	1st May, 1946 ..	4	14	0
				1st December, 1946 ..	5	1	0 ^b
1932	2	18	0	1st February, 1947 ..	5	3	0
1933	2	18	1	1st May, 1947 ..	5	4	0
1934	3	1	0	1st November, 1947 ..	5	5	0
1935	3	2	2	1st February, 1948 ..	5	7	0
				1st May, 1948 ..	5	10	0
1936	3	4	2	1st August, 1948 ..	5	13	0
1937	3	8	8	1st November, 1948 ..	5	15	0
1938	3	14	7	1st February, 1949 ..	5	18	0
1939	3	15	10	1st May, 1949 ..	5	19	0
1940	3	18	0	1st August, 1949 ..	6	2	0
				1st November, 1949 ..	6	5	0
1941	4	2	7	1st February, 1950 ..	6	7	0
1942	4	7	11	1st May, 1950 ..	6	9	0
1943	4	12	4	1st August, 1950 ..	6	12	0
1944	4	13	0	1st November, 1950 ..	6	15	0
1945	4	13	0	1st December, 1950 ..	7	14	0 ^c
				1st February, 1951 ..	7	19	0
1946	4	14	3	1st May, 1951 ..	8	6	0
1947	5	3	8	1st August, 1951 ..	8	15	0
1948	5	10	6	1st November, 1951 ..	9	5	0
1949	6	0	3	1st February, 1952 ..	9	19	0
1950	6	11	4	1st May, 1952 ..	10	7	0
				1st August, 1952 ..	10	13	0
1951	8	8	7	1st November, 1952 ..	10	16	0

^a The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but in recent years has varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

^b Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

^c Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.



State Basic Wage.—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity". The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920, the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 10th February, 1942, the Court was governed by the Wage 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. Following

the Commonwealth Court's general basic wage increase of £1 a week for males (see page 324), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. per week over the basic wage, his rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown below.

The following table gives the date and the amounts for males and females in Brisbane for each basic wage declaration in Queensland since the first declaration by the State Industrial Court.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.			Females.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 ^a	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st August, 1930	4	0	0	2	1	0
1st December, 1930	3	17	0	1	19	6
1st July, 1931	3	14	0	1	19	0
1st April, 1937	3	18	0	2	1	0
1st April, 1938	4	1	0	2	3	0
7th August, 1939	4	4	0	2	5	0
31st March, 1941	4	9	0	2	8	0
4th May, 1942	4	11	0	2	9	6
3rd August, 1942	4	12	0	2	10	0
2nd November, 1942	4	14	0	2	11	6
3rd May, 1943	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943	4	17	0	2	14	6
5th August, 1946	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946	5	5	0	3	0	6
10th February, 1947	5	7	0	3	2	6
28th April, 1947	5	8	0	3	3	6
27th October, 1947	5	9	0	3	4	6
2nd February, 1948	5	11	0	3	6	6
26th April, 1948	5	14	0	3	8	6
2nd August, 1948	5	17	0	3	10	6
1st November, 1948	5	19	0	3	12	6
31st January, 1949	6	2	0	3	14	6
2nd May, 1949	6	3	0	3	15	6
1st August, 1949	6	6	0	3	17	6
31st October, 1949	6	9	0	3	19	6
30th January, 1950	6	11	0	4	1	6
1st May, 1950	6	13	0	4	3	6
31st July, 1950	6	16	0	4	5	6
30th October, 1950	6	19	0	4	7	6
7th December, 1950	7	14	0	5	2	6
5th February, 1951	7	19	0	5	5	6
30th April, 1951	8	6	0	5	10	0
30th July, 1951	8	15	0	5	16	0
29th October, 1951	9	5	0	6	3	0
4th February, 1952	9	19	0	6	13	0
28th April, 1952	10	7	0	6	18	6
28th July, 1952	10	13	0	7	2	6
3rd November, 1952	10	16	0	7	4	6

^a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—North-Eastern district, 10s.; North-Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South-Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females. For Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The following table gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES.^a

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1941 ..	105 4	104 5	101 9	100 3	110 2	99 3	104 3
31st Dec., 1942 ..	118 3	116 7	110 2	112 3	117 7	108 2	115 8
31st Dec., 1943 ..	121 3	119 7	116 10	113 9	122 2	116 9	119 5
31st Dec., 1944 ..	121 4	119 6	118 0	113 7	121 10	116 6	119 6
31st Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	119 10	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31st Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	128 0	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31st Dec., 1947 ..	141 3	136 10	134 9	133 10	137 8	133 0	137 11
31st Dec., 1948 ..	159 9	155 5	151 4	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 11	168 11	167 10	165 3	171 6	165 4	169 8
31st Dec., 1950 ..	209 6	204 5	199 10	200 6	208 3	199 7	205 6
31st Mar., 1951 ..	216 8	211 11	205 4	207 6	214 2	203 8	212 3
30th June, 1951 ..	228 8	222 8	221 2	218 3	228 6	224 2	224 10
30th Sept., 1951 ..	240 2	233 9	230 0	229 7	240 0	235 3	235 10
31st Dec., 1951 ..	255 0	245 5	240 10	241 8	251 4	247 3	248 7

^a Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

Award Wage Rates.—Wage rates for the principal non-rural occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth Courts, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers, and double-

time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified, the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.

1ST JANUARY, 1952.

		<i>Males.</i>				
		£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
<i>Brick Making—</i>						
In Charge Brick Machine	10	0	6			
Setters (hand)	9	19	0			
Burners	10	3	0			
Labourers	9	15	8			
<i>Cement Making—</i>						
Millers	10	19	0			
Baggers	10	12	0			
Labourers	10	2	8			
<i>Asbestos-Cement Manufacture—</i>						
Moulders	10	9	5			
General Hands	10	5	9			
<i>Joinery Works—</i>						
Joiners, Glaziers	11	14	5			
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>						
Installation Electricians	12	5	3			
Electrical Fitters	11	19	9			
Power-house Labourers	10	10	11			
Electrical Labourers	10	3	0			
Radio Mechanics	11	17	0			
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>						
Boilermakers	11	17	0			
Fitters or Turners	11	17	0			
Moulders	11	17	0			
Patternmakers	12	10	0			
Toolmakers	12	10	0			
Engineering Labourers	10	0	10			
Motor Mechanics	11	17	0			
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>						
Butter Makers	11	16	0			
Graders	11	12	0			
Testers	11	2	0			
Pasteurisers	10	18	0			
Cheese Makers	11	15	0			
Other Male Employees	10	7	0			
<i>Building—</i>						
Tradesmen	12	0	0			
Labourers	11	0	6			
<i>Furniture Making—</i>						
Cabinet Makers, Carvers, Upholsterers, &c.	11	8	0			
Bedding Makers	11	1	7			
Storemen and Labourers	10	6	0			
Glass Bevvellers and Silverers	11	12	6			
<i>Sand and Gravel Supplying—</i>						
Puntmen	11	5	6			
Labourers	9	16	0			
<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>						
One Horse Vehicle	10	8	0			
Motor Vehicle up to One Ton	10	10	0			
Motor Vehicle One to Two Tons	10	14	0			
Motor Vehicle Two to Three Tons	10	18	0			
<i>Waterside Workers</i>						
		0	7	6		per hour ^a
<i>Distribution—</i>						
Shop Assistants (23 years and over)	10	17	0			
Storemen and Packers, Warehouse Labourers	10	7	0			
<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>						
Clerks (23 years and over)	11	2	6			
Draftsmen (engineering and architectural)	£581	10s.				
	to	£676	10s.			
						per annum
Draftsmen (other)	£491	10s.				
	to	£551	10s.			
						per annum
Assistant Architects	£676	10s.				
						per annum
Assistant Engineers	£676	10s.				
						per annum
Surveyors	£680	10s.				
	to	£784	10s.			
						per annum
Journalists ^b	14	9	6 ^a			
	to	24	0	0 ^a		
Pharmaceutical Chemists	9	10	0			
	to	11	18	0		
<i>Hotels—</i>						
Chief Cooks	11	9	0			
Cooks	10	14	0			
Barmen	10	12	0 ^a			
Yardmen	9	19	0			
<i>Boarding Houses—</i>						
Chief Cooks	9	19	0 ^d			
Other Cooks	9	9	0 ^e			

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

			<i>Females.</i>								
			£	s.	d.						
						£	s.	d.			
<i>Clothing Trade—</i>						<i>Distribution—</i>					
Cutters	10	16	0a	Shop Assistants (23			7	12	0		
Machinists (ready-made	8	8	0a	years and over) ..							
dressmaking) ..	to	8	16	<i>Cafés and Restaurants—</i>							
Minimum Wage ..	7	16	0a	Cooks			7	18	6		
<i>Nursing—</i>						Others			6	13	6
Sisters, Grade I. ..	7	6	6d	<i>Hotels—</i>							
.. .. .	to	8	0	Cooks			8	5	6		
Sisters, Grade II. ..	6	17	6d	Barmaids ^c			8	6	6a		
.. .. .	to	7	3	Waitresses			6	19	6		
<i>Public Hospital Employees</i>						Generals			7	4	6
<i>(other than nurses)—</i>						<i>Boarding Houses—</i>					
Laundresses	7	7	9	Chief Cooks			7	9	0d		
Cooks	8	2	0	Other Cooks			6	14	0d		
.. .. .	to	8	12	Laundresses			5	19	0d		
Kitchenmaids, House-	7	7	9	Waitresses, Housemaids,			5			15	0d
maids, &c. .. .				&c.							

a Commonwealth award.

b Metropolitan dailies.

c Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females.

d Board and lodging provided free.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth Court has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. 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.
1942 ..	43-52	43-94	43-32	44-25	43-11	43-51	43-65
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
1948 ..	40-00	39-99	40-00	40-00	39-57	40-00	39-96
1949 ..	39-99	39-99	40-00	40-00	39-54	40-00	39-96
1950 ..	39-99	39-99	40-00	40-00	39-54	40-00	39-96
1951 ..	39-99	39-98	40-00	40-00	39-51	40-00	39-95

7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Apprenticeship.—Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1948*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Department of Public Instruction. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive. At present there are 27 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of 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, 1951, there were 4,477 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 2,613 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 2,162 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 30th June, 1950, the numbers were 3,805, 2,060, and 2,093, respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations decreased considerably after 1938 when 85.2 per cent. was reached. After dropping to 69.7 in 1940, the percentage rose gradually to 80.6 in 1946, but fell to 69.6 in 1947. It rose again, to 74.0 in 1948, 75.0 in 1949, and 81.6 in 1950, and was 80.0 in 1951.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1942-43 to 1951-52.

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.
1942-43 ..	1,401	25	386	284	1,128	4,115
1943-44 ..	1,239	30	354	134	359	4,537
1944-45 ..	1,363	108	468	159	139	5,242
1945-46 ..	1,482	1,689	1,115	322	82	6,894
1946-47 ..	2,805	608	1,676	428	8	8,195
1947-48 ..	1,966	43	1,677	505	..	8,022
1948-49 ..	2,400	9	1,588	543	..	8,300
1949-50 ..	2,349	54	1,753	630	..	8,320
1950-51 ..	2,478	..	1,716	551	..	8,531
1951-52 ..	2,482	..	1,621	500	..	8,911

a Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

b Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

c Suspensions of indentures during the 1939-1945 War totalled 3,204. By 30th June, 1950, they had been accounted for as follows:—died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527.

Juvenile Employment Bureau.—In January, 1935, a Juvenile Employment Bureau under the Department of Public Instruction was opened in Brisbane to assist boys and girls to find positions offering permanent employment suited to their individual qualifications and attainments. In the following years, branches were established in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville, each branch being conducted as an activity of the local High School and Technical College. Registration was voluntary and open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years. In June, 1945, when the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred to the Department of Labour and Employment (now the Department

of Labour and Industry), its activities were extended to 35 country branches.

The three vocational guidance officers previously attached to the Bureau were transferred to the Research and Guidance Office of the Department of Public Instruction in July, 1949. The Bureau now arranges appointments for boys and girls wishing to take aptitude tests, and the results of these tests and interviews are discussed with the guidance officers before the tested juveniles are placed in employment.

In September, 1950, the Juvenile Employment Bureau was transferred back to the Department of Public Instruction and amalgamated with the Apprenticeship Office. This office is now known as the Juvenile Employment Bureau and Apprenticeship Office, and is under the control of the Chairman of the Apprenticeship Executive and Group Apprenticeship Committees.

During the year ended 30th June, 1951, placements of juveniles by the Bureau numbered 3,472, comprising 3,216 boys and 256 girls, bringing the total placed since the inception of the Bureau to 78,045, consisting of 56,518 boys and 21,527 girls.

8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES.

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments, following the failure of the Commonwealth Government to retire from this field of activity in favour of the State Government's State-wide organisation. The service is now being maintained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

The Labour and Industry Act, 1946, reconstituted the Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director of the Bureau, the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Commissioner for Electricity Supply, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.^a</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No.	165	155	169	200	171
Non-fatal No.	29,458	32,912	30,482	32,362	30,447
Compensation Paid £	868,557	901,431	953,636	1,001,503	1,210,082
Premiums Received £	919,567	1,095,256	1,561,738	1,897,079	2,123,401
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.^b</i>					
Claims Admitted . . No.	48	65	65	40	31
Recipients ^c —					
Incapacitated . . No.	236	268	335	341	335
Dependent No.	252	265	290	309	320
Compensation Paid £	31,090	37,301	56,147	70,453	72,676
Premiums Received £	25,405	35,064	46,269	53,842	56,353

^a Including industrial diseases.

^b Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

^c Recipients of compensation at 30th June.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £1,500 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £1,750. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £7 4s. and £8 4s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and

between £6 2s. 6d. and £7 2s. 6d. for an adult female worker without dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £1 10s. a week, plus 10s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £3 10s. The total of all payments cannot exceed £1,500 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £1 10s. a week, plus 10s. for each child, and £1 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £4 10s. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable remained unchanged from the inception of the scheme until all except the 5s. allowance for a dependent child were doubled on 22nd September, 1952, from which date they were:—For unmarried persons, 30s. a week if under 18 years of age, £2 between 18 and 21, and £2 10s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £2 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies up to £2 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1951.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND, 1951.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1951.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	4,505	553	5,058	30,431	1,436	115	1,551
Sickness ..	7,455	1,615	9,070	110,401	352	81	433
Special ..	309	94	403	10,213	50	44	94
Total ..	12,269	2,262	14,531	151,045	1,838	240	2,078

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.

(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1947-48	293	86	1,769	20	206	15	2,389
1948-49	188	24	705	10	74	10	1,011
1949-50	10,625	86	1,653	543	505	13	13,425
1950-51	517	95	307	7	59	7	992
1951-52	912	267	1,012	26	60	14	2,291

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1947-48	637	140	2,640	49	390	32	3,888
1948-49	282	32	1,094	15	121	31	1,575
1949-50	8,327	123	1,371	241	155	30	10,247
1950-51	287	71	326	6	59	14	763
1951-52	949	220	1,374	24	64	16	2,647

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947-48	5,042	1,387	20,696	336	3,099	242	30,802
1948-49	1,940	201	8,300	49	832	249	11,571
1949-50	88,725	555	11,787	2,758	1,514	167	105,506
1950-51	2,110	644	1,874	29	447	100	5,204
1951-52	4,595	935	9,519	85	364	86	15,584

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance for the latest year available, 1949-50, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State semi-governmental and public bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 343). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax and entertainment tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last four years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		1927-28.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,610,437	3,663,662	3,720,369	3,793,967	71,820
Vic. . .	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,462,669	2,488,589	2,525,393	2,578,957	34,543
Q'land	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,330,795	1,343,575	1,361,417	1,391,034	23,410
S.A. . .	703,816	811,690	916,199	931,060	948,002	980,006	15,535
W.A. ^a . .	560,639	551,991	670,564	678,117	692,694	718,466	11,046
Tas. . .	266,859	295,457	326,101	331,792	341,815	363,588	7,511
Total	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,316,765	9,436,795	9,589,690	9,826,018	163,865

^a The 1926-27 payment included a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Common-

wealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them ($3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the 1939-1945 War, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption and post-war reconstruction, have remained high. Particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities by State Governments, during the last five years are as follows:—

	Amount		Amount		Average Net Yield	
	Invited.		Raised.		Per Cent.	
	£		£		s.	d.
1946-47 ..	201,862,091	..	202,618,840	..	3	0 4
1947-48 ..	174,883,120	..	174,274,780	..	3	2 4
1948-49 ..	284,186,176	..	314,771,431	..	2	18 10
1949-50 ..	178,910,620	..	206,059,840	..	2	17 3
1950-51 ..	253,646,831	..	295,144,991	..	3	0 2

Loans raised during 1950-51 totalled £295·1m., of which £36·2m. bore interest at the rate of 2 per cent., maturing in 3 years, £257·0m. was at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 11 to 14 years, and £1·9m. was at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maturing in 4 to 24 years. Of the total raised, £165·7m. was for conversion and redemption of existing loans, £125·9m. was raised on behalf of the States, £1·6m. was utilised for war, repatriation, and rehabilitation purposes, and £1·9m. was a loan from the International Bank for reconstruction and development. Excepting the last-mentioned, all loans were issued in Australia, £247·2m. being at par and £46·0m. at £99.

In addition, £2,481,930 was raised by local counter sales on behalf of the States at varying rates of interest for public works, redemption, &c.

An interest-free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions reduced the amount owing to £94,699 at 30th June, 1951.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and, if held for a period of 7 years, would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. After the war, the certificates were renamed Savings Certificates. On 1st March, 1947, the term of the certificates was reduced to 5 years, at the end of which they are repayable at 25 per cent. over their face values of £1, £5, £10, or £50. The net amount of Savings Certificates outstanding at 30th June, 1951, was £48,115,275. A National Savings Group system replaced Savings Certificates from 1st February, 1949, under which employees may authorise employers to deduct certain amounts from their wages and to pay them into their savings bank accounts at the end of each quarter.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

Commonwealth Payments to States.—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 338. 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 343 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1950-51.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1950-51.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>(a) Tax Reimbursements.</i>							
Under Formula	28,337	16,286	11,458	6,039	5,759	2,228	70,107
Additional	2,027	1,160	814	429	410	160	5,000
Total	30,364	17,446	12,272	6,468	6,169	2,388	75,107
<i>(b) Other General Financial Assistance.</i>							
Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	876	452	295	276	245	97	2,241
Special Assistance	6,250	4,750	2,000	800	1,000	200	15,000
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	5,332	5,839	1,004	12,175
Total	10,044	7,329	3,391	7,112	7,557	1,568	37,001
<i>(c) Direct Payments for Special Purposes.</i>							
Commonwealth Aid Roads	3,988	2,461	2,715	1,556	2,715	707	14,142
Public Hospitals and Other Benefits	2,282	1,887	1,010	454	734	311	6,678
Imported Houses .. ..	..	..	150	20	..	..	170
Price Control Reimbursement	259	187	104	57	59	38	704
Long Service Leave (Coal)	296	..	52	..	21	5	374
Encouragement of Meat Production .. ..	..	..	225	..	90	..	315
Trans-Australian Railway Waterworks—	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Western Australian .. ..	..	..	..	..	219	..	219
Morgan-Whyalla .. ..	..	..	..	24	..	..	24
Total	6,825	4,535	4,256	2,131	3,838	1,061	22,646
<i>(d) Assistance for Producers Bounties—</i>							
Tractor	31	20	..	..	39	..	90
Flax Canvas .. ..	..	20	..	..	..	..	20
Wheat Subsidy	259	182	101	55	52	34	683
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy	4,009	5,504	3,274	973	759	478	14,997
Efficiency Grant	60	47	40	12	17	12	188
Herd Testing Contribution	5	8	3	1	2	1	20
Pedigree Stock Assistance	2	1	1	..	..	..	4
Cattle Tick Control	53	..	..	..	..	..	53
Nitrogenous Fertilisers	64	66	391	31	31	16	599
Superphosphate Subsidy	21	140	9	48	32	13	263
Tobacco Industry .. ..	..	2	-1	..	1	..	2
Flood & Bush Fire Relief	286	15	1	..	10	..	312
Total	4,790	6,005	3,819	1,120	943	554	17,231

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1950-51—*continued.*

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>(e) Other Payments.</i>							
National Fitness Campaign	12	25	14	12	11	12	86
National Health Campaign	4	4	4	3	4	3	22
Medical Research ..	25	42	3	8	1	..	79
Grants for Other Research	32	15	13	25	12	13	110
Total	73	86	34	48	28	28	297
Total All Payments ..	52,096	35,401	23,772	16,879	18,535	5,599	152,282

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1951, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	16,127,942	18,302,325	21,878,947	25,331,151	30,363,369
Victoria ..	8,770,774	9,881,621	12,027,220	14,237,002	17,445,851
Queensland ..	6,564,625	7,357,240	8,812,744	10,215,032	12,272,511
S. Australia ..	4,536,619	3,883,695	4,622,447	5,367,382	6,468,266
W. Australia ..	4,263,114	3,792,877	4,481,684	5,150,535	6,168,945
Tasmania ..	1,333,694	1,370,265	1,664,750	1,969,617	2,387,722
Total ..	41,596,768	44,588,023	53,487,792	62,270,719	75,106,664
OTHER PAYMENTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	9,079,747	11,079,304	10,297,319	15,536,997	21,732,659
Victoria ..	8,830,589	9,335,216	7,703,625	12,204,144	17,955,313
Queensland ..	4,314,913	4,873,406	4,741,702	7,830,329	11,499,496
S. Australia ..	5,785,171	5,918,184	6,121,405	8,715,837	10,411,133
W. Australia ..	5,542,527	6,848,438	7,463,793	11,027,391	12,365,876
Tasmania ..	2,741,117	1,995,314	2,222,085	3,052,469	3,211,442
Total ..	36,294,064	40,049,862	38,549,929	58,367,167	77,175,919
TOTAL.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	25,207,689	29,381,629	32,176,266	40,868,148	52,096,028
Victoria ..	17,601,363	19,216,837	19,730,845	26,441,146	35,401,164
Queensland ..	10,879,538	12,230,646	13,554,446	18,045,361	23,772,007
S. Australia ..	10,321,790	9,801,879	10,743,852	14,083,219	16,879,399
W. Australia ..	9,805,641	10,641,315	11,945,477	16,177,926	18,534,821
Tasmania ..	4,074,811	3,365,579	3,886,835	5,022,086	5,599,164
Total ..	77,890,832	84,637,885	92,037,721	120,637,886	152,282,583

The total payments of £527,486,907 during the five years ended June, 1951, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. There have been no payments to the States from Commonwealth Loan Fund since 1942-43. Of the total, £47,390,300 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £277,049,966 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £58,601,920 as special money grants, £42,553,099 for roads, and £101,891,622 for various other specified purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1950-51 (£152,282,583) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £75,106,664 transferred as tax reimbursement which commenced in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments have been continued since the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. However, in 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £37,001,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1950-51.

Reimbursements of Taxation.—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States, the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

						£
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	15,517,000
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	6,890,000
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	5,821,000
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	2,458,000
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	2,644,000
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	925,000
Total	..	..	..	..	..	34,255,000

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1946, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, and 1951-52, the basic amount of £40,000,000 for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45,000,000. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amounts for distribution were £53,744,471, £62,537,279, £70,398,097, and £86,423,046 for the four years respectively. The distribution of the amounts under the prescribed formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52. ^r
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	16,477	22,022	25,490	28,539	34,827
Victoria	8,860	12,098	14,304	16,338	20,376
Queensland	6,601	8,833	10,231	11,466	13,994
South Australia ..	3,458	4,630	5,370	6,040	7,410
Western Australia	3,384	4,494	5,172	5,766	7,010
Tasmania	1,220	1,667	1,970	2,249	2,806
Total	40,000	53,744	62,537	70,398	86,423

^r Revised since last issue.

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.

During 1952, the Prime Minister announced the desire of the Commonwealth Government to restore to the States the right of levying their own income taxes. Discussions on possible working arrangements are proceeding between State and Commonwealth Treasury officers.

3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 351.

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, 1950-51.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
	£	£	£
Taxation—			
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement)	12,279,888 ^f	..	12,279,888 ^f
Motor	655,018	1,936,656	2,591,674
Other ^a	4,714,381	405,118	5,119,499
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	18,875,882	71,000	18,946,882
Other	252	6,452,595	6,452,847
Land Revenue	2,087,262	886,658	2,973,920
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	469,184	330,777	799,961
Commonwealth Payments	3,096,235	3,935,024	7,031,259
Other	2,094,620	12,380,628	14,475,248
Net Total Receipts	44,272,722	26,398,456	70,671,178
Gross Total Receipts ^b	44,722,924	27,275,136	71,998,060
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	4,794,171	1,047,249	5,841,420
Education	5,022,861	192,485	5,215,346
Public Health and Recreation	4,558,310	1,693,127	6,251,437
Social Amelioration	946,450	109,171	1,055,621
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	18,871,040	100,000	18,971,040
Other	601	4,643,452	4,644,053
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	4,803,759	4,803,759
Land Settlement	753,296	2,571,875	3,325,171
Forestry	176,342	941,096	1,117,438
Agriculture	487,561	690,723	1,178,284
Debt Charges	7,199,161	687,427	7,886,588
Other	942,788	7,518,293 ^d	8,461,081
Net Total Expenditure	43,752,581	24,998,657	68,751,238
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	44,624,761	25,453,359 ^e	70,078,120

^a For details see page 360.

^b This is the gross total of all funds, no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

^c Including law, order, and public safety.

^d Including housing, £4,243,609, and loans to Local Bodies and investments, £1,950,897.

^e Excluding refunds of £26,000 of insurance companies' deposits.

^f Including £814,337 granted to Queensland under the *State Grants (Additional Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1950.*

In the next table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Net Receipts.			Net Expenditure.		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42	22,610	9,837	32,447	21,923	9,540	31,463
1942-43	28,894	21,239	50,133	22,617	18,591	41,208
1943-44	28,577	20,801	49,378	24,206	19,468	43,674
1944-45	26,039	11,086	37,125	24,345	10,145	34,490
1945-46	24,342	10,922	35,264	24,006	10,282	34,288
1946-47	24,626	13,393	38,019	24,690	15,317	40,007
1947-48	26,413	14,563	40,976	26,581	15,633	42,214
1948-49	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543
1949-50	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751

Receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the 1939-1945 War as the direct result of war activities in Queensland, railways and Commonwealth defence moneys being the main factors. During the war years railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-War Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to delayed railway maintenance work. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers from other revenue took the fund to its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion being 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 and 4·7 per cent. in 1950-51. While other sources of revenue have increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until 1950-51 when it rose to £2m.

The figures for "Commonwealth Government" are not the same as the totals given on page 342, as they include only the Commonwealth contributions to interest on State debts, and, in 1949-50, Queensland's share (£1,308,765) of the coal strike emergency grant, and, in 1950-51, a grant of £2m. under the *State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Act*. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax", while other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue, but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties ..	943,332	1,072,386	1,262,401	1,372,437	1,427,937
Lottery Tax ..	154,500	168,000	189,500	200,000	210,750
Other Stamp Duties	948,271	1,087,688	1,268,352	1,556,864	2,052,415
Land Tax ..	375,303	372,383	374,450	368,335	373,879
Income Tax ^a ..	6,601,000	7,426,125	8,832,622	10,230,827	12,279,888
Racing Taxes ..	147,752	158,049	164,856	220,921	246,020
Motor Taxes ..	181,976	280,595	441,190	548,368	655,018
Liquor Taxes ..	165,178	184,374	191,031	220,826	230,142
Licenses, Other Taxes	57,431	95,660	130,276	145,114	173,238
Total Taxation ..	9,574,743	10,845,260	12,854,678	14,863,692	17,649,287
Railways	10,549,827	10,955,379	14,908,984	15,458,390	18,875,882
Lands—					
Rents	1,120,190	1,163,795	1,184,514	1,269,140	1,430,982
Forestry	402,341	417,453	402,872	288,135	551,738
Other	84,683	88,765	85,645	105,813	104,542
Total Lands ..	1,607,214	1,670,013	1,673,031	1,663,088	2,087,262
Interest	774,567	780,400	782,255	860,487	919,386 ^d
Commonwealth Govt. ^b	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	2,405,000	3,096,235
Fees for Services ..	459,265	475,240	611,770	702,051	816,469
Other ^c	971,280	997,321	1,052,125	1,166,583	1,278,403
Total Receipts ..	25,033,131	26,819,848	32,979,078	37,119,291	44,722,924

^a Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^b Contribution to interest on public debt, and, in 1949-50 and 1950-51 respectively, coal strike emergency grant and special financial assistance grant.

^c Receipts of printer and institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, loan repayments (used for sinking fund), &c.

^d Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Interest" although on page 346 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under this head.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 349-350 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under "Other Development of State Resources", although it was controlled by the Railway Department until May, 1947, and then in turn by the Health and Home Affairs and the Mines and Immigration Departments; and expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under "Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying" and not with the Education Department.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various

headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other mining operations (coal mines, &c.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	121,756	129,012	152,008	159,018	199,461
Electoral	44,031	22,867	18,173	67,586	27,033
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	854	..	881	6,928	4,373
Other ^a	1,222,993	1,308,557	1,517,621	1,652,241	1,946,333
Total^a ..	1,389,634	1,460,436	1,688,683	1,885,773	2,177,200^e
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	949,873	1,081,745	1,321,111	1,645,684	2,128,356
Prisons	71,896	77,639	91,331	96,625	112,166
Other	436,931	472,901	519,341	560,702	642,273
Total	1,458,700	1,632,285	1,931,783	2,303,011	2,882,795
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories and Shops	37,604	40,008	34,487	38,032	43,722
Labour Legislation ^b	53,333	50,895	67,844	67,724	77,972
Price Fixing, &c. ^c ..	4,763	5,732	102,370	126,035	113,412
Weights & Measures	12,243	14,352	13,631	16,761	22,808
Transport Control	21,949	30,510	34,493	37,385	39,668
Liquor Lic. Control	6,589	7,264	8,643	8,177	8,118
Building Control ..	1,621	14,868	17,266	17,539	18,733
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total^d ..	138,252	163,779	278,884	311,803	324,583
Education—					
State Schools ..	2,328,797	2,584,946	3,015,522	3,391,121	3,961,096
Technical Colleges	246,306	279,335	360,040	434,403	512,903
University	99,797	94,263	129,233	180,666	289,893
Agricultural	83,265	98,656	113,744	144,615	169,171
Other	35,635	48,878	63,286	81,969	89,798
Total	2,793,800	3,106,078	3,681,825	4,232,774	5,022,861
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	21,629	26,733	48,850	50,580	51,664
Art Gallery	1,250	1,250	2,495	2,813	4,688
Other .. ..	..	10,666	11,773	14,570	13,679 ^f
Total	22,879	38,649	63,118	67,963	70,031

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	£	£	£	£	£
Health & Recreation—					
Govt. and Public Hospitals ..	569,099	1,421,847	1,786,660	2,099,912	3,094,507
Mental Hospitals ..	437,009	505,160	620,182	760,391	895,673
Baby Clinics ..	75,468	88,498	99,512	117,006	138,485
Other ..	169,092	193,727	319,821	439,963	464,645
Total ..	1,250,668	2,209,232	2,826,175	3,417,272	4,593,310
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	176,152	181,932	189,409	195,206	204,890
Aboriginals ..	154,656	184,838	233,756	293,827	327,544
Unemployment ..	79,664	67,653	55,653	65,863	59,933
Destitute, Aged, &c.	204,633	205,116	241,558	287,606	354,083 ^g
Total ..	615,105	639,539	720,376	842,502	946,450
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	308,981	312,838	433,536	555,549	761,601
Mining ..	117,606	82,199	120,093	202,979	153,712
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	388,809	347,908	488,245	498,214	554,612
Forestry ..	89,056	106,235	130,891	143,339	176,342
Transfer to Trust Funds ..	17,000	..	..	..	..
Other ..	214,149	211,037	272,642	355,330	362,267
Total ..	1,135,601	1,060,217	1,445,407	1,755,411	2,008,534
Business Undertakings					
Railways ..	9,755,203	10,271,393	13,686,658	15,383,474	18,871,040
State Batteries ..	3,610	5,128	1,240	150	601
Total ..	9,758,813	10,276,521	13,687,898	15,383,624	18,871,641
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest ..	4,626,645	4,570,924	4,614,241	4,765,482	4,995,945
Exchange and Commission ..	681,761	584,502	652,247	763,112	828,732
Sinking Fund ..	1,004,113	1,109,619	1,176,633	1,252,960	1,374,484
Total ..	6,312,519	6,265,045	6,443,121	6,781,554	7,199,161
Other ..	141,304	62,699	162,085	108,215	528,195
Total Expenditure	25,017,275	26,914,480	32,929,355	37,089,902	44,624,761

^a Building Control and Fair Rents transferred from here to "Regulation of Trade and Industry" section from 1949-50.

^b Gas Referee transferred from here to "Price Fixing, &c." from 1949-50.

^c Including Fair Rents and Gas Referee from 1949-50.

^d See note ^a above.

^e Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, e.g., for superannuation, are included here under "General Administration", although on page 346 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under that head.

^f £10,646 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra, and £3,033 for encouragement of opera.

^g Including £1,237 for relief on account of flood damage.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Balance 30th June, 1951.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	92,457	84,812	504
Agricultural Bank	2,026,044	2,178,939	643,196
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	274,633	205,796	308,014
Commonwealth-State Housing	3,230,890	2,566,957	869,546
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	309,135	373,275	252,585
Dairy Cattle Improvement	42,235	31,352	-429
Drought Relief	-245,592	..	..
Electricity	70,308	67,483	41,294
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	78,716	20,205	459,222
Fish Supply	635,289	644,130	-8,431
Forestry and Lumbering	727,708	727,708	..
Harbour Dues	417,186	456,373	185,056
Hospital Benefits	1,022,000	1,040,657	26,479
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,081,593	590,986	1,231,364
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	23,915	14,218	-15,717
Land Act Improvement	136,513	134,292	65,392
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits	..	26,000	501,100
Main Roads	5,525,663	5,458,005	649,560
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	210,938	188,919	200,765
National Fitness	22,277	26,758	3,366
Police Superannuation	124,117	123,655	995
Port Development	7,732	10,554	131,070
Post-War Reconstruction	223,276	132,522	4,141,559
Public Service Superannuation	338,070	161,766	4,214,723
Queensland-British Food Corporation	125,000	160,750	..
Queensland Housing Commission	1,000,250	1,969,587	-80,960
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	49,684	49,684	1,069
State Coal Mines	487,494	388,851	-85,557
State Coke Works	153,422	116,907	-12,228
State Enterprises	7,857	736	105,088
State Grants (Local Public Works)	245	4,729	19,758
State Insurance ^a	4,537,273	2,879,153	14,643,634
State Stores Board	365,983	498,049	-415,640
Stock Diseases	306,789	190,090	-69,140
Stock Routes and Pest Destruction	136,641	163,784	44,545
Sugar	69,245	63,995	41,565
Sugar Cane Prices	55,459	65,548	4,015
Supreme Court	23,174	9,458	44,487
Tourist Bureau	638,468	621,961	95,856
Tully Falls Hydro-Electric Project	401,037	217,079	183,958
Unemployment Insurance	-39	..	2,695,591
Wire and Wire-Netting	14,207	12,150	76,993
Workers' Homes	79,095	68,339	447,486
Other	2,252,096	807,570	2,265,401
Total	27,078,483	23,553,782	33,907,138^b

^a Receipts exclude repayments by Local Authorities, £196,653, and expenditure excludes loan advances to Local Authorities and investments, £1,925,573.

^b Cash £8,691,976, and securities £25,215,162.

4. STATE LOAN FUND.

Loan Expenditure.—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers and Soldier Settlement), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1951, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1950-51.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	6,789,416	6,761,360	52,118,704
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	45,444	30,786	4,149,797
Public Buildings	1,982,118	1,962,432	14,389,539
Roads (Main Roads Acts)	} 811,163 {	276,737	6,455,203
Other Roads and Bridges		338,768	2,345,517
Harbours and Marine	3,508	1,586	3,690,529
Mining	160,786	153,109	582,471
Forestry	1,273,244	1,273,242	5,337,808
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	147,919	-156,409	794,053
Land Resumptions	550,152	453,113	4,393,413
Prickly Pear Lands	18,529	12,868	967,852
Water Supply, Irrigation	1,256,857	1,238,843	5,794,251
Agricultural Bank	920,000	799,197	5,386,919
Advances to Settlers	151	-14,564	116,742
Wire-Netting	2,736	-8,270	127,875
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-25,317	193,080
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings	270,234	171,035	3,334,094
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-25,937	709,854
Building Improvement .. .. .	..	-92	1,248
Soldier Settlement	1,488	-21,365	773,123
Loans to Local Bodies	2,240,181	1,586,604	15,649,590
Subsidies to Local Bodies	1,223,811	1,223,761	9,237,389
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	150,000	.. <i>b</i>	2,681,480
Total	17,847,737	16,031,487^b	177,654,830
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .</i>	..	..	10,436,293
<i>Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .</i>	..	..	2,172,721
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .</i>	..	..	24,106,943
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	166,156,901

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year is shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure. a	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1946-47 ..	4,681,663	3,578,795	142,529,696	135,355,529
1947-48 ..	5,972,312	4,717,993	147,397,689	138,693,978
1948-49 ..	7,268,537	5,866,180	153,413,869	144,125,144
1949-50 ..	9,185,151	7,909,474	161,473,343	150,661,535
1950-51 ..	17,847,737	16,031,487	177,654,830	166,156,901

a Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution each year included in other columns.

State Government Debt.—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1951, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1951.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	698,599	34,930
4 0 0	373,301	14,885
3 17 6	6,236,709	241,440
3 15 0	7,081,910	265,542
3 10 0	26,447,029	925,606
3 9 9	1,497,067	42,404
3 7 6	981,815	33,136
3 5 0	33,947,361	1,103,237
3 2 6	51,362,103	1,605,066
3 2 0	1,676,571	51,666
3 0 0	25,095,264	759,353
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
2 0 0	6,808,623	136,173
1 0 0	1,975,749	19,756
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	170	8
Inscribed Stock ^a ..	1,430	47
Gross Public Debt ..	166,156,901	5,282,579
Less Sinking Funds ..	51,192	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	166,105,709	£3 3s. 7d.

a Matured Commonwealth Government Inscribed Stock, unconverted at 30th June, 1951.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Act, 1927*, and £6,348,662 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 £166,156,901 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	117,046,945	70·4
London	44,323,820	26·7
America	4,786,136	2·9

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 30 and 70 per cent., compared with 25 and 75 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 8½ and 91½ per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia. Oversea loans generally carry a higher rate of interest than Australian loans, and as opportunity offers they are either redeemed or converted at a lower rate.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £3,636,263; London, £1,471,436; America, £174,880; representing average interest rates of 3·11, 3·32, and 3·65 per cent., respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <i>a</i>	Advances to Settlers. &c. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42	634	381	38	791	1,188	3,032
1942-43	492	72	29	545	826	1,964
1943-44	837	245	15	1,201	-525	1,773
1944-45	501	209	154	180	517	1,561
1945-46	279	440	748	360	582	2,409
1946-47	428	546	912	593	2,203	4,682
1947-48	744	624	852	1,128	2,624	5,972
1948-49	1,098	875	951	1,224	3,121	7,269
1949-50	2,135	935	801	1,916	3,398	9,185
1950-51	6,789	811	1,195	3,464	5,589	17,848
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	78,572	8,801	10,450	24,887	54,945	177,655

a With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Commission, whose expenditure is included here.

b Including Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-Netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and Soldier Settlement.

Forty-four per cent. of the net loan expenditure has been used for the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £24·9m., or 14·0 per cent. of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers,

&c., have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on post-war housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and post-war advances by the Agricultural Bank.

5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1950-51 income tax alone amounted to 53.6 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £451,488,542, £75,106,664 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1950-51 accounted for 49.1 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12.5 per cent. before the war. In the above calculations, the special Wool Deduction in 1950-51, which was offset against 1951-52 income tax, has been included with income taxation.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
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	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900 ^a	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347 ^a	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654 ^a	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489 ^a	3,591	41,313	48,792 ^b	74,430 ^c	841,792

^a Including Social Services Contribution, £20,000(000) in 1945-46, £51,000(000) in 1946-47, £71,448(000) in 1947-48, £90,255(000) in 1948-49, £100,560(000) in 1949-50, and £73,958(000) in 1950-51; and Wool Deduction, £109,531(000), in 1950-51.

^b Post Office, £44,777(000); Railways, £2,045(000); Broadcasting Services, £1,970(000).

^c Including Wheat Export Charge, £13,353(000), and Wool Contributory Charge, £44,844(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 an amount of £52,214 placed in Trust Fund from excess receipts and spent on Civil Aviation in 1941-42. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £39,149,000, £39,410,000, £53,162,000, £62,022,000, £68,613,000, £80,777,000, £92,804,000, and £114,983,000 in the eight years ended 30th June, 1951.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence and War. <i>a</i>	1914-1918 War. <i>b</i>	Business Under-takings. <i>c</i>	Social Services. <i>d</i>	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <i>e</i>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1941-42	109,234	18,618	21,410	30,918	13,731	16,130	210,041
1942-43	159,478	18,721	25,753	36,593	13,091	40,823	294,459
1943-44	167,843	19,604	28,581	64,674	13,247	48,239	342,188
1944-45	194,574	19,289	30,322	66,703	14,437	51,529	376,854
1945-46	225,651	18,892	31,294	46,499	15,540	52,904	390,780
1946-47	197,456	19,259	35,952	64,647	18,783	95,159	431,256
1947-48	184,021	19,674	42,668	88,043	22,072	109,427	465,905
1948-49	196,492	21,647	56,256	110,058	25,116	144,808	554,377
1949-50	150,723	21,773	70,607	123,288	30,861	183,400	580,652
1950-51	253,100	25,705	98,344 ^f	132,680	52,925	279,038 ^g	841,792

a Including new works paid for from revenue, services and pensions on account of the 1939-1945 War, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

b Including war pensions, debt charges, repatriation, &c.

c Including new works paid for from revenue.

d Invalid and age pensions, maternity allowances, and child endowment from 1941-42, widows' pensions from 1942-43, and National Welfare Fund from 1943-44.

e Including taxation reimbursements to States from 1942-43, and subsidies, &c., from 1950-51.

f Post Office, £89,700(000); Railways, £4,841(000); Broadcasting Services, £3,803(000).

g Including primary production self-balancing items, £58,197(000), and subsidies, &c., £40,537(000).

Defence expenditure until 1938-39 included ordinary defence expenditure, but since then has included all revenue expenditure in connection with the 1939-1945 War, including pensions, and also, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, and for providing assistance to primary producers. The chief items of price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments for 1950-51, included above in "Other", compared with the 1949-50 amounts (in brackets) included in "Defence and War", were as follows:—Tea, £7,128,989 (£6,985,537); Imported Coal, £1,703,804 (nil); Dairy Industry, £14,997,980 (£8,008,500); Superphosphate and Nitrogenous Fertilisers, £861,697 (£4,437,564); and Wheat Industry, £682,781 (£622,430). For 1950-51, the column headed "Other" also includes £14,875,475 for the Wool Products Bounty, which was not payable in previous years.

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Commonwealth Aid for Roads and Works (Federal Aid to

Roads), and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included in "Other".

Expenditure from Loans.—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, &c.

The table on page 358 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £190m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £2,181m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,986m. spent from loans on defence, war, and repatriation, leaving £195m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17m.; funding of deficits, £16m.; and loan expenses, £7m.; while £45m. 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.
1941-42	210,877	762	1,185	-18	-7	7	212,806
1942-43	402,852	212	..	-35	-5	-7	403,017
1943-44	377,157	..	..	-10	-6	222	377,363
1944-45	266,040	..	..	-41	-8	-1	265,990
1945-46	152,947	..	..	-7	-8	6,795 ^b	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015 ^b	48,895
1947-48	..	..	-1	-4	-9	13,140 ^b	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	..	-1	-1	-6	14,488 ^b	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	..	-8	-1	-7	17,215 ^b	42,682
1950-51	28,761	..	-1	-1	-16	21,640 ^b	50,383 ^c
Total to Date ..	1,995,571	13,241	40,126	13,759	8,403	110,314	2,181,414

a Farmers' Debt Adjustment and Drought Relief.

b Housing.

c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan, £4,044(000), repayments of which were paid to National Debt Sinking Fund.

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1951, 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 £475,911,351, or 15·2 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 354. 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 £482,611 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £14,108,260, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1951-52 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, 1951.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
On Account of States—				
New South Wales..	462,240,834	139 6 11	13,920,917	4 3 11
Victoria ..	250,932,713	110 11 7	7,828,919	3 9 0
Queensland ..	166,156,911	137 3 7	5,236,622	4 7 4
South Australia ..	148,388,020	206 1 8	4,526,977	6 5 9
Western Australia	123,186,766	211 17 0	3,767,912	6 9 7
Tasmania ..	57,433,075	197 9 6	1,768,736	6 1 8
Maturing Overseas	314,727,385	37 10 3 ^c	9,928,387	1 3 8 ^c
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	893,610,934	106 10 2 ^c	27,171,696	3 4 9 ^c
Total States ..	1,208,338,319	144 0 5^c	37,100,083	4 8 5^c
On Account of Com- monwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	93,832,480 ^b	11 2 7 ^d	482,611	0 1 2 ^d
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	1,648,427,553	195 10 3 ^d	42,844,901	5 1 8 ^d
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	67,351,486	7 19 9 ^d	2,416,575	0 5 9 ^d
Maturing in Aus- tralia ..	122,261,143	14 10 0 ^d	3,600,197	0 8 6 ^d
Total Commonwealth	1,931,872,662	229 2 7^d	49,344,284	5 17 1^d
Total C'wealth & States	3,140,210,981	372 8 10^d	86,444,367	10 5 1^d

a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

b Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

c Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

d Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1950-51 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1950-51.

Government.	During 1950-51.			Aggregate to End of 1950-51.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	38,149	2,745	40,894	519,349
Victoria	32,024	47	32,071	331,503 ^b
Queensland . .	16,031	150	16,181	188,091
South Australia	18,285	22	18,307	168,358
Western Australia	10,327	20	10,347	145,665
Tasmania	13,531	201	13,732	62,864
Total States . .	128,347	3,185	131,532	1,415,830
Commonwealth	21,622	28,761	50,383 ^c	2,181,414 ^c
Total Australia . .	149,969	31,946	181,915	3,597,244

^a The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services. The Queensland amount was a contribution to sinking fund, while the figures for other States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, and funding of deficits.

^b Gross loan expenditure.

^c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan.

7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the war was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war, the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes. 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 343 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, 1950-51.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Consol'd Revenue—						
Income ^a	12,279,888	26,249,060	38,528,948	205 11	440 1	646 0
Wool Deduction .. ..	..	15,447,651	15,447,651	..	259 0	259 0
Land	373,879	68,550	442,429	6 3	1 2	7 5
Probate, Succession, and Estate						
Lottery	1,427,937	673,025	2,100,962	23 11	11 3	35 2
Other Stamp Duty	210,750	..	210,750	3 6	..	3 6
Customs	2,052,415	73,550	2,125,965	34 5	1 3	35 8
Excise .. ..	..	9,765,607	9,765,607	..	163 9	163 9
Sales .. ..	..	8,271,990	8,271,990	..	138 8	138 8
Entertainment .. ..	..	6,295,727	6,295,727	..	105 7	105 7
Pay-roll .. ..	..	658,480	658,480	..	11 0	11 0
Transport .. ..	..	3,288,166	3,288,166	..	55 2	55 2
Liquor	754,877	..	754,877	12 8	..	12 8
Betting	230,142	..	230,142	3 10	..	3 10
Wool Contributory Charge	246,020	..	246,020	4 1	..	4 1
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. ..	..	6,859,081	6,859,081	..	115 0	115 0
Other .. ..	..	69,921	69,921	..	1 2	1 2
Trust Funds—						
Motor Vehicle Registration	73,379	..	73,379	1 3	..	1 3
Other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,936,656	..	1,936,656	32 6	..	32 6
	405,117	..	405,117	6 10	..	6 10
Total	19,991,060	77,720,808	97,711,868	335 2	1,303 1	1,638 3

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £12,279,888 reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, 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 April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued. 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.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 343, and on page 345 reference is made to proposals for the return of income taxation to the States.

Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The basic rates of tax and contribution on income are shown on the next page.

Additional tax and contribution rates are levied on taxable income derived from property. The additional rates are applicable only when the total taxable income (personal exertion and property) exceeds £400, and are as follows on the various parts of the property income:—£101 to £1,000, 8d.; £1,001 to £4,000, 16d.; £4,001 to £6,000, 8d.; and £6,001 to £10,000, 4d.

For 1951-52, all the basic rates were increased by 10 per cent.

BASIC RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON PERSONAL EXERTION INCOME.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	52	£3,201 to £3,600	123
£101 to £150	6	£901 to £1,000	56	£3,601 to £4,000	136
£151 to £200	11	£1,001 to £1,200	64	£4,001 to £4,400	144
£201 to £250	16	£1,201 to £1,400	72	£4,401 to £5,000	152
£251 to £300	21	£1,401 to £1,600	80	£5,001 to £6,000	160
£301 to £400	26	£1,601 to £1,800	88	£6,001 to £8,000	168
£401 to £500	32	£1,801 to £2,000	96	£8,001 to £10,000	176
£501 to £600	38	£2,001 to £2,400	104	Over £10,000	180
£601 to £700	44	£2,401 to £2,800	112		
£701 to £800	48	£2,801 to £3,200	120		

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1949-50 on the 1948-49 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,335 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £1,963,000, and from property £542,000. They were assessed £689,000 as income tax and £182,000 as social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1949-50.

Grade of Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable.	
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Income Tax.	Social Services Contribution.
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 150	24,165	2,821	242	3,063	..	60
151 to 300	92,642	19,583	1,003	20,586	..	796
301 to 500	160,741	62,178	1,361	63,539	214	3,154
501 to 1,000	82,670	50,420	2,013	52,433	982	3,370
1,001 to 2,000	13,819	16,794	1,456	18,250	1,641	1,355
2,001 to 3,000	3,218	6,920	712	7,632	1,342	573
3,001 to 5,000	2,180	7,399	686	8,085	1,949	604
5,001 and Over	1,537	11,677	902	12,579	4,726	933
Total	380,972	177,792	8,375	186,167	10,854	10,845

Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).—With the uniform tax plan, the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1951-52 was as follows:—dependent wife or husband, £104; dependent parent, £104; children under 16 years, £78 for eldest child, £52 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper who has care of a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £104; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £78; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £78; medical expenses, £100 for each member of the family

group, including dental expenses, £20, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical or surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated taxpayer, spouse, or child; funeral expenses, £30 for each member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £200. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amounts paid as calls on mining shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

The rates for 1951-52 of income tax and social services contribution payable by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Public companies (other than life assurance) and private companies: 5s. for every £1 of taxable income up to £5,000, and 7s. for every £1 of the remainder of taxable income. Life assurance companies: mutual income—4s. for every £1 of taxable income up to £5,000, and 6s. for every £1 of the remainder; other income—5s. for every £1 of taxable income up to the amount by which the company's mutual income was less than £5,000, and 7s. for every £1 of the remainder.

Additional tax and contribution at the rate of 2s. for every £1 of taxable income was imposed on companies, excepting (a) private companies, (b) companies in the capacity of trustees, (c) mutual life assurance companies or the mutual incomes of life assurance companies, (d) co-operative companies, as defined by section 117 of the Act, (e) companies which were not carried on for profit or gain to their individual members, and (f) non-resident companies with respect to income from dividends.

The undistributed profits tax on private companies was levied at a flat rate of 10s. in the £ on the amount of the distributable income which had not been distributed as dividends.

A company which paid or credited interest to a non-resident taxpayer was liable to tax on such interest at the rate of 9s. in the £.

Land Tax (State).—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £700 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land. Exemption varies from £700 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable value, and are progressive by steps. Where the taxable 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 £74,999.

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption, but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1951-52.

State.	Rates of Tax (d. in £ on unimproved values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Freehold tenures in western areas only : 1	£240
Victoria	1	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£250, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250
Queensland ^a ..	From 1 up to 8 on £75,000 and over (see above)	On primary producers' land—£1,900, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,900, to £700 on £2,900 and over Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	Up to £5,000— $\frac{3}{4}$ Over £5,000— $1\frac{1}{2}$ Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved— Up to £250 value—2 Over £250 value— $2\frac{1}{2}$ Improved land—50% less Absentees—50% extra	Pensioners' land exempt Improved land used solely for primary production exempt Certain lands under conditional purchase exempt for five years
Tasmania	Rate graduated from 1 on first £2,500 to 5 on excess of value over £80,000	Resident age pensioners' land when value under £400 exempt Rural—£3,500 Other—Nil
Commonwealth ..	V = total unimproved value of land. On portion of taxable value up to £75,000— $1 + \frac{V - 8,750}{18,750}$ On portion of taxable value (i.e., unimproved value less £8,750) over £75,000—9 Absentees' rates : 1 up to £8,750, rising to 10 for excess over £83,750	Residents—£8,750 Absentees—Nil

^a Exemptions shown are for 1952-53; for 1951-52 exemptions, see 1951 Year Book.

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during the year 1950-51.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	
TAXPAYERS (NO.).						
Individuals	12,544	6,224	1,772	60	..	20,600
Companies	365	455	392	152	23	1,392 ^a
Total ..	12,909	6,679	2,164	212	23	21,992 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,323,491	5,044,732	6,114,422	889,815	..	14,372,460
Companies	84,135	498,443	1,803,159	3,179,510	2,486,341	8,291,581 ^a
Total ..	2,407,626	5,543,175	7,917,581	4,069,325	2,486,341	22,664,041 ^a
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,681	34,372	64,207	13,709	..	121,969
Companies	351	3,473	20,738	52,612	60,146	139,320 ^a
Total ..	10,032	37,845	84,945	66,321	60,146	261,289 ^a

^a Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £239,993; primary tax payable, £2,000.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £101,649—£40,623 on individuals and £61,026 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £362,938. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1950-51 was £387,973.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £373,880, an increase of £5,545 on the 1949-50 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £23 was granted to four taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £13 13s. 8d. for each £100 collected.

Land Tax (Commonwealth).—The rates payable are summarised on page 364. During 1949-50, tax assessed on land in Queensland amounted to £60,065, which was £1,677 less than in 1948-49. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system was the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland were 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 below. Rates shown in columns headed A are payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those in columns headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
200 but not over	500	Nil	0½	2	2	3	3¾	4	5
Over—									
500 but not over	1,000	1	1½	2	2	3	3¾	4	5
1,000 but not over	2,500	1½	1¾	3	3	4½	5¾	6	7½
2,500 but not over	4,000	2¾	3¼	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6¾	8¾	9	11¼
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	6¼	5	6¼	7½	9¾	10	12¾
6,000 but not over	7,000	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	8¼	10¾	11	13¾
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11¼	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	6½	8¾	6½	8¾	9¾	12¾	13	16¼
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13¾	14	17½
10,000 but not over	12,500	7½	9¾	7½	9¾	11¼	14¾	15	18¾
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	8½	10¾	8½	10¾	12¾	15¾	17	21¼
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	11¼	9	11¼	13½	16¾	18	22½
20,000 but not over	22,500	9½	11¾	9½	11¾	14½	17¾	19	23¾
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18¾	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	10½	13¾	10½	13¾	15¾	19¾	21	26¼
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16¾	20¾	22	27½
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £200; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20; (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

The statutory exemption for widows, children, and grandchildren is £2,000, but diminishes as the value of the estate exceeds £2,000 until it disappears at £12,400; and the exemption for others is £1,000, disappearing at £10,000. Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all wages, paid or payable, the first £20 per week or £1,040 per annum being exempt.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. On 7th August, 1952, four rates of tax came into operation, as follows:—(i) a general rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which covers the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 20 per cent. on motor cars, confectionery, ice cream, sporting equipment, wireless receiving sets, musical instruments, &c.; (iii) a rate of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on certain types of watches and clocks, travelling goods, photographs and photographic equipment, and toilet and beauty preparations; (iv) a rate of 50 per cent. on jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, artificial flowers, fur garments, &c.

Entertainments Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced by the Commonwealth Government in August, 1942 (operative from 1st October, 1942) and the Commonwealth agreed upon payment of compensation to those States which vacated this tax field at its request. The rate of tax from 1st October, 1949, was 2d. on an admission price of 1s., increasing at the rate of 1d. or 2d. for every sixpence increase until it reached 1s. 10d. on an admission price of 6s. 6d., and thereafter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every sixpence increase or part thereof.

Special rates, approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, are provided in respect of the legitimate stage and other similar entertainments, and certain sports or games conducted by non-profit organisations. Exemptions under certain conditions are granted for entertainments held for public, charitable, and other purposes.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax replaced the Wool Contributory Charge from 1st July, 1952, and is payable on all shorn wool produced in Australia at rates of 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge, and 4d. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).—This tax on employers of waterside labour commenced on 22nd December, 1947. From 4th December, 1951, the rate was increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per man-hour of employment, and from 28th October, 1952, to 11d. per man-hour. The tax provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 360. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to £40,931 in 1950-51.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	335	351	392	377	385
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	709	747	705	684	633
Passed through Totalisators .. £	930,055	929,086	972,580	1,945,290	2,248,610
Retained by Clubs .. £	83,632	83,943	86,467	172,332	198,248
Totalisator Tax .. £	46,653	46,455	48,629	97,264	112,431

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 1d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities where it is 3d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £10 annually in the Brisbane area, and £5 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1950-51 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £13,538; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £79,120.

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1950-51 was £210,750.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 231 and 232.

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, each of which has a population of over 7,000. The more important smaller towns are controlled by Town Councils. There were eleven of these at 30th June, 1948, but the absorption of Southport and Coolangatta into the new Town of South Coast reduced their number to ten in June, 1949. Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 32, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 46-49, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 370 and 371. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the

State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1950.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1950.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities .. No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population .. No.	440,000	232,760	53,720	451,290	1,177,770 ^a
Ratepayers .. No.	n	59,203	20,342	124,120	n
Dwellings .. No.	110,028	60,383	15,042	118,707	304,160
Rateable Value £	24,622,495	10,367,975	2,747,728	56,578,055	94,316,253
Streets and Roads Miles	2,144	2,415	616	129,400	134,575

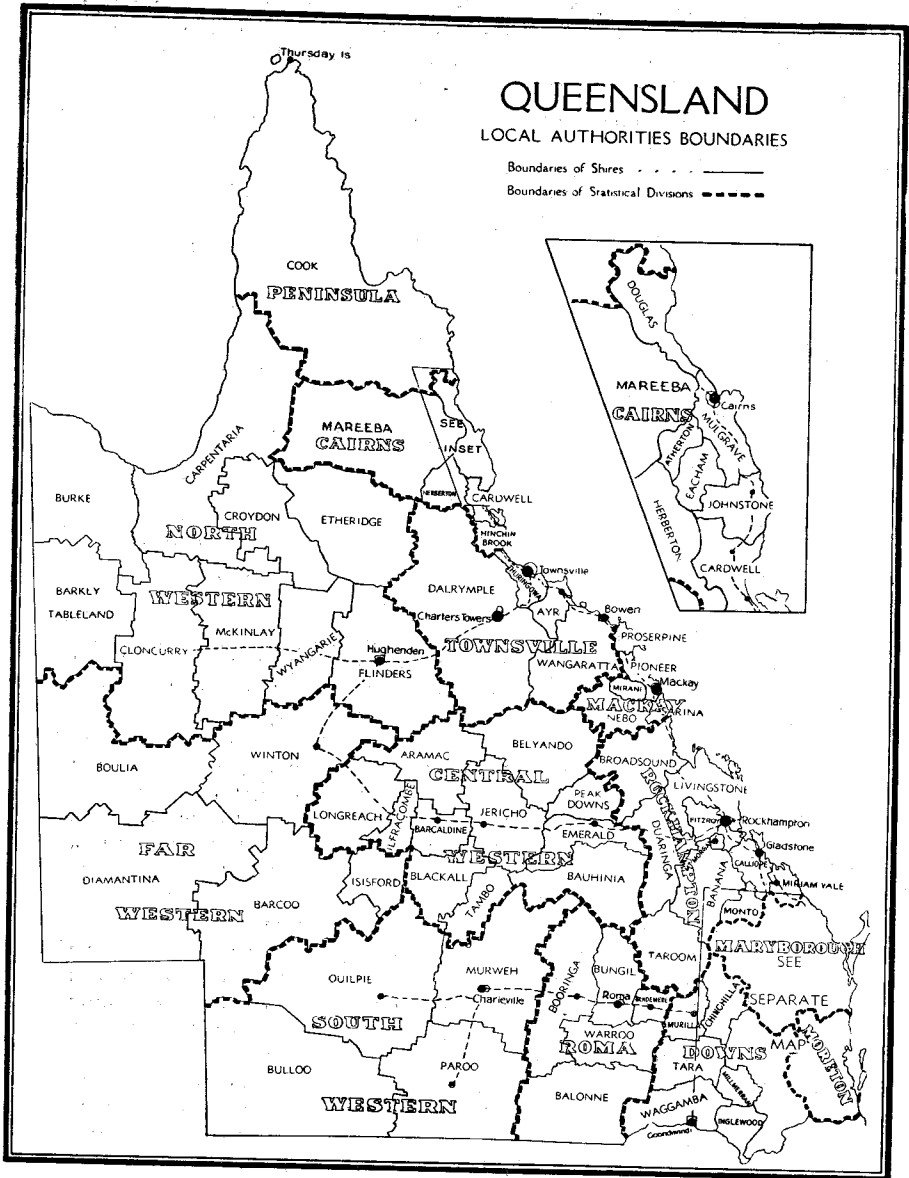
^a Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

ⁿ Not available.

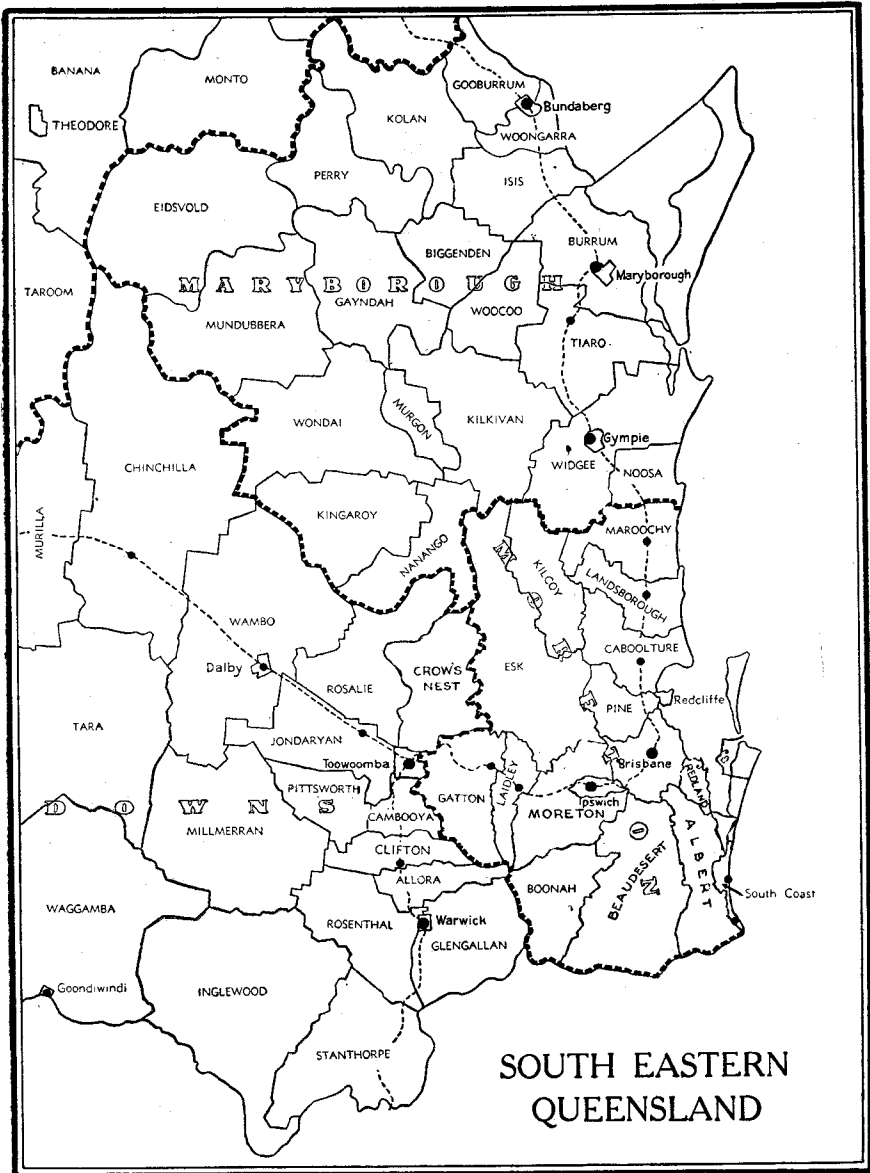
Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on page 372 shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1949-50 (excluding loan receipts).

From 1929-30 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1949-50. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, payable for five years and then subject to review, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a cash subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. Subsidies for the supply of electricity to industrial undertakings and western areas are also granted. For water supply and sewerage works, there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. in special circumstances. Water conservation, irrigation works, reconstruction of roads and bridges after flood damage, erosion prevention, mosquito eradication, aerodrome works, tourist jetties and facilities, street kerbing and channelling, public conveniences, swimming baths, community and recreational facilities, hostels for school students, and cottages for pensioners were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commissioner are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion being paid for by



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in



unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 46-49. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1950. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

Local Authorities in each Regional Division are listed on page 135.

the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commissioner. (See page 229 for arrangements with the Department of Main Roads.)

Receipts from business undertakings are not included in the table, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 373).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1949-50.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates	1,754,371	670,723	183,551	2,240,070	4,848,715
Licenses	30,712	6,694	3,832	8,542	49,780
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans ..	267,166	38,497	24,501	63,061	393,225
Main Roads Comn.	28,215	45,253	7,504	525,344	606,316
Other	15,609	15,186	6,120	196,140	233,055
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	305,840	323,667	62,961	228,861	921,329
Other Public Works and Services ..	162,148	140,116	48,449	461,639	812,352
Profits Transferred from Business Undertakings ..	..	10,000	3,295	2,435	15,730
Other	207,856	67,749	10,246	125,607	411,458
Total	2,771,917	1,317,885	350,459	3,851,699	8,291,960

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, &c., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of grants for Main Roads, loan subsidies, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1949-50.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	260,458	95,115	30,545	292,200	678,318
Debt Services ..	754,101	305,580	74,955	559,993	1,694,629
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	150,157	84,538	12,988	348,817	596,500
Maintenance ..	561,089	251,103	69,438	1,666,986	2,548,616
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	119,831	90,099	31,562	96,778	338,270
Maintenance ..	440,935	226,200	36,349	476,743	1,180,227
Health and Cleansing	336,900	227,664	66,611	276,149	907,324
Other Services ..	52,680	35,265	10,389	31,982	130,316
Grants	83,533	28,430	7,762	66,834	186,559
Other	83,028	8,813	2,554	24,421	118,816
Total	2,842,712	1,352,807	343,153	3,840,903	8,379,575

Business Undertakings.—The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1949-50. Transfers of profits to general funds are not included in expenditure.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1949-50.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Rates, Sales, and Charges	1,106,742	379,828	94,181	112,792	1,693,543
Subsidy of Loans ..	84,421	10,956	3,247	2,777	101,401
Other	89,613	18,137	7,309	7,763	122,822
Total	1,280,776	408,921	104,737	123,332	1,917,766
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Working Expenses ..	446,371	231,568	57,160	71,313	806,412
Construction ..	7,563	39,870	7,328	8,737	63,498
Debt Charges ..	541,239	126,356	35,326	47,218	750,139
Other	84,529	4,817	2,385	1,410	93,141
Total	1,079,702	402,611	102,199	128,678	1,713,190
<i>Electricity.</i>					
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Rates and Sales ..	2,107,568	82,652	118,707	131,914	2,440,841
Other	25,193	7,601	30,377	13,995	77,166
Total	2,132,761	90,253	149,084	145,909	2,518,007
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Working Expenses ..	1,925,243	85,069	110,836	117,101	2,238,249
Debt Charges ..	232,360	21,288	26,293	18,637	298,578
Other	101,559	392	25,901	12,981	140,833
Total	2,259,162	106,749	163,030	148,719	2,677,660
<i>Transport.</i>					
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Rates and Charges ..	1,920,199	96,809	4,017	19,179	2,040,204
Other	64,880	4,865	5,035	3,102	77,882
Total	1,985,079	101,674	9,052	22,281	2,118,086
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Working Expenses ..	1,703,977	90,117	4,835	19,469	1,818,398
Debt Charges ..	280,467	14,392	2,387	4,030	301,276
Other	75,535	962	138	1,213	77,848
Total	2,059,979	105,471	7,360	24,712	2,197,522
<i>Other Undertakings.</i>					
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Sales and Charges ..	..	26,394	7,075	18,773	52,242
Other .. ..	..	..	240	2,268	2,508
Total .. ..	..	26,394	7,315	21,041	54,750
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Purchases and Working Expenses ..	..	23,805	7,245	17,215	48,265
Other .. ..	..	1,939	88	1,243	3,270
Total .. ..	..	25,744	7,333	18,458	51,535

Waterworks supplied 96 cities and towns with reticulated supplies. Each of the twelve City Councils and the ten Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining waterworks (74) were controlled by 47 Shire Councils.

Sewerage systems were operating in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick, and were in course of construction in Mount Isa and Hughenden.

In Brisbane there were, in 1949-50, only 46,330 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 127,758 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit.

Electricity was supplied by 24 Local Authorities, but only 18 generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. Five regional electricity boards operated in 1949-50, but, as in 1948-49, no absorptions of other undertakings by the boards took place during the year.

Electric tramways and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council. Bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils and the Southport Town Council, and two Shires operated short lengths of steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Other business undertakings included an amusement park (Redcliffe), municipal markets and iceworks (Townsville), a fruit and vegetable market (Hughenden), an accommodation hostel and a hotel (Winton), and picture theatres (Hinchinbrook and Isisford).

Local Authorities' Loans.—Before the 1939-1945 War, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities other than Brisbane had been for loans obtained through the State Treasury, but, in recent years, most loans have been obtained from other sources. During the four years to 1949-50, while Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities remained fairly steady at about £5m., those raised from other sources increased from £4½m. to over £7m. 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, 1950, were £42,112,173. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

Brisbane	£28,647,604, or £65 2s. 2d. per head
Other Cities and Towns	£7,589,505, or £26 9s. 10d. per head
Shires	£5,875,064, or £13 0s. 4d. per head

to the following:—

State Government	£8,338,413
Other Fixed Loans	£31,041,056
Bank Overdrafts	£1,154,525
Other Liabilities	£1,578,179

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which, at 30th June, 1950, owed £1,000,000 in London and £1,826,135 in New York. Of the loans from the State Govern-

ment, £2,950,356 was to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £676,458 of the bank overdrafts. As an offset to its indebtedness, the Brisbane City Council had £1,590,678 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, 1950:—

Electricity Supply	£4,771,796
Water Supply	£7,969,650
Tram and Bus Services	£3,759,796
Other (including Roads and Sewerage) ..	£22,878,227
Total	£39,379,469

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 1949-50.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1949-50.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, &c.	617,348	213,104	55,050	356,421	1,241,923
Other Ordinary Services	579,622	116,157	74,242	603,786	1,373,807
Sewerage and Drainage	849,316	194,194	50,029	30,173	1,123,712
Water	413,975	181,340	66,000	101,843	763,158
Electricity	1,184,161	73,493	112,131	43,326	1,413,111
Tram and Bus Services	356,357	19,240	..	9,467	385,064
Other Undertakings ..	..	..	..	1,271	1,271
Total	4,000,779	797,528	357,452	1,146,287	6,302,046

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies", when the figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue or Local Authority statistics. There are twelve main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but the operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in section 11 of this chapter.

The activities included under these heads in the table below are (1) 65 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek, and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, (3) seven harbour boards, the Harbour Dues Fund and Port Development Fund for Brisbane, and the Brisbane River improvement works, (5) five regional electricity boards, (6) the Main Roads Commission and the Story (Brisbane) Bridge, (7) State coal mines, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 63 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 118 hospital boards and 92 ambulance brigades, (11) 43 marketing and industry improvement boards, and (12) the Public Curator, the new University works, and the Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

Loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies were £23,753,681 at 30th June, 1950, £22,800,029 being loan and £953,652 overdraft.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,549,721 was for water supply authorities, £49,353 for irrigation and drainage, £3,487,853 for harbours, £5,961,489 for electricity, £6,558,883 for roads and bridges, £485,880 for trading bodies, £150,147 for fire brigades, £3,263,526 for hospitals and ambulances, £496,527 for marketing and industry improvement, and £796,650 for the new University works.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1949-50.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	..	8,103	23,331 ^e	746	32,180
Harbours ^a .. ..	..	32,233	582,989	261,872	877,094
Electricity .. ..	..	17,013	1,238,640	20,055	1,275,708
Roads and Bridges	1,165,888	1,903,817	81,169	420,966	3,571,840
Trading, n.e.i. ..	..	45,500	1,400,185	4,484	1,450,169
Fire Brigades ..	..	190,283	7,690	150,242	348,215
University ^b ..	..	226,134	114,049	40,783	380,966
Hospitals and Ambulances .. ..	..	3,759,815 ^d	254,417	335,074	4,349,306
Marketing, &c. ^c ..	223,036	105,261	42,736,965	130,286	43,195,548
Other .. ..	..	..	156,502	7,909	164,411
Total	1,388,924	6,288,159	46,595,937	1,372,417	55,645,437

^a Harbour boards' figures for the year 1949.

^b Figures for 1949.

^c Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1949-50.

^d Including grants from Golden Casket Funds not shown as ordinary government expenditure.

^e Including bore-water supply board rates, previously shown as taxation.

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, 1949-50.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	17,772	9,106	5,242	32,120	+60	193,203
Harbours ^a ..	175,422	548,122	75,989	799,533	+77,561	179,558
Electricity ..	266,615	875,311	167,016	1,308,942	-33,234	1,876,448
Roads and Bridges ..	442,392	2,549,584	608,085	3,600,061	-28,221	639,845
Trading, n.e.i.	26,250	1,164,829	306,033	1,497,112	-46,943	29,057
Fire Brigades	34,235	303,663	2,540	340,438	+7,777	46,322
University ^a ..	..	437,303	..	437,303	-56,337	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	222,970	3,993,490	77,316	4,293,776	+55,530	782,810
Marketing ^a ..	79,411	42,617,894	167,993	42,865,298	+330,250	35,232
Other ..	..	156,112	4,211	160,323	+4,088	146,603
Total ..	1,265,067	52,655,414	1,414,425	55,334,906	+310,531	3,929,078

^a See notes a, b, and c to previous table.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1949-50.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	14,863,692	37,119,291	37,089,902	+29,389	9,035,151
Semi-Governmental &c. Bodies ..	1,388,924	55,645,437	55,334,906	+310,531	3,929,078
Other Trust Funds	158,462	14,180,366	15,135,567	-955,201	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	2,112,010	8,170,533	8,241,555	-71,022	4,000,779
Other Cities ..	691,899	1,935,127	1,993,382	-58,255	797,528
Towns ..	201,143	617,352	623,075	-5,723	357,452
Shires ..	2,262,305	4,161,827	4,161,470	+357	1,146,287
Gross Total ..	21,678,435	121,829,933	122,579,857	-749,924	19,266,275
Net Total ^a ..	21,678,435	115,167,179	115,917,103	-749,924	17,081,078

^a Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £1,893,887 transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £800,000; Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £171,710; Main Roads Commission, £122,000; Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, £154,000; and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £646,177.

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 291). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in earlier issues of the *Year Book* (see page 378 of the 1951 issue).

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943, it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951* (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative

societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The 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 ACTS", QUEENSLAND.^a

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Advances Approved £	1,379,158	1,167,917	1,114,357	1,210,697	1,593,465
Advances Made .. £	1,087,599	956,266	889,391	942,264	1,192,362
Repayments Made £	454,878	471,222	664,057	857,904	927,591
Amount Owing by Borrowers .. £	2,334,676	2,916,963	3,251,342	3,456,878	3,851,708
Accounts Opened No.	1,032	841	737	864	995
Accounts Open at End of Year .. No.	3,749	3,859	3,192	3,045	3,822

^a All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945* (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Act, 1946*, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1951, advances totalling £1,087,938 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £842,890 had been advanced, while repayments of £345,996 had left £496,882 owing as principal on 926 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1951, advances totalling £1,585,662 had been approved and £1,255,875 advanced.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1951, 685 advances totalling £1,066,468 had been approved, of which £1,033,272 had been actually advanced on 659 accounts. Repayments of £721,795 had been made, and £301,851 was still owing as principal and interest on 154 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 all of the £27,205 actually advanced was repaid by 30th June, 1950. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £289,472 had been repaid by 30th June, 1951. The amount of principal and interest still on the books as owing at 30th June, 1951, was £96,564.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts, 1917 to 1945*, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1945*, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Acts, 1927 to 1944*, *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts, 1898 to 1944*, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts, with the exception of *The Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944*, under which loans may be granted for the supplying of wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

Queensland Housing Commission.—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1950*, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts were increased to £1,500 for a wooden building and £1,850 for a brick or concrete building from 4th April, 1949, and to £1,750 and £2,000 respectively from 6th June, 1950. Interest at 3½ per cent. is charged on advances, which are repayable over 30 years in monthly instalments. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1951, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, now superseded by *The State Housing Acts*, was £10,687,910.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	243,082	259,843	323,648	305,266	463,940
Dwellings Completed .. No.	277	276	297	221	302
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	20,594	20,870	21,167	21,388	21,690
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	9,399,305	9,655,045	9,968,798	10,246,744	10,687,910
Dwellings on Books .. No.	5,517	5,248	4,945	4,497	4,230
Total Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books .. £	1,802,178	1,777,188	1,830,741	1,850,209	2,055,675

Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1949*, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons who are not the owners of building sites, and applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of less than £800. The Commission builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 30 years, interest being charged at 3½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,323	2,329	2,331	2,332	2,335
Total Cost ^a .. £	1,867,750	1,887,850	1,904,574	1,922,344	1,949,343
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	1,285	1,139	1,028	913	782
Total Amount Owing on Homes on Books at End of Year £	381,731	326,083	279,967	241,486	230,331

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

Commonwealth-State Housing.—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected under the scheme during 1950-51 was 917, and, at 30th June, 1951, 990 were under construction, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 4,306 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £2,280,658, of which £2,070,003 was in respect of construction work and £210,655 for the acquisition of land.

Building Revival Scheme.—*The State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December, 1932, provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, &c.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether, advances amounting to £178,828 have been made to 1,571 borrowers. At 30th June, 1951, the amount outstanding was £1,239, the number of accounts still current being 9.

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 81,904 at 30th June, 1951. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these

liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £407,397 were held at 30th June, 1951. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £13,325, of which Consolidated Revenue received £6,662. The Public Curator held investments of £2,342,800 in government securities, £76,819 in premises and fittings, and £220,503 in bank and cash balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	3,678	3,309	4,426	6,323	5,923
For Intestate Estates .. £	317,804	339,934	351,997	366,403	460,640
For Wills and Trusts .. £	869,069	992,185	1,109,253	1,081,384	1,255,904
For Mental Patients .. £	224,702	246,097	270,332	320,947	393,585
For Other Purposes .. £	93,629	75,425	72,560	92,552	109,592
Total	1,508,882	1,656,950	1,808,568	1,867,609	2,225,644
Amount of Mortgages Held £	136,689	123,120	113,371	91,497	93,761
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No.	4,067	4,108	4,460	4,990	5,785

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in this Act.

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, 1951, the amount outstanding was £150,000.

A loan of £100,000 was guaranteed in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1951, was £45,000.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances totalled £329,302 at 30th June, 1951. This amount was made up as follows:—manufacture of cement, £200,000; building blocks and brick making, £19,702; plastic tile making, £1,600; earthenware pipes, £17,500; sawmilling, £5,500; and cotton spinning, £85,000.

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 functions of certain works boards within the Bureau of Industry were transferred to the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works. The Bridge Board, the Works Board, and the University Works Board were dissolved and their works placed directly under the Co-ordinator-General's Department, but the Stanley River Works Board, which was constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation, remained a joint board representing the State Government and the Cities of Brisbane and Ipswich.

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1950-51 was £1,076,802.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	3,090,000	3,360,000	3,790,000	3,972,500	4,265,000
Other £	2,672	2,526	2,655	2,773	2,484
Total £	3,092,672	3,362,526	3,792,655	3,975,273	4,267,484
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	1,973,800	2,146,200	2,420,800	2,537,450	2,724,300
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	155,998	169,745	191,558	202,400	216,371
Office Expenses .. £	25,018	27,975	32,946	34,671	36,761
State Stamp Duty .. £	154,500	168,000	189,500	198,625	213,250
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	783,356	850,606	957,851	1,002,127	1,076,802
Total £	3,092,672	3,362,526	3,792,655	3,975,273	4,267,484
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63-82	63-83	63-83	63-83	63-84
Administration .. %	5-85	5-88	5-92	5-96	5-93
State Stamp Duty .. %	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00	5-00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25-33	25-29	25-25	25-21	25-23

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1951, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £10,164,751; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £1,036,228; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £311,417.

Public Service Superannuation.—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and, from the beginning of 1949, it has subsidised annuities paid from the fund on a £ for £ basis, with a maximum subsidy of £100 per annum for any individual annuitant.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£30,445 in 1950-51) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Particulars.	Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Contributions	£ 129,115	69,167	198,282
Interest from Government	£ 204,374	..	204,374
Government Subsidy	£ 33,735 ^a	54,950 ^b	88,685
Total	£ 367,224	124,117	491,341
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Benefits	£ 118,789	120,904	239,693
Refunds	£ 71,450	2,752	74,202
Total	£ 190,239	123,656	313,895
Funds at End of Year	£ 4,214,743	994	4,215,737
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>			
Males	No. 7,340	2,075	9,415
Females	No. 3,256	..	3,256
Total	No. 10,596	2,075	12,671

^a Gross subsidy, £4,000, less gratuities paid, £1,754, and amount for additional annuity payments, £31,489.

^b Including £4,500 from Police Reward Fund.

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "Banker's Bank" or Central Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (Queensland banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925, a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and, in 1927, the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and in 1947 government ownership of all banks was the object of legislation which failed to become operative (see page 388).

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The

Governor was advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government could direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directed the Bank to act as a Central Bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remains under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board are the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom may be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks are not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provides that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The Banking Act, 1945, provides that banking business shall 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 provides 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 this 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. This provision was declared invalid by the High Court, and the Commonwealth Government feared that the sections of the Act which provided for Special Accounts (see above) might also be held to be invalid with consequent loss of control over banking policy, as designed by the Act. Therefore, *The Banking Act, 1947*, was passed with 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 High Court held parts of the legislation to be invalid and an appeal to the Privy Council by the Government failed, and the Act was never brought into operation. Following an election in December, 1949, the House of Representatives passed a Bill providing for the repeal of the 1947 Act and amendment of *The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945*. The Senate having failed to pass the Bill, a double dissolution of Parliament took place in March, 1951. Following the ensuing election, the Bill became law as *The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951* (see page 387).

Cheque-paying Banks.—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1951; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. Another Queensland institution, the Queensland National Bank, which did about one-quarter of the business of the private trading banks in the State, was united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd. from 1st January, 1948.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1951 *a*.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	158,991	540,730	78,613	619,343
Bank of Australasia ..	4,828,094	8,749,745	1,252,248	10,001,993
Bank of N.S.W. ..	18,933,472	39,387,051	7,237,251	46,624,302
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	2,546,296	..	2,137,260	2,137,260
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	11,169,979	11,152,592	2,777,983	13,930,575
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	5,525,575	13,040,670	5,033,671	18,074,341
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	4,046,284	7,206,439	1,620,635	8,827,074
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	26,990,685	40,172,372	8,399,088	48,571,460
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. <i>b</i>	478,462	29,588	735	30,323
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd.	6,591,847	8,292,493	2,591,055	10,883,548
Total Private Banks. . .	81,269,685	128,571,680	31,128,539	159,700,219
Commonwealth Bank <i>c</i> . .	9,517,164	12,057,362	3,735,600	15,792,962
Total All Banks ..	90,786,849	140,629,042	34,864,139	175,493,181

a Average of four Wednesdays—6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th June, 1951.

b In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

c General banking division.

Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts and Clearings.—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives daily. Average weekly clearings (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table. Bank debts, which include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, are a much more comprehensive guide to business trends than bank clearings. They are available since 1946, and are shown from that year in the table.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS AND CLEARINGS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <i>a</i>	Average Weekly Clearings.	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <i>a</i>	Average Weekly Clearings.
1942-43 ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	1947-48 ..	£1,000.	£1,000.
1943-44 ..	<i>n</i>	5,904	1948-49 ..	19,864	9,288
1944-45 ..	<i>n</i>	6,816	1949-50 ..	24,365	11,131
1945-46 ..	<i>n</i>	6,895	1950-51 ..	29,482	13,278
1946-47 ..	14,724 <i>b</i>	7,154	1951-52 ..	39,011	18,046
1946-47 ..	16,824	7,978		41,516	17,305

a Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

b For last ten months of year only.

n Not available.

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, 1952, deposits were £102·7m., or £125 14s. 2d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 64 branches and 802 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.
1942-43 ..	587,221	50,927,883	37,609,969	45,197,165	43 2 4
1943-44 ..	658,150	64,961,263	45,664,441	65,478,771	61 13 5
1944-45 ..	686,436	63,884,565	50,554,714	80,093,692	74 7 4
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 13 5
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 7
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,489,422	63,632,095	84,836,224	75 5 1
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,228,145	66,001,827	87,442,122	75 19 9
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,093,984	73,764,325	92,200,538	77 17 9
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,307,470	88,155,297	98,839,596	81 12 0
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,710,747	91,478,718	102,660,849	82 17 11

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, 1951. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are two Trustee Banks, with head offices respectively at Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1951.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	2,193,922	284,466,492	..	284,466,492	86 1 2
Victoria	1,981,417	68,091,969	213,687,023	281,778,992	124 17 1
Queensland	797,072	98,839,596	..	98,839,596	81 12 0
S. Aust.	665,655	20,203,389	77,645,604	97,848,993	136 11 8
W. Aust.	392,790	44,672,327	..	44,672,327	77 8 10
Tasmania	252,269	10,497,124	16,658,272 ^b	27,155,396	93 8 3
N.T. ..	8,158	965,284	..	965,284	61 13 3
A.C.T. ..	15,596	1,717,071	..	1,717,071	81 2 0
Total ..	6,306,879	529,453,252	307,990,899	837,444,151	99 18 7

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.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	2	8	5	8	16
Creditors' " No.	17	44	48	44	37
Total .. No.	19	52	53	52	53
Liabilities .. £	9,887	38,533	68,373	243,269	178,285
Assets .. £	8,545	21,247	38,714	83,309	74,453
Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement ^a					
.. No.	4	5	4	9	4
Liabilities .. £	879	1,309	1,551	3,775	2,960
Assets .. £	540	483	630	1,012	2,302
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment ^b					
.. No.	..	..	1	1	2
Liabilities .. £	..	..	3,029	2,473	2,816
Assets .. £	..	..	3,098	2,788	2,538
Deeds of Arrangement ^c					
.. No.	4	15	11	12	8
Liabilities .. £	9,386	38,625	26,591	23,853	28,644
Assets .. £	10,500	32,867	11,929	25,227	20,279

^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, 1950, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Two of them, including the State Government Insurance Office, had their head offices in Queensland, 13 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1950.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	5,998	13,054	19,052
Sum Assured £1,000	1,597	552	2,149
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	13,510	14,227	27,737
Proportion of Policies in Force at			
Beginning of Year %	3.6	3.4	3.5
Sum Assured £1,000	6,146	1,471	7,617
Proportion of Sum Assured for All			
Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.1	5.5	4.3
New Business—			
Policies No.	42,832	35,212	78,044
Sum Assured £1,000	26,243	3,664	29,907
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	401,227	429,681	830,908
Sum Assured £1,000	167,425	28,286	195,711
Annual Premiums £1,000	5,392	1,467	6,859

Insurance Other Than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1950-51, there were 33 Australian companies and 77 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts, 1916 to 1934*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The numbers include companies not actively engaged in business. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 334.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £232,570 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £214,248, and other companies £18,322. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £400,908, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses was £1,273,784.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsur- ances.	Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expendi- ture. <i>a</i>	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (34).						
Fire	£ 726,416	£ 92,117	} 39,698	£ 59,414	£ 403,998	} 12.7 4.6
Loss of Profits ..	23,382	1,081				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	42,419	5,243	} ..	4,081	69,525	} 12.4 32.5
Marine	110,713	36,037				
Motor Vehicles ..	474,486	261,348	} ..	22,674	555,035	} 55.1 95.4
Compulsory Third Party	99,532	94,933				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	2,179,754	1,181,263	..	4,507	1,412,794	54.2
Other	190,023	65,308	..	10,517	147,078	34.4
Total	3,846,725	1,737,330	39,698	101,193	2,588,430	33.4^b
OTHER COMPANIES (77).						
Fire	£ 1,283,507	£ 196,882	} 93,581	£ 104,268	£ 963,310	} 15.3 1.1
Loss of Profits ..	101,322	1,068				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	94,174	11,967	} ..	14,444	202,523	} 12.7 45.0
Marine	264,537	119,160				
Motor Vehicles ..	844,677	422,230	} ..	34,363	820,095	} 50.0 106.2
Compulsory Third Party	93,556	99,388				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	1,941	114	..	89	832	5.9
Other	224,436	70,398	..	13,492	159,167	31.4
Total	2,908,150	921,207	93,581	166,656	2,145,927	31.7^b
ALL COMPANIES (111).						
Fire	£ 2,009,923	£ 288,999	} 133,279	£ 163,682	£ 1,367,308	} 14.4 1.7
Loss of Profits ..	124,704	2,149				
Householders' Com- prehensive, &c.	136,593	17,210	} ..	18,525	272,048	} 12.6 41.4
Marine	375,250	155,197				
Motor Vehicles ..	1,319,163	683,578	} ..	57,037	1,375,130	} 51.8 100.6
Compulsory Third Party	193,088	194,321				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	2,181,695	1,181,377	..	4,596	1,413,626	54.1
Other	414,459	135,706	..	24,009	306,245	32.7
Total	6,754,875	2,658,537	133,279	267,849	4,734,357	32.3^b

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

b Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.		Companies.	Nominal Capital.
	Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Companies.	Nominal Capital.	Companies.	Nominal Capital.		
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1947 ..	2,471	119,755	834	292,662	229	294,610	3,534	707,027
1948 ..	2,658	127,241	902	334,200	242	321,756	3,802	783,197
1949 ..	2,737	140,471	920	359,655	227	321,812	3,884	821,938
1950 ..	2,865	153,302	990	384,765	237	332,442	4,092	870,509
1951 ..	3,059	188,604	1,055	418,720	244	383,246	4,358	990,570

New Queensland companies registered in 1950-51 numbered 260 and their nominal capital was £15,510,000. Corresponding figures for the first post-war year, 1945-46, were 124 and £2,013,000. During 1950-51, increases of capital by existing Queensland companies added £21,424,000 to the total nominal capital, while the removal of 66 Queensland companies from the register and reductions of capital by existing companies reduced the total nominal capital by £1,633,000. Private companies accounted for 91 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the first six post-war years.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1951, the number of societies was 26, with 548 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. The annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists was subject to an agreement whereby the amount varied in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount was 41s. 6d. for 1949-50, and 46s. for 1950-51. The latter amount operated until the end of 1951, when a new system was introduced. Under the new arrangement, a member might engage any doctor, and whatever fees were charged were paid directly by the member, who might then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. The amount of the refund varied according to the nature of the consultation, being at first 8s. for a surgery consultation, which was later raised to 10s. by some societies, and higher

amounts for more expensive forms of treatment. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years; and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, and mortgages.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 66,610, or 5.5 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1951, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Branches .. No.	564	559	554	549	548
Members—					
Males .. No.	59,780	58,666	57,500	56,601	55,566
Females .. No.	12,112	11,793	11,529	11,257	11,044
Total .. No.	71,892	70,459	69,029	67,858	66,610
Deaths of Members—					
Males .. No.	796	732	819	756	779
Females .. No.	213	181	180	219	195
Total .. No.	1,009	913	999	975	974
Sickness—					
Male Cases .. No.	13,869	13,440	13,781	12,240	12,065
Duration .. Weeks	140,330	141,400	140,846	136,141	132,629
Female Cases .. No.	932	969	938	769	747
Duration .. Weeks	9,492	9,546	9,244	8,559	8,014
Receipts—					
Members' Dues .. £	275,542	273,351	274,942	285,241	294,385
Investments .. £	90,180	90,724	94,922	97,454	102,759
Total .. £	365,722	364,075	369,864	382,695	397,144
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay .. £	93,323	91,421	94,034	87,188	84,453
Death Benefits .. £	50,109	44,209	48,410	44,163	46,335
Medical .. £	113,627	120,633	120,842	130,921	137,389
Management .. £	59,724	57,309	61,627	60,894	66,154
Total .. £	316,783	313,572	324,913	323,166	334,331

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of

securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57·4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £517,685, or 21·8 per cent., in 1946. From 1946-47 to 1950-51 there was an increase, £1,294,559, or 49·0 per cent., being invested in mortgages at 30th June, 1951. Commonwealth and State Government loans increased from £422,418, or 20·9 per cent. of all funds, at 30th June, 1939, to £1,354,871, or 53·8 per cent., at 30th June, 1949, but they had decreased to £919,892, or 34·8 per cent., at 30th June, 1951. Investments in property, £154,948, and cash with banks, &c., £271,076, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,640,475 at 30th June, 1951.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1950-51 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	14	1,308	8,783	2,269	2,836	6,897	48,829
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	3	242	1,675	564	535	1,291	20,466
R'hampton Dist.	9	741	3,670	1,458	1,281	3,483	26,792
United Bris. Dist.	34	4,418	25,968	8,364	9,354	21,710	157,317
G.U.O.O.F.	32	3,427	21,693	7,527	7,598	18,699	133,105
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	9	513	3,801	1,220	853	2,577	34,099
R'hampton Dist.	12	1,206	7,636	2,462	2,413	6,079	52,050
S. Q'land Dist.	60	6,887	49,803	20,907	14,271	41,564	270,521
I.O.O.F.	26	2,103	12,747	2,784	4,378	9,980	71,247
I.O.R.	65	6,159	34,806	11,706	12,401	29,051	338,375
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	15	1,913	10,606	2,986	3,505	8,573	101,452
Q'land Branch	155	17,796	106,904	31,216	39,089	90,722	708,055
P.A.F.S.	72	12,382	71,373	24,093	27,726	63,853	492,371
U.A.O.D.	30	4,840	30,677	9,255	10,615	24,247	171,358
Other	12	2,675	7,002	3,977	534	5,605	14,438
Total.	548	66,610	397,144	130,788	137,389	334,331	2,640,475

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. It should be noted that, in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed over £2m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1951. (See page 381.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, and friendly societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Societies .. No.	10	10	10	9	9
Shareholders ^a ^b No.	12,044	12,716	13,965	14,119	14,553
Borrowers ^b .. No.	6,968	8,538	8,124	8,345	8,594
Loans Repaid .. £	686,363	821,702	888,237	1,033,467	1,126,289
Interest on Loans £	89,320	102,557	121,696	137,744	153,253
Loans Granted .. £	889,802	1,085,777	1,191,180	1,179,611	1,612,898
Interest on Shares £	83,199	87,344	96,795	110,054	119,473
Total Advances on Mortgages ^b .. £	2,170,991	2,576,502	3,028,783	3,327,231	3,897,817

^a Excluding borrowing shareholders.^b At 30th June.

7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts*, 1923 to 1934, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts*, 1946 to 1951. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1950-51, returns were furnished by 126 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It is to assist both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. The 52 returns received for 1950-51 included 43 co-operative stores and 2 home-building societies.

The next table gives details of the operations of co-operative societies in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1951.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1950-51.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies No.	124	52	2	178
Branches ^a No.	65	14	7	86
Members No.	84,293	23,212	3,192	110,697
Sales £	29,270,202	2,908,219	1,455,735	33,634,156
Other Receipts £	1,392,539	42,002	51,452	1,485,993
Total Receipts £	30,662,741	2,950,221	1,507,187	35,120,149
Working Expenses £	5,809,847	419,959	242,168	6,471,974
Rebates and Bonuses £	342,558	64,068	..	406,626
Dividends on Share Capital £	89,301	6,765	1,141	97,207
Purchases £	23,850,947	2,484,309	1,248,729	27,583,985
Other Expenditure £	111,334	23,835	3,389	138,558
Total Expenditure £	30,203,987	2,998,936	1,495,427	34,698,350
Assets £	13,533,176	1,195,334	411,728	15,140,238

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887*, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1941-42	14,403	7,333,466	1946-47	37,873	23,143,722
1942-43	10,203	5,277,290	1947-48	34,825	23,012,118
1943-44	14,248	8,240,415	1948-49	36,435	27,448,487
1944-45	19,837	11,910,820	1949-50	41,862	39,831,748
1945-46	29,031	17,666,309	1950-51	44,735	60,216,705

9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him so far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or

prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows particulars of mortgages on live stock registered and released in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transactions.			Description of Stock.			
	For which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	For which No Amount Stated.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.

MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946-47	588	975,949	1,361	26,364	304,921	1,453,096	1,516
1947-48	422	593,083	3,318	27,734	586,241	2,393,596	541
1948-49	252	477,339	1,538	15,891	259,409	1,092,803	1,140
1949-50	229	495,099	1,918	14,679	364,738	1,192,109	1,126
1950-51	241	682,712	1,895	13,169	407,123	1,427,099	1,926

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946-47	310	567,114	948	12,681	215,356	2,347,843	685
1947-48	333	718,363	1,041	18,069	359,694	2,232,338	451
1948-49	283	610,563	1,784	32,597	776,944	2,788,179	706
1949-50	254	577,036	2,472	30,554	577,570	2,599,873	452
1950-51	241	555,705	1,378	18,924	342,677	2,882,311	1,932

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.
1946-47	205	43,429	191	1,744,962	829	1,408,006	1,792
1947-48	143	27,422	206	1,346,284	817	1,381,866	2,126
1948-49	70	37,384	194	820,216	710	1,345,559	1,586
1949-50	67	24,852	235	865,698	697	1,373,584	1,993
1950-51	72	5,193	239	998,876	827	1,735,623	2,332

a Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887*, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1951.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1946-47	18,878	11,119,296	14,150	7,112,085
1947-48	23,795	16,506,993	13,386	8,086,720
1948-49	20,999	16,594,001	16,265	12,232,149
1949-50	24,863	19,810,773	20,542	14,077,208
1950-51	29,087	27,674,194	20,195	14,460,360

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1950-51, the number registered was 139 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 487 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. Higher incomes have helped to increase the releases since 1941-42.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1946-47	5,846	4,502,106	1,034	984,707
1947-48	6,739	5,625,110	1,277	1,185,180
1948-49	6,619	5,871,288	1,742	1,418,584
1949-50	7,713	5,787,066	2,067	2,302,265
1950-51	8,320	8,555,666	2,394	2,283,361

10. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by

a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86·2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions. The post-war peak of 214·4, recorded for June, 1951, was followed by twelve months' continuous decline to 135·2 for June, 1952, which was the lowest point of the index since May, 1946.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100·0.)

Year.						Complete Index..	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	..	..	..	..	..	101·7	102·7	100·7
1929	..	..	..	..	..	106·5	108·7	104·3
1930	..	..	..	..	..	83·2	80·1	86·3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69·6	67·2	72·0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76·5	77·2	75·8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87·2	89·9	84·4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100·5	105·1	95·8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101·6	108·3	94·9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104·4	112·7	96·2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106·9	116·3	97·5
1938	..	..	..	..	..	105·3	113·1	97·4
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102·5	113·3	91·6
1940	..	..	..	..	..	100·4	114·9	85·8
1941	..	..	..	..	..	100·4	117·9	82·9
1942	..	..	..	..	..	91·9	108·5	75·4
1943	..	..	..	..	..	108·8	130·8	86·8
1944	..	..	..	..	..	113·5	134·5	92·5
1945	..	..	..	..	..	119·4	140·4	98·3
1946	..	..	..	..	..	134·9	158·9	110·9
1947	..	..	..	..	..	153·5	176·9	130·1
1948	..	..	..	..	..	162·5	191·1	133·9
1949	..	..	..	..	..	158·7	189·1	128·2
1950	..	..	..	..	..	179·9	216·5	143·3
1951	..	..	..	..	..	201·9	246·5	157·3
1952 (to June)	..	..	..	..	..	149·4	179·1	119·6

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. a	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	536,200	-1,433	8,924
1907	296,670	249,135	545,805	539,147	542,730	-2,111	8,943
1908	302,370	254,729	557,099	547,810	553,619	2,146	9,148
1909	314,481	263,364	577,845	560,800	569,950	10,722	10,024
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,792	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,776	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	13,214
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,754	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	148	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,969	11,988
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-12,090	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	4,001	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-1,464	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	-645	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,409	16,376
1947	569,480	541,341	1,110,821	1,097,303	1,105,360	-4,252	18,242
1948	580,030	552,535	1,132,565	1,112,722	1,123,416	4,348	17,396
1949	594,154	566,146	1,160,300	1,134,738	1,147,523	10,148	17,587
1950	609,666	581,579	1,191,245	1,163,084	1,178,851	12,316	18,629
1951	623,003	596,603	1,219,606	1,192,907	1,207,236	9,814	18,547

a Difference between annual population increase and natural increase. As the latter took no account of war deaths from 1940 to 1946, deaths of service-men are recorded as departures.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. <i>b</i>	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>b</i>	Deaths.	Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. ^c		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month.	Under One Year.	Under One Month.	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.0	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	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	4,009	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	446	70.3	30.1	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	490	71.9	31.5	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	583	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	569	56.9	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	584	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	586	63.4	28.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	28.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	509	46.1	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	531	40.2	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	451	36.6	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	493	42.6	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	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	20.6	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.7	10,999	10.0	10,116	9.2	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.8	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.2	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.9	686	481	24.7	17.3	1949
29,028	24.6	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.8	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.6	10,814	9.0	11,105	9.2	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951

b Rate per 1,000 mean population.*c* Rate per 1,000 live births.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year. <i>b</i>		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>c</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>d</i>	Schools. <i>e</i>	Scholars—Net Enrollment during Year. <i>e</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Males.	Females.						
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
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	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029
1935-36	1,365	323	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,811
1948-49	2,015	367	17	250	732	1,442	1,799	185,470	4,343
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,806	196,025	4,395
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,809	208,042	4,245

a From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown.

b From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

c Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown.

d The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expenditure on State Schools.	Public Hospitals.					Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June.		Year.
	<i>g</i>						<i>h</i>		
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expenditure.		Age.	Invalid.	
General.			Maternity.						
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	n	421	i	3	..	..	1860
13	7	n	1,811	i	10	137	..	1865	
27	13	n	2,074	i	17	224	..	1870	
63	20	n	4,080	i	29	408	..	1875	
85	29	n	4,537	i	37	644	..	1880	
115	47	n	10,417	i	85	936	..	1885	
163	54	n	13,763	i	102	1,252	..	1890	
181	59	n	14,675	i	95	1,578	..	1895	
250	71	n	18,766	i	120	2,010	..	1900	
282	75	n	20,123	i	113	2,213	..	1905	
295	76	n	20,258	i	115	2,299	..	1906	
298	78	805	21,880	i	131	2,372	..	1907	
305	78	845	23,755	i	151	2,529	..	1908	
319	81	889	24,525	i	151	2,551	8,561	1909	
334	81	914	26,069	i	154	2,616	9,894	492	
365	86	1,016	28,703	i	176	2,688	10,436	989	
411	87	1,088	29,972	i	208	2,723	11,221	1,510	
445	91	1,238	32,577	i	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	
462	95	1,324	33,494	i	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	
478	97	1,359	37,426	i	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	
532	101	1,398	38,931	i	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	
595	100	1,435	38,766	i	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	
652	104	1,499	42,841	i	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	
822	103	1,656	46,716	i	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	i	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	i	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	i	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	i	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	i	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	3,611	17,236	7,357	
1,274	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	3,552	18,185	7,843	
1,310	125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	3,603	19,295	8,553	
1,344	125	3,347	64,893	5,058	762	3,599	20,398	9,166	
1,390	122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	
1,223	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	
1,255	118	3,400	73,723	7,235	745	3,840	23,232	10,573	
1,343	119	3,466	80,382	7,690	871	3,923	24,346	11,029	
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	
1,464	118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,064	28,198	11,855	
1,607	121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	4,187	29,603	12,070	
1,614	120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	4,206	34,159 ^h	8,677 ^h	
1,616	118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	4,303	35,168	8,644	
1,608	119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	4,343	35,872	9,167	
1,538	119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	4,579	34,834	8,315	
1,639	119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	4,715	33,247	8,848	
1,859	118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	4,467	32,710	9,085	
2,170	119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	4,642	34,808	9,807	
2,416	120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,463	4,333	38,754	10,882	
2,740	121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	4,355	40,806	11,808	
3,206	121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	4,381	43,684	12,469	
3,328	126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	4,971	45,937	12,155	
4,597	131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	5,206	48,075	10,740	

e From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

f From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

g Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39.

h Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. i Included with general patients. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE.

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. <i>a</i>				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. <i>b</i>	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,181
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,235
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	n	n	3,413,919	14,886,438
1907	19,703	264,114	488,486	n	n	3,892,232	16,738,047
1908	21,309	273,191	519,969	n	n	4,321,600	18,348,851
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	n	n	4,711,782	19,593,791
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	n	n	5,073,201	20,740,981
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	n	n	5,210,891	20,310,036
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	n	n	5,322,033	21,786,600
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	4,874,977	580,966	5,455,943	23,129,919
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,932	522,490	4,172,891	955,550	5,128,341	18,609,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,992	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,466,724	22,642,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,936	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,426	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,536,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	443,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,035,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ^b	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,840
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,773	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,573

a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years, the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Figs.	Wool Production. <i>c</i> (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. <i>d</i>		Cheese Production. <i>d</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	87,350	2,525	2,000 ^e	n	n	n	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
138,232	86,111	3,389	22,747	n	2,921	n	1906
133,246	99,462	4,153	22,789	926	2,685	81	1907
124,749	110,546	4,193	23,838	1,085	3,200	122	1908
124,803	129,668	5,453	24,593	1,092	3,662	77	1909
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
173,902	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
143,695	136,378	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
140,445	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
166,638	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
117,877	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
129,733	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,699	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,966	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
99,593	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,370	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	538	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,223	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	116,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,343	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	143,290	26,179	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,350	1947
407,322	147,767	30,772	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	153,892	44,459	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	146,690	84,237	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950

multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43.

e Estimated.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Mills. ^a	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Harvested.	Grain Produced.	Area Harvested.	Grain Produced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	..	..	..	..	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	35,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 ^a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1906-07	98,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,109
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,203
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,633	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,808	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	103,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	139,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,731	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	223,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	233,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,151	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	153,170	3,359	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785

^a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96, they include a number of juice mills.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton. b	Total Area.	Production.	Total Area.	Production.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
115,011	138	77	5,163	1,343	1,926	602	559,753	1906-07
145,481	300	109	4,975	1,503	2,230	618	532,624	1907-08
152,679	540	118	4,647	1,651	2,171	599	535,900	1908-09
172,791	509	129	4,994	1,397	2,161	712	606,790	1909-10
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,843	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	729,538	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
332,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,733	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	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	1,734,739	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,523	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,053	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	8,503	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,919	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,011	1950-51

b Until 1895-96, the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fishes Pro- duction. a	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	n	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	n	281,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	n	222,441	945	n	..	2	20	143
1885	n	250,137	1,063	n	..	64	19	152
1890	n	513,819	2,183	n	135	..	8	155
1895	n	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	n	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	n	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1906	n	544,636	2,313	783,087	102	50	917	490
1907	n	465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	1,028	497
1908	n	465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	883	342
1909	n	455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	853	245
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,743	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	88,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425a	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,281	1,105	3,264,994	284	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	628	204	142
1939	335	147,248	1,429	3,885,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	428	224
1941	225	109,064	1,165	3,865,514	510	815	621	204
1942	302	95,117	994	3,055,435	404	631	625	150
1943	342	62,838	657	775,072	102	129	1,111	167
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208
1946	693	62,733	675	980,538	209	628	648	221
1947	721	72,281	778	2,100,966	380	2,487	339	391
1948	914	69,646	750	2,306,869	422	3,002	476	225
1949	990	76,282	930	2,872,577	584	4,137	758	396
1950	1,063	88,249	1,367	2,940,641	982	5,033	962	383

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

				Timber Production, a					Year.	
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber, b					
	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.			£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.		1,000 Sup. Ft.
..	12	9	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
..	33	19	1	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
..	23	12	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
..	32	15	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
..	58	25	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	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	280	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	1,233	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	47,473	942	203	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
..	1,835	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
519	1,568	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,739	1,883	2,238	197	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,687	1,742	2,347	295	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,954	1,970	2,874	225	11,853	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
3,757	2,321	3,563	302	16,349	59,465	1,977	168,066	5,918	2,407	1950

b Excluding sawn equivalent of timber produced and used in case mills (6,354,000 super. feet in 1950-51).

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	15,584	n	5,428 ^e	e
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	3,529	2,597
1906	1,971	n	n	25,084	n	3,723	2,473
1907	1,704	23,685	4,791	23,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,453	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	4,243
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,723	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	4,953	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	7,943	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	9,863
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,995	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357

a Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".

b Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including working proprietors.

c Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

d Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. ^f						Output. <i>h</i>	Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. ^d				
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.			
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.		
<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>c</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	1,536	1930-31	
35,465	11,014	53	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	623	1,499	1934-35	
46,357	14,313	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36	
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37	
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38	
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39	
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40	
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41	
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42	
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43	
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44	
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45	
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46	
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47	
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48	
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49	
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50	
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51	

^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	4,523	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	22,873	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,323	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,039	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	5,593	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,637	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,368	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,145	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913, the figures are for years ended December; otherwise for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses. <i>h</i>	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	23	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 f	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 f	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 f	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
22,052	141	n	n	n	n	422	..	1906-07
24,251	158	n	n	n	n	451	..	1907-08
27,221	178	1,250	n	n	n	476	..	1908-09
29,732	192	1,250	n	n	n	532	..	1909-10
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000g	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 f	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 f	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 f	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 f	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 f	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 f	88,960	522	1,871	23,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 f	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 f	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,393 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	128,168	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	46,769	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	49,337	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	50,616	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	54,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	56,813	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,528	2,692r	57,065r	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,693	2,822	58,056	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51

e Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

g Estimated.

h Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>			Favourable Visible Balance. <i>a</i>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <i>b</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
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	3,788	3,334	7,072	4,278	7,737	12,015	4,943
1907	4,588	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	14,176	5,782
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	13,728	4,941
1909	4,591	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	14,355	5,132
1910	5,428	"	"	8,129	"	"	"
1911	6,213	"	"	8,354	"	"	"
1912	7,457	"	"	9,133	"	"	"
1913	6,715	"	"	12,293	"	"	"
1914-15	6,429	"	"	12,975	"	"	"
1915-16	7,001	"	"	8,105	"	"	"
1916-17	6,263	"	"	14,541	"	"	"
1917-18	4,493	"	"	10,957	"	"	"
1918-19	6,076	"	"	12,447	"	"	"
1919-20	7,219	"	"	14,399	"	"	"
1920-21	11,840	"	"	15,171	"	"	"
1921-22	8,639	"	"	17,573	"	"	"
1922-23	10,783	"	"	15,782	"	"	"
1923-24	11,606	"	"	14,628	"	"	"
1924-25	12,833	"	"	23,313	"	"	"
1925-26	13,773	"	"	23,585	"	"	"
1926-27	13,498	"	"	14,019	"	"	"
1927-28	11,780	"	"	19,715	"	"	"
1928-29	11,594	"	"	20,125	"	"	"
1929-30	11,540	"	"	16,591	"	"	"
1930-31	5,671	"	"	16,239	"	"	"
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992 ^b	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,051	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	19,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	23,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,729
1948-49	32,484	53,670	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	43,226
1949-50	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	51,453

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. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
							1860
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1875
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1880
41,252	1,370	..	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	23	1885
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1890
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1895
37,749	1,286	9,239	39	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	68	1900
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,123	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	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	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	709,081	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,433	1950-51

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising, but excluding noils and wool waste.

d Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	58	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	4,024	237	4,801
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,826
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	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	21,298
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	14,888	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	25,670	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078

a Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expenditure.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Government Revenue. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accumulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	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 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,813	35,051	42,864	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,248	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,955	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	1,163	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,633	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,833	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	58,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,375	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	n	1950-51

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c Prior to 1937-38, the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business), <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Weekly Bank Clearings, Brisbane, <i>b</i>	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
1859-60	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1865-66	420	491	182	221	8 c	n	n
1870-71	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	89 c	n	n
1875-76	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	407 c	n	n
1880-81	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,233	642 c	n	n
1885-86	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	944 c	n	n
1890-91	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	1,338 c	n	n
1895-96	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	1,661 c	n	33
1900-01	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	2,329	n	44
1905-06	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	3,896	n	66
	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	4,051	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	23,425	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,777 ^b	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,566	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	2,966	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,686	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	23,453	2,747	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	24,834	2,992	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,385	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,528	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,753	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	28,206	4,038	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	29,045	4,212	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	28,252	4,670	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	29,089	4,726	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	31,214	4,815	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	45,197	5,904	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	65,479	6,816	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	80,094	6,895	234
1945-46	31,941	n	107,919	n	90,063	7,154	247
1946-47	42,564	n	105,843	n	85,602	7,978	257
1947-48	51,090	n	113,913	n	84,836	9,288	256
1948-49	58,250	n	128,874	n	87,442	11,131	263
1949-50	72,966	n	145,933	n	92,201	13,278	262
1950-51	90,787	n	175,493	n	98,840	18,046	268

a To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia (general banking division) and the private trading banks.

b Prior to 1928-29, 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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